Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 11—Seventh Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890. No. 344

WANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of To Let, Wanted, Etc., under these heads, four lines or under 25 cents for each insertion; and pro rata for more space or longer time.

WANTED—Lodgers, pleasant furnished rooms at reasonable rates, 77 Discovery street. jy18-1w

WANTED—Furnished house for two months from August 10th. Address P. O. box 505. jy17-1t

WANTED—A nursemaid; good wages will be paid to a suitable person. Apply corner of St. John's and Belleville streets, James Bay. jy17-1w

WANTED—A girl for general housework and cooking. Good wages to a suitable person. Apply to Mrs. C. E. Mallette, 30 Michigan street James Bay. jly17-1w

WANTED—A general servant to commence next week. Apply 42 North Park St. jl7-4t

WANTED—A general servant, family of four. No children. Apply 117 Menzie St. jy11tf

WANTED—A good general servant in a small family. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 p. m., and 4 till 5 p. m. Mrs. Urquhart, 119 Menzie street, James Bay. jul2-tf

HELP—The employers of labor will find it to their advantage to call on us, at the White Labor Employment Bureau, 94 Yates street, Victoria, when reliable help is required. Also Candies, Cigars, Fruits, etc. BINGHAM & REYNARD. jun4-3m

TO LET.

HOUSE—7 rooms corner Humboldt street and Park Road. Quite new. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. jly15

HOUSE—8 rooms. Niagara street. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. jy15

TO RENT—The upper story of the building occupied by Hall, Goepel & Co., No. 100 Government street, suitable for offices. Apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., No. 100 Government street. jly9-1m

TO LET—Excellent pasture at Cloverdale; for terms apply to J. W. Tolmie box 298. jl01m

TO LET—MAINLAND BREWERY COLumbia street and 10th Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver B. C. This first class going concern is to let to suitable and responsible parties, and having every appliance required for the trade offers a splendid chance to anyone having the necessary experience. For terms apply to Robert Rieesinger, P. O. box 101 Vancouver B. C. or at the brewery. je30-1m

TO LET.—After July 1st, the handsome residence Maplehurst, 153 Blanchard street, unfurnished. Apply C. W. Rhodes. ap18-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse, top buggy and harness; horse gentle; cheap. Apply to 80 Chatham street or Post Office box 186. jy17-6t

9—Lots in Fernwood $300 each; terms $50 cash. Crane, McGregor and Boggs. jy15

HOUSE—5 rooms bath pantry, etc., Menzie street, James Bay, $2850. Crane, McGregor and Boggs. jly15

SEVERAL—Choice lots near outer wharf. Crane, McGregor and Boggs. jly15

SUPERIOR—Farm in Alberni on Lomas river; 176 acres good land; 7 room house and barn; price $3000. Crane, McGregor and Boggs. jly15

FRUIT—Farm, 5 acres 2½ miles from city; $1000. Terms easy. Crane, McGregor and Boggs. jly15

FOR SALE—Shorthornsattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs. Apply to J. W. Tolmie, box 298. jn30-1m

FOR SALE — A two storey house of eleven rooms, with woodshed and outbuildings, a garden in a high state of cultivation and several good bearing fruit trees, convenient to the centre of the city and in every way desirable property. For particulars apply to J. C. Flitt, 8 Pioneer street. jun24-tf

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Louis Cronk of Victoria, B. C., who went to Old Mexico in 1887; last heard from he was in Tucson, Arizona Territory, U. S. Anyone knowing where he is will confer a favor by sending his address to Fred Hamband, Olympia, Washington, U. S. jy15

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—A double ended white painted boat marked No. 4. The owner can have same by applying to John Stevens, Omineca saloon. jy15-4tf

REWARD—$25 will be paid for the conviction of anyone removing without authority the sign of the RED CHIMNEY from lands for sale by us or defacing our properties. Crane, McGregor & Boggs, brokers, 30 Broad St. jl31m

FOUND—A baby carriage left by expressman on door step of a house in Work Estate evidently by mistake. Owner can have same by paying expenses of this ad. Apply TIMES office. jly12-1w

INSURANCE.

TO INSURE—Your house at lowest rates call on Crane, McGregor & Boggs, agents Ottawa. jy15

INSURE—In the Sun, Life and Accident. Crane, McGregor & Boggs. jy15

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $900,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan17

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street, Victoria. P.O. Box 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. G. BURNS,
PLUMBING, TINNING AND GASFITTING.
Estimates given. All orders promptly attended to. 101 Johnson street. jy17-1m

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND FITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Ships supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 184.

SURVEYING PARTIES, fully equipped, and in charge of competent chiefs, furnished on short notice. Draughting, sketching and blue printing. MILNE & GOING, Box 282, Port Townsend. ap26tf

PHYSICIANS.

HOMŒPATHIC REMOVAL.
DR. J. HALL
Will leave his rooms on Pandora street on Monday, December 2nd, for the new brick block corner of Yates and Douglas streets, where he may be consulted at the usual hours, from 1 to 4 p.m., excepting Sundays and holidays. nov27

J. E. GARROW, M. D.
(Lately attending Guy's Hospital, London, and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.) Specialties: Diseases of Women and Children and Chronic Diseases. Office and residence, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, directly opposite City Hall. Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 1 to 3, and 7 to 8:30 p.m. Calls in city or country promptly attended to. nov9-3m

SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy3 E. A. BROWN, secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, companions cordially invited. W. J. QUINLAN, Scribe E.
jel-tf

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.
Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. R. J. PLUMMER, C.C.
ov19 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the 3rd Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. jy18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; E. C. Kellogg, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. aug22-1y

BANKERS.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.
BANKERS,
Government street, Victoria, B. C. Deposits received in gold, silver and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits. Gold dust and U. S. currency purchased at highest market rates. Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers to San Francisco, New York and Canada. Exchange on London, available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland. Letters of Credit issued on the principal cities of the United States, Canada and Europe. Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT
Office on the New Methodist Church site, corner Johnson and Quadra streets. jly5-tf

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.
Office, Craft & Norris Block, Douglas street. Plans and specifications furnished on the shortest notice. ap21tf

CORNELIUS J. SOULE,
ARCHITECT,
Member Ontario Association of Architects. Offices, Government street, next to Geo. H. Maynard's. feb27-1m

T. B. NORGATE,
ARCHITECT
and Mechanical Engineer. Drawings for Patent Office. Office, Moody's Block, 79 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. ap26tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

CIVIL ENGINEERS, Etc.

C. W. BUSK,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M. Can. Soc. C.E.
MINING AND GENERAL SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Plans and estimates furnished, reports prepared, works undertaken, and contracts superintended for all kinds of Engineering or Surveying work in the south part of the West Kootenay District.
Address P. O. Box 342, Victoria, B. C. or Nelson, Kootenay Lake B. C. jan29

G. HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. corner of Government and Fort streets, upstairs, Victoria, B. C.

GRAY & DEVEREUX,
CIVIL ENGINEERS
And Railway, Land and Mine Surveyors. Plans, specifications and estimates of structures and excavations prepared for contractors. Surveys taken by contract in all parts of the province and Washington. Timber limits located. Office—Room "C," White House (opposite), Government street. P.O. Box 338. Branch office in Seattle. feb7-6m

SPORTING NOTES.

Brief Resume of Sporting Matters Here and Elsewhere.

A series of three games was arranged this season between the James Bays and Wellington nines, one of which has already been played, resulting in a victory for the Bays after a hard struggle. To-morrow, at Nanaimo, the second game will be played and the Wellingtons are going to leave no stone unturned to do our boys up, but the Bays will work hard to prevent it as they have won every game this season and intend to keep up their record. The following will comprise the Jame Bay team: Borthwick p, Hannan c, Wishart 1b, Widdowson 2b, Franklin 3b, Jackson s s, Mallandaine lf, Gouge cf, Lorimer rf, Wolfenden sub.

CRICKET.

All members of the Beresford Cricket Club are requested to attend a general meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Crane, McGregor & Boggs, Broad street, this evening (Friday) at 8 o'clock sharp.

FOOTBALL.

The football match played on the 4th of July at the Caledonian gathering between the Thistle football team and a team composed of United Scots, and which resulted in a draw of two goals each, will be played off to-morrow evening at the Caledonian Park. As both teams have been in steady practice ever since their last meeting a grand game will no doubt be the result. The kick off will take place at 6 o'clock sharp. The following are the teams:

Thistle—Messrs. Foster, Howard, Foltz, Brown, Irish, Bateman, Fisher, Fletcher, Millar, Allison, Martin.

United Scots—Messrs. McCallum, Milligan, Hoot, Paterson, McRae, Patterson, Field, Northcott, Dakers, Gibson, Clayton.

Baby Buggies, the finest and largest assortment in the city at low prices, from $9.50 up, at J. Sehl's 68 Government street.

Carload of chairs, cots, cribs, desks and general furniture just arrived at J. Hastie & Co's, Government street. *

IN SMOKE AND ASHES.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE GUTTED BY FIRE.

The Firemen Work Bravely and Save a Number of Lives but Fail to Save the Building—Loss Estimated at $1,000,000 or More—Many Narrow Escapes.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The upper part of the Western Union building was gutted by a fire which started at 7 a. m., and originated under the table in the checking department on the 6th floor. It was discovered by a messenger named Matthews a few minutes before the operators began arriving to go to work. About 50 men and women had reached the operating room, when the fire spread rapidly. Matthews barely had time to give the alarm. Those in the building had to pass through the checking department to get down stairs and a panic resulted at the messengers warning. Young women screaming together with the men rushing pell mell down the stairs, pursued by the flames which in less than two minutes spread throughout the entire checking department burning up wires and tables as if they were so much tinder. The entire room when the panic stricken crowd arrived, was filled with dense smoke. They fell over each other in their wild efforts to reach a place of safety. Matthews on reaching the street sent out an alarm which the engines responded to with great alacrity. The flames spread through from floor to floor in short order. Just about this time it flashed upon the minds of the frightened persons who had escaped that there were seven others on the resturant floor who had not been warned of the danger. All exits had by this time been cut off, but the imprisoned people succeeded in reaching the roof through a trap door. When the crowd upon the street saw the people rush onto the roof a cry of horror went up for it seemed impossible that they could escape. Among them were four women. They rushed around in a frenzied way, wringing their hands and begging to be saved. The firemen in the meantime were not idle. The had a number of streams on the flames in a short time and a squad was ordered to rescue the imperiled people, and succeeded in getting a ladder on the adjoining roof but it was too short to reach the roof of the telegraph building. Undaunted, however, two of them climbed to the top and threw a rope which was caught by one of the imprisoned persons, tied it firmly and then clambered to the roof and lowered them safely. The rescue was timely, as a few moments afterwards the roof was in flames. The fire was uncontrolled for several hours and burned very fiercely. Had the fire broken out an hour later the loss of life would have been enormous, as fully 2,000 hands worked in the building of the Associated Press, which was completely burned out. The total loss is variously estimated at $500,000 to a million dollars.

The associated press loses instruments, type-writers, furniture and all its books, papers and records, dating from 1845, and a valuable library. The loss is irreparable. All the material for the history of the growth of the press in America, contained in letter boxes and files, was destroyed, and can never be replaced The money value is estimated at about $15,000; no insurance. Hon. William Henry Smith, general manager, is personally a heavy loser by the destruction of the rare books and papers, many of which cannot be duplicated. Among these were hundreds of rare pamphlets collected in Europe which Smith supposed were secure in this fire proof building. An extensive correspondence of great value was also consumed.

A survey has been made of the upper portions of the building, and it was found that the cables and pneumatic tubes were intact, and will soon be available for use. General Eckert, vice-president of the Western Union, is of opinion that the loss of the Company can not be much in excess of a hundred thousand dollars.

He also believed that they will be able to employ a considerable force in the main hallways in a day or two. Already the new switchboards are on the way from Philadelphia. The Associated Press will use the executive room on the fifth floor and such other rooms as can be had in the neighoorhood.

The old Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co.'s building at 414 Broadway will be used as temporary quarters. The Western Union has a large force of linemen at work, and one hundred wires will be ready for use to-morrow.

No Truth in the Story.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The World's special from St. John, N.F., says: Concerning the report published yesterday in Halifax and New York papers that the Newfoundland cruiser Fiona had fired on a French fishing vessel, nothing whatever is known here. So of course there can be no truth in the story.

A Valuable Relic.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A sword has been found on the banks of Passaic river by Henry D. Riepe, of South Rutherford, N.J., bearing the name of Major Andre, who was hanged as a spy by Washington.

A Heavy Failure.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—The McCormick, Connelly & Co., incorporated leather manufacturing establishment at Newark is financially embarrassed and a receiver has been applied for. The assets of the concern, including real estate, machinery and stock, are estimated at $200,000, and the liabilities at about $160,000. The company has been doing a business on borrowed capital, and the plant is heavily mortgaged to Newark banks.

Indians Starving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to Congress a letter from Wm. McKinick, Indian agent at the Sisseton agency, South Dakota, stating that the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of the Lake Traverse reserve are in a most destitute condition, the drought of last year having almost totally destroyed their crops. He asks that $5000 be appropriated for the purchase of provisions to keep the Indians from starving.

Failed Through.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—It is announced that the scheme whereby all the soda water and beer apparatus interests in the United States were to be amalgamated into a trust and sold to English capitalists has fallen through. A broker who was engineering the deal having cabled from London his failure to organize the necessary combination.

Terrible Trip.

UNION, Ore., July 18.—Word was received in this city of a fearful accident which was almost fatal to N. Stilson. Mr. Stilson and Wm. Young were at work in the Ben Harrison placer mine, in the mountains east of the city, and while Stilson was at work in a deep and narrow ditch, through which water to the mine passed, carrying off the dirt and gravel, Young went to the headgate and turned on a full head of water. Stilson thought, when he heard the water coming, that he would have time to get out of the ditch, but this he was unable to do, and the flood confined the narrow defile, seven or eight feet deep, and filled it with sand and boulders, and caught him up, engulfing him in the debris and carrying him about 200 yards, then throwing him out on the dump mine, where he was found by a companion, bruised and in a fearful condition. It was thought for a time that he would not live, but those who came after medical assistance say they have some hopes for him.

Doesn't Hold Cores.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Rear Admiral Belknap, commanding the naval forces of the Asiatic station, has informed the navy department that there is no truth in the report that he took possession of the king's palace at Seoul during the recent trouble in Corea, and that he understood the order in question was to station troops in the United States legation and in possession of American subjects and property. They were subsequently withdrawn as affairs assumed the usual state.

Killed by a Bolt.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Bernard Cemiford, a wealthy farmer, living near LaGrange, was struck by lightning yesterday, and instantly killed. He was just going into his stable with his little step-son, Willie Smith, when the lightning was seen to envelope him and a crash was heard. The current struck him just over the left eye, burning a hole through his head and glancing down on his left arm, tearing the flesh from the bones. It was done in a twinkling, and the unfortunate man suffered no pain. His stomach was frightfully mutilated and was literally burned out, besides every stitch of clothing he wore was torn to shreds, and his shoes were wrenched from his charred and bloody feet. The boy was knocked down by the shock, but he managed to rise, and had been on his feet again but a minute, when another current struck him. This rendered him insensible, and he lay in a semi-conscious state for over an hour before he was discovered by some one who was passing.

New Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has appointed O. L. Spalding of Michigan, assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Tichener, who has resigned. He was formerly a member of congress and is now special agent of the treasury.

Heavy Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A fire early this morning, caused by an overheated stove in a book binding department on the fifth floor of a building occupied by the printing firm of H. S. Crocker & Co., caused the loss of ten thousand dollars.

Whalers Doing Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Private advices from the north say that the whalers are doing well and the season thus far has been a profitable one.

The Coal Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The steamship Umatilla arrived in port last night from Victoria and Puget Sound ports. It was expected that this steamer would bring some news in regard to the collieries strike at Wellington, but thus far nothing has been learned. A reporter called at Dunsmuir's office but could not obtain any information on the subject. The Umatilla brought down considerable coal. The Conqueror arrived from Seattle with a cargo of coal this morning and commenced discharging immediately. Merchants are anxiously awaiting the result of the strike as it will have consiperable influence on the market here.

JOINED HANDS.

The Northern Pacific and B. & O. Railways Amalgamated.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Tribune says that the Northern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio Railway Companies are to join hands at Chicago and form a continuous line from ocean to ocean. The purchase of 280 acres of land in Cicero marks the junction point. There will be erected there car shops of the Northern Pacific Railway and through the property will run a new railway. The purchase was made yesterday, the consideration being $510,000. The traffic between the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Northern Pacific contemplates a transcontinental line and freight will be run through without breaking the trains and without bringing the cars into the city. The purchase of real estate made yesterday will be used for the car shops for the Northern Pacific. It will expend $250,000 in erecting the shops which will employ 1,500 men and be designed to turn out every class of freight and passenger cars.

Steam Laundry, telephone No. 497. Branch offices, 74 Yates street and Trounce alley. *

Merchants Luncheon.

From 11:30 until 2 o'clock and Lowenbrau at the Bank Exchange. *

WILL SOON BE SETTLED.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE SEALING QUESTION.

Canadian Sealers Will not be Molested During the Negotiations—Correspondence Still Pouring Between the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

OTTAWA, July 18.—There is nothing new in the Behring Sea case that can be given to the public, remarked a prominent member of the cabinet last night. Although we by no means despair of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties before long, it is very irritating to all parites to the negotiation, to see that foundationless sensational reports have been telegraphed broadcast over the world in connection with the Behring Sea negotiations, as they can do no good, while on the other hand they tend to keep the country in an unwarrantable state of excitement. On the most reliable authority it is learned that England did formally protest against the seizure of Canadian sealers, but made no declarations as to what course would be followed if these demands were ignored. It is generally admitted in high official circles here that some sort of understanding has been arrived at between Secretary Blaine and the British Ministry, which will insure Canadian sealers from molestation in Behring Sea during the pending negotiations. There is a continuous run of cable correspondence now passing between the Dominion Government and the British authorities on the subject, and it is believed that within a few weeks some important facts will be made public in the direction of settlement or an understanding of some kind.

Killed and Eaten by Natives.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Lars Nelson, a trader residing in the small island of Gila in the Soloman group, in the Pacific, and three of his native assistants have been killed and eaten by the natives. Within the past year six white men have been killed and eaten by the cannibals of this group, out of a total white population of thirty. Neilson had a small trading vessel of about five tons, on which he was in the habit of visiting various parts along the coast. It was on one of these trips that he was killed. Mr. Woodford, the explorer, lived with Neilson for several months during his last visit to the Soloman islands.

The Pelican Club.

LONDON, July 18.—The doings of the Pelican Club will form a subject for the consideration of the House of Commons. The Liberal-Unionists will ask the Home Secretary if he is aware that prize fights frequently occur there, under the name of boxing exhibitions and also whether the police have received any instructions regarding the matter.

The Congo Railway.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The last mails from the Congo say that work on the railway is making rapid progress. The force now employed numbers 74 Europeans and about 10,000 negroes. There are ten engineers, eight superintendents of construction, 33 miners, besides machinists, carpenters, masons, accountants and storekeepers. The road has been graded north along the bank of the Congo to Leopold ravine, across which a bridge seventy feet long is being built. It has been settled that the line will skirt the bank of the Congo to Mpozo river, which it will cross on a bridge about 200 feet long. It will then ascend the valley of the Mpozo and gain the comparatively level plains north of the Congo.

Nihilists Organizing.

LONDON, July 18.—Ten of the leading detective agencies of this city and Paris have been retained by the Russian government as a result of the belief that the chiefs of the Nihilists have made their headquarters in these cities and are arranging new plots against the Czar and his councillors. It is said the recent developments make it certain that the head centre of the Nihilists is located in London and that he has ample funds at his disposal, and that he is in continuous correspondence by cipher with the Nihilist groups in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, New York and Chicago, as well as throughout Russia. It is also known that at least two conferences of Nihilist delegates have taken place in this city since April for the purpose of considering certain measures calculated to spread terrorism throughout the Czar's dominions.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadians Not Doing Much at Bisley—Molasses Traders Want a Change.

OTTAWA, July 18.—A large delegation representing the molasses trade had a long interview with the Minister of Customs to-day with a view of changing the testing of molasses by striking an average on the whole cargo the same as liquor is sampled, instead of as, at present.

Mr. Laurier, of the Department of Agriculture, about fifty years of age, is supposed to have been drowned in the Ottawa river below the Parliament buildings this morning. His hat and clothes were found on the bank, but so far the body has not been discovered. He was in the habit of going out latterly in the mornings.

There were no dispatches at the militia department to-day from Bisley, so Canadians could not have been doing much.

Sir Adolph Caron to-day received a letter from Bremner's solicitor demanding the payment of $5000 and interest since 1885 for the furs taken by Middleton and placed in Battleford to preserve the discipline of the army during the Northwest rebellion. Bremner's solicitor says it depends on the reply whether he sues the Crown in Exchequer Court or takes an action against Middleton in the High Court. He also demands a claim from the General of $14,000 which came before the Royal Commission and was thrown out on the alleged grounds that Bremner was a rebel.

AID ASKED FOR.

Tents and Canvass Wanted for the Wellington Strikers.

NANAIMO, July 18.—EDITOR TIMES: We ask the citizens of Victoria for tents and canvass to shelter the families of Wellington miners, ordered evicted in a few days.

TULLY BOYCE,
Pres. Miners' Union.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES.

The Men Given Notice to Quit Dunsmuir's Houses—Judge Harrison's Remarks.

The cases of the miners, tenants of R. Dunsmuir & Co., came up in the County Court at Nanaimo yesterday and were completed to-day. There were 120 summonses served, and the cases excited a great deal of interest. Judge Harrison occupied the bench. Mr. A. P. Luxton, of Mr. C. E. Pooley's office, appeared for the Dunsmuirs, and Mr. Jno. Campbell, of Courbould, Jenns & Campbell, for the defendants.

Several of the cases were withdrawn and others were contested. In all a decision was given in favor of the plaintiffs. His Honor, in the course of his remarks on the cases, said that the owners simply asked for possession and the judge was therefore bound to consider the time already granted, in making the orders to vacate. He drew attention to the fact that the defendants on the one hand were appealing to the sympathy of the plaintiff and the court, and with the other hand were placing every technicality in the way of plaintiffs getting possession of their property. Men doing this could not expect indulgence of the court. If the men and the employers could not get along together, why did not the men strike out in other branches of work instead of trying to retain possession of property they had no right to and for which they paid no rent. The rights of property had to be maintained, and it might be possible that those who were tenants to-day would be landlords to-morrow, and vice versa. The law did not compel a man to work for another, neither did the law compel an owner of property to employ men. In his opinion it would be far better for all concerned, directly or indirectly, if this unfortunate business could be adjusted and the busy hum of industry again resound at Wellington, with ships going and coming with cargoes of coal. But so long as the same spirit as had been displayed now obtained, there would be little chance of settlement. The plaintiff was entitled to the possession of the property so that work could be resumed. His honor alluded to the fact that some of those who now held high positions had to rough it in early days, even paying high for the privilege of sleeping alongside a fence, and in many instances with their heads through their hats and toes through their boots. Hard work had been victorious, however.

The counsel for the defence said that admission would be made in all cases except where houses had been built or improved, he only asked for time.

His honor then proceeded to deal with the cases, and the result was that all married men with their families are given 10 days to vacate and single men 3 days; in a few cases where there is sickness in the family, longer time will be given, or until a doctor's certificate is furnished.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

A Chief Engineer Throws His Assistant Into the Machinery.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 16.—The steam schooner Francis Cutting has arrived from Cook's inlet, Alaska, bringing meagre particulars of a horrible crime committed aboard the steam schooner Jeannie. First Engineer Devere became engaged in an altercation with the second engineer, whose name is not known, which was followed by blows. Devere knocked his assistant senseless and deliberately picked him up and threw him into the moving machinery. Before assistance could arrive the man was frightfully mangled, several bones being broken and his right arm crushed. More dead than alive he was extracted from the machinery and medical assistance from a salmon cannery summoned. A few moments after his arm was amputated he died.

The captain and third officer were ashore temporarily, and the Jeannie was exercising her engines. The murderer defied the ship's crew to molest him, and taking a ship's boat with a few supplies, started down the coast. There were no officials in Cook's inlet and the murderer was not pursued. He traveled several miles along the barren, uninhabited coast to a small cannery, where he took passage on the steam schooner Francis Cutting for Puget Sound.

Meagre particulars were received the day the vessel sailed. When Devere arrived here and before his arrest could be made, he escaped and cannot be found, although officers are searching diligently.

The murdered man was the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, residing in San Francisco.

Bass XXXX Ale (Lamb's Wood) at the Occidental Hotel bar. *

Mason's patent reliable fruit jars, ice cream freezers, lemon squeezers, etc., in great variety at John Wetler's. *

Baggage Express.

The Inland Transfer Co., Northern Pacific office, Government street, connects with all trains and steamboats. Baggage checked to Puget Sound and all eastern points. jel2

BIRTHDAYS.

I am content
To let the added years
That come to me,
Roll back into the past so far
That memory
Can only find along the shore
Some perfect shells and nothing more.

I am content
That seaweed, bits of wreck
And pebbles gray,
Drift out of sight into the sea.
For these to stay
Would be to cherish grief and pain
I would not, must not, feel again.

I am content
That none of life
Can ever be
Lived o'er with self same throb and thrill;
Nor more to me
Will former song, or book, or toy,
Fill the measure of my joy.

I am content
To live all of today;
And when I dream
Let fancy revel in the light
That hope had seen
Beyond the present, and afar,
A steadfast, sweetly beck'ning star.

I am content—
For age upon the heart
Can never creep;
And when, at last, in stillest night
I seem to sleep,
A birthday comes to me in truth;
The gift is brings—immortal youth.
—Philadelphia Times.

FLICKER'S DEBT.

Sykesburg was a mining camp in New Mexico and a perfect specimen of its kind. Like the mushroom growth of a night it sprung into existence on the discovery of a silver mine there, and it was immediately stocked with the usual rough and in many cases desperate characters and a generous allowance of drinking and gambling places.

In front of the principal boarding house—fondly termed a "hotel" by Wing Lun, its Chinese proprietor—a crowd of idlers stood one afternoon, waiting for the arrival of the stage. This was even a greater event than usual today, for Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners of the mine, was expected to arrive, bringing his daughter, whom he had gone all the way to St. Louis to meet.

Women were seldom seen in those parts at that time, and it was rarely, indeed, that a delicately reared young lady ventured there, and from all accounts this was what Miss Mabel Kennedy must be. Many of the men had never seen such a person—"not a real high roller, one o' them that can't do nothin' but look purty and read these here novelties and crow-shay," as Long Jim, one of the miners, expressed it.

A handsome, bright faced boy of about 15 was sitting on the fence, hearing the talk and whistling softly. He now stopped this latter occupation long enough to ask:

"Don't you 'spect she'll do nothin' else?"

"Naw, I tell yer. That's all any on 'em does."

The boy's eyes grew large at the thought of this ornament to Sykesburg society, but he uttered none of the thoughts, for just then the stage turned the corner of the road and rattled up to the door. The manner in which the men watched Miss Kennedy alight was perfectly respectful, but very eager, and as she raised her eyes she met the admiring gaze of the crowd and, blushing a little, she attempted to cross the sidewalk into the house, but was stopped at the first step. It had been raining and the ground before her was soft and muddy; the men could manage well enough in their high boots, but her dainty shoes must suffer if she crossed.

None of the men had ever heard of Sir Walter Raleigh and how the gallant courtier laid his cloak down in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to pass over, though all would gladly have done something similar if they only had thought of it. As it was, some one came to the rescue with a plank, which he flung down, and Miss Kennedy walked over this impromptu bridge into the house.

"Ef it ain't that everlastin' Flicker!" ejaculated Long Jim.

That everlasting Flicker was the boy who had been sitting on the fence, and who, having knocked off the loose plank for the young lady's use, now proceeded to repair damages, grinning good naturedly in response to the friendly cuff administered by Jim, who was disgusted that he had not received the smiling thanks bestowed upon Flicker, and more than one of the other men felt as Jim did, for in that minute of her arrival Miss Kennedy had awakened an admiration which only increased the longer she remained.

As for Flickler, it was soon found that that young gentleman, having been the first to be of service to the pretty stranger, was resolved to "press his luck," to quote Jim again. Without being obtrusive or officious he found many ways of making himself useful to her and considered nothing troublesome that gave her satisfaction and brought him a word or a smile.

Flicker's real name was Philip Ricker, which his baby tongue had contracted into the name by which he was always called. Left an orphan in a mining camp when only 2 years old, he had spent all his life in drifting from one camp to another. Self reliant, courageous and merry, he was a great favorite among the men and had always associated with them and learned their ways, and this had done him no good.

I am afraid he was a very bad boy indeed; but, then, no one had ever shown him the difference between right and wrong. Miss Kennedy, with her sweet, gracious manner and her shrinking from all that was rough and wicked, was a perfect revelation to him, and he turned to her like a sunflower to the sun. She saw it, and was deeply interested in the clever, manly boy who seemed so anxious to oblige her; though, at first, she did not realize the really beautiful and chivalrous devotion which he felt for her.

Once, not long after her arrival, he had taken special pains over an errand and when he came to her afterwards she offered him money, and she regretted it immediately. His face crimsoned and he looked bitterly mortified and wounded as he stammered:

"I don't want nothin' for this kind o' work. I—I'——

"I beg your pardon," she said, sorry for her mistake; "I see I must only thank you for your trouble. It was just in the way of friendship, wasn't it?"

"That's it!" he replied quickly, repeating the words with a pleased look. "In the way o' friendship."

"And we're good friends?" she said, holding out her hand.

"That's what we are," he answered emphatically, and pressing her hand gently he went away as happy as a king.

After she left the hotel and went to live in the house her father had been building their friendship still lasted. Mr. Kennedy assured her that she would be disappointed in Flicker—that he was lawless and unreliable and, worse still, that he had been known to drink and to gamble; but, though greatly shocked, she believed that she could influence him to his permanent good, as he had notably improved in appearance, manners and language since he had known her.

She even persuaded the boy to promise that he would try to get his living at some regular employment instead of by any means that came to hand; and her friend, Mr. Lanyon, gave him a place in the mine, where he had once before been employed and had been discharged. Flicker had quite made up his mind that the young New York gentleman would marry Miss Kennedy some day, as the boy well knew it was because she asked it that he was allowed to return to the mine, which was against the wishes of both Mr. Kennedy and his Mexican partner, Senor Miguel Hernandez.

The senor, who was a constant visitor at Mr. Kennedy's house, was the alcalde of San Luis, a little town about six miles away, for under the treaty by which New Mexico was ceded to the United States many of the Mexican laws and customs remained in force, and San Luis, among whose population of 150 not more than three were not Mexicans, continued to elect its alcalde, an official whose power is much more despotic than that of any American governor. There were many stories told of the senor's harshness and cruelty, and these, with his cold, hard face and forbidding manner, made him greatly feared.

For many weeks Flicker worked steadily and told his friend that he was saving his wages, as she advised, and everything seemed to be going smoothly, when one evening he presented himself in response to a message, looking gloomy and disturbed. He did not seem inclined to talk, but when, after awhile, she questioned him gently he shamefacedly confessed the truth. He had been gambling the night before.

She looked at him incredulously for an instant; then, to his utter consternation, she burst into tears.

"Don't! don't!" he begged her, in distress. "Please don't cry."

"How can I help it?" she said.

"I thought you'd be angry and give me up for a bad lot. I never thought you'd cry," said Flicker, wonderingly, as the tears still came.

"I am so dreadfully disappointed," she said, after a while. "I hoped better things from you."

"How did you know I lost my money?" Flicker asked.

"I didn't know it; it's the loss of your honesty and right feeling that troubles me. The money is a very small part of it."

"It's a good deal to me," answered Flicker, ruefully. "I was a fool just at the wrong time."

And he explained to her that a party of Sykesburg men were about to go into Mexico on a prospecting trip and had offered to let him accompany them if he would undertake a small part of the expenses; and his profits, if any resulted, would be in proportion. Anxious to make his share as large as possible, he had gambled in the hope of increasing his capital, and had lost every dollar of his savings.

"And served me right for a donkey!" he concluded, vigorously. "I won't get another chance like this in a hurry, though."

"None of the gentlemen at the mine would advance you any money, then?" she asked, knowing what the answer would be.

"No; they'd—they'd think it'd go as the other did. They don't take no stock in me," he said, flushing hotly.

"No, they don't," she replied. "And now you see what it is to lose your good name."

There was a long silence. Miss Kennedy seemed to be thinking of something else; Flicker thought she was tired of having him there and he had better go. Still, when he left she made him promise that he would come again the next evening.

He went away greatly puzzled over it all; he could not make out why she had cried. To be sure, she had often told him how she abhorred gambling, but he had supposed she meant when people were unsuccessful; but she had cried before she knew whether he had lost or won and had told him that the money was of no consequence. She had shed tears for him; it gave him a feeling he had never had before in his life.

Meanwhile Miss Kennedy was also thinking hard. As Flicker had said, it was a good chance. She knew the men to be steady and respectable, and though Mexico was a dangerous country, it was better for the boy to try to make his way there than to go to ruin in Sykesburg or whatever similar place he might wander to. She made up her mind that she would make an effort to save him.

When Flicker came the following night she told him of the plan she had for helping him; it was that she herself would give the necessary money, for her father was very generous to her and gave her more than she spent. Mr. Kennedy warned her that she was only encouraging the boy in bad habits, and that the money was thrown away, but she felt sure that it would not prove so.

"You see," she said to the amazed and overjoyed Flicker, "I don't intend to give you up for a bad lot. I want to help you to be an honest, industrious man. I offer you this money because I am your friend, and I don't make any bargain with you about it. But if you are my friend you will do as I would like to have you do."

Then they had a long talk, and Flicker began to understand how miserable such a bad life was, and why Miss Mabel was so anxious to get him away from it; and he told himself that she should never be disappointed in him again.

The next few days he devoted to procuring his outfit; then one night he came to say good-by, wondering sadly when and where they would meet again, for who should say how long he might be gone?

"I'll say one thing," he said; "this money's loaned ter me. I'm a-goin' ter pay it back. The first streak o' luck I get, I'll come ter you ter pay my debt if I hev ter hunt you all over the United States."

And then he tried to thank her and promised that she should not find her trust in him misplaced, and, though he could find but few words, she understood and was satisfied. The next morning he went away.

More than three years had passed when one day a fine looking young man, riding a strong pony, drew up in front of what had been Wing Lun's hotel and looked about in a confused way. Of the bustling camp nothing was to be seen but a few dilapidated and deserted cabins. The only signs of life were at the hotel, now apparently a roadside inn. A number of horses stood saddled and tied to the fence, while their owners talked on the porch so excitedly that they did not notice the newcomer until he called out a greeting and asked:

"Is this Sykesburg?"

"Wasl," drawled a tall man, evidently the proprietor, coming forward, "it's what's left of it. Was yer partikularly anxious ter find Sykesburg?" he asked, looking up inquisitively. "Why," he exclaimed; "of it ain't Flicker—little Flicker! Shake hands, sonny. Don't yer remember Long Jim? Say, buh," he continued, growing grave and speaking rapidly, "hev yer struck luck? Because ef yer hev, ye've come in the nick o' time. There's a friend o' yourn in trouble."

"Yes, I've had luck," said Flicker, laying his hand on a leather pouch that hung from his belt. "Who needs help?"

"That thar Miss Kennedy," Jim replied, as somehow Flicker had felt that he would. "Git on yer horses, boys," he shouted to the men, setting the example by jumping on his own, and in a few minutes a cloud of dust enveloped the party as they took the road to San Luis at full speed, Jim explaining to Flicker as they went.

A year and a half ago the mine had suddenly ceased to produce anything; the company disbanded and the camp was deserted. Mr. Kennedy and his daughter shortly afterwards removed to San Luis. Mr. Kennedy had been utterly ruined by the failure of the mine. He and Senor Hernandez had quarreled before this and were not on speaking terms, and, knowing the senor's character, every one was surprised when he now came forward and renewed his friendship with Mr. Kennedy, advising him to open a store in San Luis and insisting upon loaning him the money needed; and Mr. Kennedy accepted gratefully, little dreaming what a terrible revenge the wily Mexican was planning for his fancied wrongs.

Among the old Mexican statutes was the infamous one which enabled a person, if he could not obtain money that was owed him, to make his debtor a peon—that is, a servant—until the amount owed was worked out, a servitude that is nothing but wretched slavery.

Hernandez, therefore, had pressed his loans on Mr. Kennedy, knowing that they could not be paid and intending to make him a peon. Just as this was about to be done his unsuspecting victim died suddenly. It was an easy matter to make his daughter responsible for the debt, and before she realized what had occurred she found herself threatened with this terrible fate unless the money could be produced on this very day of Flicker's return.

"These fellers," said Jim, indicating his companions, "jest come from thar, an' they sez ole Hernandez is sayin' as he means ter send her inter Mexico. I hope we git thar in time ter stop that off; she'll be sacered half ter death. We was thinkin' wot to do wen yer come up," he continued, "but we ain't got much money an' thar ain't enough on us ter take her out o' that nest o' Mexicans by force; 'sides, the ole feller's got the law back of him."

Flicker's blood rushed like fire through his veins; he was almost beside himself with pity and indignation; and he could not even think of her having perhaps started in captivity for Mexico, for, though, of course, they would follow and bring her back, he thought the anguish of terror would be enough to kill her. His horse was a swift one, but only wings could have carried him fast enough.

They were in time, however; the crowd of Mexicans in the street scattered before the flying hoofs and Miss Kennedy saw a figure spring toward her and heard a voice cry triumphantly:

"Don't you know me? I'm here to pay my debt!" And in a few minutes the senor's intended peon rode away with her friends.

She had written to Mr. Lanyon some time since, but he did not receive the letter at once and it was several weeks after her rescue that he arrived at Sykesburg. Very soon afterward he and Miss Kennedy were married and went east to live. They did not go alone, however, and when, in after years, they were questioned about the prepossessing young man who made his home with them they were always glad to tell the story of how Flicker paid his debt.—Helen Keene in Philadelphia Times.

Forget Me Not.

Though you rub all the day,
And scrub all you may,
You will find that
It's not to your pay,
In the old fashion way
To do a day
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NOTICE.

Solid Silver Butter Knives,
Solid Silver Cake Knives,
Solid Silver Coffee Spoons,
Solid Silver Fruit Spoons,
Solid Silver Jelly Knives,
Solid Silver Napkin Rings,
Solid Silver Pie Knives,
Solid Silver Sugar Spoons,

AND AN IMMENSE

STOCK OF PLATEDWARE

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74 YATES STREET.

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Cash or part cash and security, or would exchange for good property either in Victoria or Nanaimo.

RICHARD HILBERT.

Victoria, June 23, 1890. je23-1m

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(Signed,) JAMES HASTIE.
H. EISKINE.

Victoria, June 23, 1890. 1y3

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LEGAL NOTICES.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 38, 40, 41, 47, 207, 1190 the N. ½ of Lot 25, the easterly ½ of Lot 74, and parts of Lots 277 and 278 in the City of Victoria.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above mentioned lands will be issued to Walter Scott Chambers on the 8th day of August, 1890, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said lands, or some part thereof.

D. A. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry office,
Victoria, 7th May, 1890. my15-8w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, commencing at a stake on shore line, about two and a half miles, east south east, of Bonilla point, running north 19 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

JOSIAH JAQUES.

Victoria, May 19th, 1890. my19-8w

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 320 acres of land near Mission Valley (Sayross) division of Yale district, commencing at post, being south west corner of Wheland's purchase claim, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains thence west 40 chains thence north 80 chains to the place of commencement. ROBERT MUNSON.

May 19th 1890. my20

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia—Wong Loy Chu, Plaintiff, vs. Wun Yek and Hip Lung & Co., Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, William Monteith, have been appointed by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in this action Receiver of the estate and effects of the firm of Hip Lung & Company, carrying on the business of merchants on Cormorant street, Victoria and in Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, and all persons are hereby warned not to pay over any moneys due to, or belonging to the said firm or to deliver any of the goods or effects, the property of the said firm, to any person other than to me, the said William Monteith, who is alone authorized to receive the same.

WM. MONTEITH,
Receiver of the estate of Hip Lung & Co.

Dated Victoria, 12th July, 1890. jly12-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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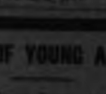

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BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE, REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

MODERN CONVERSATION.

The Art of Talking Not as Important as It Used to Be.

The testimony of those who have written on the subject of conversation, with very few exceptions, is that it is a decaying art. Some even go so far as to assert that it is a lost art. Certainly there is a general tendency, due to changing conditions of life, to neglect the art, accepting as the standard of its highest development the conversation of Bacon, Johnson, Coleridge, Talleyrand, Madame de Stael, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, and others, who, in their time, were recognized as great talkers. They were nearly all monologists, and were encouraged in the display of conversational gifts as no talker in this age can expect to be favored. Listeners are now harder to find than talkers, but there does not exist either the desire or need for listening or talking that aided in the development of the gifts of Johnson and other great monologists. Steam and electricity have quickened the pace of life, and the people of to-day have not the patience to listen to a man, no matter how wise or witty, who wants to monopolize conversation or does not talk tersely and briefly. Then, too, multiplicity of mind-burdening productions has had a somewhat baneful effect upon mental faculties essential to ready and interesting talking. To memory may be traced much of that which is most noticeable in the decadence of conversation. From memory talking started; it moves the tongue as water moves the mill-wheel. In early times, when there was less to engage attention, it was a more ample and retentive receptacle of all available knowledge than now; the printing-press has taken its place, and prescribes what we must know. When we have use for knowledge we refer to books, instead of relying upon an overworked memory. Ideas and information a century ago were diffused largely in conversation, and the talker was careful to speak fully, clearly, and, if he could, entertainingly, on any subject that he introduced. Now all information, even to personal gossip, comes through the printing press. It is the great stumbling block of conversation. While there are no men in this country distinctively famous as great conversers, there are many who, we find, are credited with remarkable conversational gifts. The opportunities for distinction of that kind are limited. Our social life is not of a kind to develop the art of talking. Small talk, a light and worthless kind of twaddle quite disgusting to people of sense, is society's conversational coin. Those who have gifts that enable them to talk instructively and entertainingly must be sought in self-secluding retreats. Such persons may be met occasionally. We have no doubt that there are many men to-day who are capable of talking as well as we can conceive to be possible, but they have not inclination or encouragement to cultivate ability of that kind. It would be a waste of time. There are, as a result of modern progress, ways for making greater use of the ability essential to good conversation. Men who have ideas and information to impart want larger audiences than can be reached by the voice; they print whatever they have to say. Having placed enduringly before all the world their best thoughts, they have no inclination to spend intellectual power in the social circle for the pleasure of a few. Their disposition is to refrain from doing it. Even fifty years ago talking was more important than now, because men were judged then more by utterances of voice than to-day. Now there is a tendency to brevity which admits nothing to conversation but the soul of wit, and that must come in lightning-like flashes.—Indianapolis News.

A Warning.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance—involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven-tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrh itself is too often the preliminary stages to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be mentioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchial tubes; deafness or partial deafness; constant hawking and spitting; weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility; ringing in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasal Balm to the public as a positive cure for cold in the head and for catarrh in all its forms and stages. Nasal Balm has been tested in thousands of cases, and the testimonials in our possession prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers, it will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price 50c. for small or $1 for large size bottles by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont. daw

The genuine Mason's porcelain lined top fruit jars and jelly glasses at Shore & Anderson's, No. 107 Douglas street. No trouble to open them.

ADVTSD.

Curling tongs and lamps, ladies pen knives, scissors, etc. and a full line of shaving materials at M. & H. A. Fox's, 79 Government street.

Brushware, combs, and artists' colors, at Daley's.

IN MARBLE CANYON.

Quick Sailing Down Stream by an Adventurous Exploring Party.

To give you an idea of the number of the rapids from the head of the Colorado river to this point, near the mouth of the Little Colorado river, a distance of about 290 miles, I will say that there are just 200 rapids, not counting small draws or riffles, and from Lee's Ferry to this point, a distance of eighty miles, there are 100 rapids. We have run the greater part of this 100 and portaged but few, and over many of them our boats have danced and jumped at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and over some, by actual measurement, at the rate of twenty miles per hour for half a mile at a time. Standing in the bow of one of the boats as she goes through one of these shutes, with first the bow and then the stern jumping into the air as she shoots from wave to wave, with the spray of the breakers dashing over one's head, is something the excitement of which can only be understood by being experienced.

That part of Marble canyon from Point Retreat for forty miles down to the mouth of the Little Colorado river is far the most beautiful and most interesting canyon we have yet passed through. At Point Retreat the marble walls stand up perpendicularly 300 feet from the water's edge, while the sandstone above benches in slopes and cliffs to 2,500 feet high. Just beyond this the canyon is narrowest, being but a little over 300 feet wide from wall to wall, while the river in places at this stage of water is not over sixty feet wide. The marble rapidly rises till it stands in perpendicular cliffs, 700 to 800 feet high, colored with all the tints of the rainbow, but mostly red. In many places toward the top it is honeycombed with caves, caverns, arches and grottoes, with here and there a natural bridge left from one crag to another, making a most grotesque and wonderful picture as our little boats glide along that quiet portion of the river so many hundred feet below.

At the foot of these cliffs in many places are fountains of pure sparkling water, gushing out from the rock—in one place, Vasey's Paradise, several hundred feet up the wall—and dropping down among shrubbery, ferns and flowers, some of which were found in bloom. Below this, for some distance, are a number of these fountains with large patches of maidenhair ferns clinging to the wall, fifteen to twenty feet above the water, green and fresh, and with the sparkling water running down over them they make a most charming picture.

Our weather has been most wonderful. The thermometer has never registered at 6 o'clock in the morning lower than 24 deg. above zero, and in the sun in the middle of the day has registered as high as 75 deg. The sun has shown brightly nearly all the time, though for eight days at one time it never shone on us, we being under the shade of the cliffs all the time.—Cor. Denver Republican.

A Professor's Mistake.

For the foreigner who attempts entering society in America, the way is beset with many obstacles, especially in the choice of proper words to express the meaning to be conveyed. Professor Mendel had been in this country but a few few weeks when it fell to his good fortune to be invited to one of the first homes of Philadelphia, a prominent attraction of which was several dark haired, black eyed, and withal very stylish daughters. A most delightful evening was passed in the society of the ladies, and in the enjoyment of a bountiful lunch prepared in honor of the distinguished visitor.

At the proper hour the professor announced that the time had arrived for his departure, and in his leave taking, in his most gallant manner, he thanked the hostess for the very pleasurable evening he had passed in her "homely home" and in the company of her "homely daughters." The coolness that existed between the professor and his generous hostess and her daughters was never fully dispelled until he explained that in Germany "homely" signified "hospitable," and certainly none could have been more hospitable than she and her hospitable daughters.—Philadelphia Times.

Ice Cream made to order and delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 161, New England Bakery Young Bros., No. 116 and 118 Government street.

Save Your Time, Patience and Money by using Pendray's Shoe Blacking, Stove Polish, and Laundry Blue.

Always Clear. Never Musty

"Montserrat"

(Trade Mark.)

Pure Lime Fruit Juice.

What is lime juice? This question is rendered necessary by the prominent attention Lime Juice is attracting as the best temperance beverage. The answer is that it should be the juice of the lime fruit without admixture. By the "Montserrat" Company alone is the 100% pure juice obtained for their cordials, and great care should be taken to obtain this brand as supplied to the British Government, in lieu of the numerous concoctions sold under the name of Lime Juice Cordials, Prepared Lime Juice, etc.

Sold by all druggists, grocers and at the leading hotels.

Sole consignees of the Montserrat Company (Limited.)

Evans and Sons, Ltd.

Montreal and Toronto.

Jeb-eod-3m.

MACHINERY.

Saw, Planing, Flour, Woollen Mill and Brickyard Machinery OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

MILL SUPPLIES KEPT IN STOCK. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

F. G. STRICKLAND & CO., New Westminster, B.C.

june9-1y

DE VEULLE & CRUICKSHANK

Real Estate, Insurance Brokers and Accountants.

Money to Loan, Rents Collected and a General Brokerage Business Transacted.

Jel NO. 12 BURNS' BLOCK.

SUITS TO ORDER, $15.00

Now is the time to get a cheap suit. I will for the next sixty days offer my entire stock of Summer Suitings at very low prices.

$20.00 SUITS, ALL WOOL, FOR $15.00.

$25 Suits for $20. $30 Suits for $25. $35 Suits for $30. $40 suits for $35.

Good pants to order for $5, $6 and $7, all wool, guaranteed as to fit and workmanship. Come early and secure a $15 suit of clothes.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Gilpin and Buford Sulky Plows, Prairie Queen Breaking Plows

Essex Centre No. 30 Jointer Plows.

WHIPPLE WHEEL, ACME AND DISC HARROWS.

Hoosier Seed Drills, Pacific Seeders, Chatham Fanning Mills, Minneapolis Grain Cleaners.

Largest Assortment of Plows and Harrows IN THE PROVINCE.

sep15d&w

See the "Brantford No. 3" Mower.

NEW MODEL FOR 1890.

The Best Machine out. Send for descriptive pamphlets or call and examine it before you go elsewhere.

Also New Pattern Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes, Self-dump

ITHACA TWO-HORSE SULKY RAKES.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

S. E. Corner of Yates and Broad Sts.,

BOX 86 VICTORIA, B. C. mar19

SCOTCH HOUSE

31 Fort Street.

McLEAN & STEWART.

Our Spring Stock of Clothing is now complete.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS IN THE LATEST STYLES.

White and Colored Cricketing Flannel Shirts.

—ALSO—

A FINE LINE OF ENGLISH GLADSTONE BAGS.

fel27 McLEAN & STEWART.

TO ABBOTSFORD.

From Vancouver { Via Mission-Sumas Branch of C. P. R.

From Seattle { Via Lake Shore and Eastern Railway.

sp17

NELSON ISLAND GRANITE CO.

(LIMITED.)

The company is now prepared to fill all orders promptly, of the best Granite, and at the lowest possible prices.

This Granite is perfectly free from all iron rust, black knots, and other imperfections. Samples furnished on application and prices quoted. For further particulars apply to

R. L. FOX, ca 30 EDWD. J. THAIN, Secretary,

P. O. Box 1,318, Seattle. no29-6m P. O. Box 954, Victoria, B.C

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. A. McTAVISH

Has at his store

-::- ON PARK ROAD -::-

A choice assortment of

VEGETABLE

AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

Pansy Seed of the very best strain procurable, personally selected while in Scotland from the stock of the largest Prize Winner Great Britain.

Special Prizes will be offered at the Fall Exhibition of the B. C. Agricultural Society for the best flowers raised from this seed.

STORE AND NURSERY.

PARK ROAD, VICTORIA

JOHN MESTON,

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

DELMONICO

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER PARLOR

106 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

E. ESCALET, Proprietor.

This establishment is first class in every respect. Every delicacy of the season served in the best style. The finest imported wines and liquors are kept at the Delmonico.

Private dining rooms for ladies. Open day and night. Polite and attentive waiters.

Private parties catered for in any part of the city on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Having engaged a celebrated eastern cook for the season, patrons of the Delmonico can feel assured that all orders placed in his charge will receive the greatest care and attention sp17

GOLD, WHALES & HONEY.

Honey in Manitoba.
Whales in Hudson's Bay.
Gold in British Columbia,
And rich nuggets all through

THE COLONIST.

A mine of curious and interesting reading.

Have you seen it? A 32-page illustrated magazine on fine paper. A perfect guide to Western Canada from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE. STAMPS TAKEN.

Address:—THE COLONIST, Winnipeg, Can

NOTICE.

AS I AM SHORTLY LEAVING THE CITY, notice is hereby given that all accounts against me will be paid on presentation on or before July 21, 1890, and I also request all persons indebted to me to settle their accounts before that date. If outstanding accounts are not paid by that time they will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.

RICHARD HILBERT,

Victoria, June 25. je25-1d

NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK AND trade of R. Findlay, 14 Yates street, I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith and carpenter work, furnish blacksmith supplies and rubber rollers for wringers. Tools bought and sold.

JAMES MORRISON.

jes-1m

Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods!

We have just received by the last steamer a large assortment of China and Japan bazaar goods and a full line of

Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, SATIN SCREENS, MORNING GOWNS,

—ALSO—

Porcelain Tea Sets, Colored Mattings, Tea, Bronze and Sandalwood Goods,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

THE LOWEST PRICES

Hoping you will give us a call, we remain very respectfully yours,

KING TYE CO., 8 Cormorant Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

my14-3m

TWO CARS

OF

Jubilee Ranges, Cook Stoves, Wringers, & Mangles, Family Scales, Grates, Mantles, Tiles,

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS

AT

McLennan & McFeeley's,

70 YATES STREET.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that from and after the 10th day of July next, all parties whose properties have sewerage connection with the Johnson Street Ravine, will be prosecuted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Hall, June 30th, 1890. jun30-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that from and after the 1st day of July next, the "Consolidated Thistle By-Law" will be enforced and that the owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee of any land on which thistles are found not cut down will be prosecuted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Hall, June 30th, 1890. jun30-tf

MUNICIPAL.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned between this date and Friday, the 15th day of August next, at 4 p.m., for supplying and placing in position in the City Hall Tower, in good running order,

A TOWN CLOCK,

Tenderers to furnish full descriptions of clocks submitted, with catalogues of prices thereof attached.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

By order of the Hall Committee.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, June 8th, 1890. jn8

MUNICIPAL.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 5 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting certain works constructed in or over navigable waters," that the municipal council of the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Minister of Public Works of Canada, a plan and a description of a wharf or dock, to be used for sanitary purposes, situated at Holland Point in the said city, and a duplicate of each with the Registrar of Deeds for the said city of Victoria.

And notice is also hereby given, that application, after the first day of August, 1890, to the Governor-in-Council for approval of said plan and work.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 21st day of June, 1890. je21

A BY-LAW

To amend the "Revenue By-Law."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE MAYOR AND Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. That sub-section 9 of Schedule A of the Revenue By-Law, 1889, be amended by striking out all the words thereto after the words "six months," at the end of the second line thereof.

2. By adding at the end of section 22 of said Schedule "A," the following: "Every person who carries on the occupation of a stevedore, or who has taken contracts to load or unload ships within the Municipality, $20 for every six months."

This By-Law may be cited as the "Revenue Amendment By-Law, 1890, No. 2."

Passed the Municipal Council this 14th day of June, A. D. 1890.

Reconsidered and finally passed the Council, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1890.

JOHN GRANT, Mayor.

[L.S.]

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C. 3t9

VICTORIA CITY SCHOOLS

APPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING positions in the Victoria Public Schools will be received by the Secretary, up to Tuesday, 22nd July.

First Assistant High School. Salary $100 per month.

Principal Boy's School. Salary $100 per month.

Second Assistant Boy's School. Salary $70 per month.

Seventh Assistant Boy's School. Salary $[illegible] per month.

Seventh Assistant Girl's School. Salary $[illegible] per month.

A Ward School Teacher. Salary $[illegible] per month.

Applicants not known personally to the Board are requested to send their photographs, stating qualifications, experience, etc.

By order, R. ERSKINE, Secretary, 42 Government Street.

Victoria, B. C., 3rd July, 1890. jy4-2

NOTICE.

Estate of John Charles Frederick Gleadower, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Supreme Court of British Columbia has granted probate of the will of the deceased dated 14th day of May, 1890 to Mr. Frank Carey and Mr. George Sandy, the executors therein named.

All persons indebted to or having claims against the estate are to make payment or application for payment to the executors at the office of the undersigned.

C. PERCY MILLS,

41 Langley Street, Victoria,

Solicitor for the Executors.

Dated 3rd July, 1890. jy3-3t

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sundays by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week ..... 25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

MERCANTILE AND GENERAL BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted for a definite period of time will be charged for at the following rates:

One week	15 cts per line	
Two weeks	25	" "
One month	50	" "
Three months	$1	" "
Six months	$1 50	" "
One year	2 75	" "

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., four lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion, and pro rata for more space or longer time.

A "line" is a nonpareil line, similar to this type, twelve of which occupy one inch of space.

NOTICES of Births, $1.00; Marriages, $1.50; Deaths, $1.50; Deaths with funeral announcements, $2.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above rates refer to any page except the first, which is reserved for reading matter and undisplayed advertisements.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager.

A PROBABLE CASE OF SOREHEADISM.

We shall not suppose that the assembled pedagogues took it much to heart that the Minister of Education failed to address them as per invitation, but certain it is he should have made it a point to respond, unless it was really the case that he had not had time to prepare a speech fitting the occasion. But this, even, is not a good excuse for a Minister of Education. A functionary of that kind, who is also a politician of note and a leader of a Government, should always be loaded and primed ready to explode on the shortest possible notice. But the failure of the Minister to contribute his mite to the valedictory exercises of the Teacher's Institute, was not owing so much to unreadiness as to pique. For the last year or two his educational policy has been assailed; he stands to-day, in effect advertised, as an educational reactionist. Not content with the absorption of every iota of power which could possibly be extracted from the Department of Education he has with the grim mossbackry of a mediævalist clung to the "daily marking system," a system which has been condemned by the best teaching authority both in England and in America. Had it been impossible for the Minister of Education to obtain any data in the matter of the pros and cons of daily marking, the persistency with which he has stuck to the system might be excused. But he has had plenty of data to consult, and he has known all the time that the consensus of opinion with the teachers was favorable to the elimination of daily marking from the educational system of the province. The revelations, therefore, of the recent Institute in the matter of daily marking, followed by the overwhelming vote of the teachers in favor of the abolition of the system, have lacerated anew the already raw surface of the Minister's educational sensibilities. He finds himself hoist of his own petard; he finds himself revealed a sort of educational RIP VAN WINKLE; he finds himself ten years behind the times if he is a minute. Is it any wonder, then, that a man naturally irascible and rendered more so with the load of the cares of state, voted a failure by the majority of the people of the Province, and sat upon by his coeducators, should discover that the invitation to address the Teachers' Institute was handed in too late? The results of the Institute were a triumphant vindication of the attitude of the TIMES, and it requires no very sharp vision to descry the beginning of the end of triumphant Robsonism. Just as soon as the House gets together the question of the decentralization of schools will come up, and doubtless it will carry. This Province has had enough of paternalism. We would advise the Minister of Education to prepare to accept his relegation to the performance of his constitutional functions as a Cabinet officer with the equanimity of a philosopher. There is no balm for blatant sore-headism. The surest cure for defeated ambition is a guarded tongue.

AN UNHOLY COMPACT.

The Democrats of the United States Senate have agreed to pass a bad tariff law provided the Republican majority will not push a bad election law upon them. The Democrats need some of the spirit that kept the Canadian Liberals in Parliament fighting a franchise bill for two months. A deal of this kind should be the death knell of both parties. If the Democrats surrender their free trade principles to escape the consequences of an election law no other inference is possible than that the election law proposed is a good instead of a bad one, that it threatens democratic prestige in the Southern States, and that rather than lose it the Democrats are willing to abide protection. It should appear, therefore, that free trade with the Democrats has all along been merely a campaign cry, instead of a settled political principle. We do not wonder that honest men shrink from voting.

STANLEY'S PIGMIES.

STANLEY has remarked that his account of the pigmies whose country he traversed will be the most interesting feature of his book, and doubtless he is quite right. That there was a race of dwarfs in Central Africa was asserted by the father of history as he is called. Herodotus, but conservative anthropologists were long accustomed to smile at his credulity and to class his dwarfs with the men whose heads grow beneath their shoulders. BREEK in his anthropology, speaks of tribes among the Bantus under which head he comprises all native Africans from Caffraria to the Great Lakes, which fell far below the ordinary standard of 70 inches for adult males; and SCHWEINFURTH, while giving the average stature of the negroes of the Nile region as 71 inches, mentions certain eastern tribes as only averaging 51 to 55 inches. STANLEY'S pigmies were less than 48 inches and they differed from the other nations of the equatorial region in that they were brown and not black. This again is no new discovery. The Ethiopians who inhabited Meroe, and were constantly at war with the Egyptians in the times of the shepherd kings, had olive complexions. Still STANLEY'S reports will give consistency of fact to that which has been largely theory. We are now bound to admit that there is and that there probably always has been since the glacial era, a race of people in equatorial Africa who rarely exceeded four feet in height. The fact is interesting in its bearing on the effect of the climate and physical geography on the stature of man. Nobody adheres to the ancient faith that there were formerly giants in the world. Prehistoric man, so far as archæology reveals, was rather under than over the present average stature of the race. But it is well known that human stature varies with locality, and that the variation is is sometimes large. STANLEY speaks of his Soudanese soldiers as standing 6 feet 4 inches, and the mean hight of the Patagonian Indians is given at 6 feet. The effect of climate on stature was curiously demonstrated by the measurements taken by recruiting officers during the war of the rebellion. It was shown that in two or three generations the descendant of Europeans who settled in the United States had gained over one inch in height and several pounds in weight over his ancestors. It was demonstrated that the native of the river valleys of the centre of the continent was on an average two inches taller than the native of the Atlantic coast. It might be added that the latter were about as much taller than the native of France or Germany. How these results were achieved, and by what agency are matters of conjecture. STANLEY says that the intelligence of his dwarfs was superior to that of the blacks in his camp. This may prove an important discovery. The more natural intelligence a race possesses, the more easily can it be brought under the influences of civilization. The pigmies might serve as a nucleus for the coming race of civilized men in Equatorial Africa.

CANADA AT WASHINGTON.

The Toronto Globe, discussing "our relations with the United States," passing in review sundry questions which have arisen which have produced friction, and which owing to the circumlocution office on Downing street still remain unsettled, comes to the conclusion that we ought to have a representative at Washington. Says the Globe:

"The present triangular system of communication between Washington, London and Ottawa is too slow; and its abolition and the establishment of a speedier and more direct system of doing business would probably do much to expediate the settlement of the questions of which we have spoken. No one can doubt that such a settlement, and especially the improvement of the trade relations between the two countries, would be of the utmost benefit to both.

The Globe does not seem to be aware, or if it is it fails to let on, that this arrangement would not be Colonial-Imperial, and in accordance with the traditions of the Empire. A Canadian representative at Washington would be a tacit recognition of Canada's independence, of her ability to transact her own business. This would never do. If Canada should undertake the diplomatic role English jingoism would shriek that another nail had been driven in the coffin of British prestige. And yet what the Globe suggests must ultimately take place. The economic questions incident to Canadian affairs are taking on a quality which an intermediary with already too many irons in the fire is hardly fitted to deal. The trouble lies in the fact, look at it as you may, that Canadian interests cannot always be identical with Imperial interests. If Canada is willing that her interests shall be made secondary to Imperial interests, then there is no room for argument. If, however, she is not, then a representative at Washington is inseparable from Canadian affairs. But even admitting that Canadian and Imperial interests are identical, why not the same occasion for a Lord High Commissioner at Washington that there is at London? It seems to us that if Canada must have an agent abroad, he should be accredited to Washington. We may suppose that unless the Fisheries and Behring Sea questions are settled with due regard for Canadian interests an arrangement of this kind will eventuate.

A SECRET ALLIANCE.

The French newspapers profess to believe that there is a secret treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany behind the agreement regarding Africa and Hiligoland. This is not improbable. In view of the attitude of France in relation to British occupancy of Egypt not to mention the traditional policy of Russia, which is inimical to British prestige in the East, what could be more likely than that Great Britian should strike up some sort of a bargain with Germany whereby the *status quo* might be indefinately prolonged. Great Britain has so many irons in the fire all of which are indispensible to her commercial prosperity, and is so peculiarly situated that the loss of a battle or two at sea would reduce her to starvation, that it would appear a prime necessity of her foreign policy to secure an alliance offensive and defensive with a powerful nation like Germany. Had the United States a foreign policy beyond that enunciated by the MONROE Doctrine, Great Britain might possibly find an ally in that quarter. Britain and America agreed on a foreign policy, they would dominate the world. But the United States has no foreign policy, nor has it any use for any. England, therefore, has to turn to an European nation for an ally. That she should turn to Germany is no more than natural. There is much in common between the two countries. Both regard commercial expansion as inseparable from progress, and both with regard to their prestige as nations are deeply concerned. Powerful motives either of these, but when employed conjointly, amount practically to a national passion. It can scarcely be doubted that Britain and Germany fully understand each other. The attitude of Russia and France require it.

THE "UNISTATIANS."

The writer of a letter in the Toronto Empire has invented the word "Unistatians," which he applies to the people of the United States. He objects to the word "Americans." But he is too late. The people of the United States have monopolized the name of the continent, and are known all over the world as Americans. The people of Mexico are content to be known as Mexicans, and the people of Canada ought to be content with the word Canadians. Let the Yankees continue to be Americans—Canadians is a good enough name for the people of this great and glorious country.

Certainly the term Canadians is good enough for Canadians. Nevertheless it is difficult to see why the people of the United States are more entitled to designate themselves Americans than are Canadians. The fact that the North American continent proper contains three governments necessitates for them some distinguishing appellation; that, however, the United States should have the monopoly of the generic term Americans is not warranted in the facts of the case. Englishmen and Frenchmen, together with the other nations of Europe, are designated Europeans. Canadians, however, are Canadians, Mexicans are Mexicans, and Yankees are Americans. What is the consequence? As between the Yankees and the Canadians it would be supposed that they represented distinct races. However, the question is not worth debating. Those who are up in geography and history have no difficulty in grasping the situation, while as for those who are not thus posted it does not make much difference anyhow.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

France's divorce law has been in operation less than five years, but it has separated 15,521 couples, and in Paris the ratio is up to one divorce for every two hundred marriages. The gay capital's rush for novelties does not discriminate between things evil and things good.

Votes are cheap in France. The Chamber of Deputies has been investigating charges of bribery made against a newly elected member for Nice. It was shown that sixteen hundred and twenty electors agreed to sell their votes, and received from one to twenty francs each. There were two hundred and ten who demanded higher prices, and were paid twenty to twenty-five francs each. The deputy was unseated.

It is stated that an Australian gentleman claims to have discovered a sure specific for rust in wheat. He is about to submit his process to a series of experiments to be conducted at his own cost, in the presence and under the control of agents of the Australasian colonies. Should the result of these trials be favorable, he is willing to sell his secret to the united governments of Australia for $10,000, and it is reported that in such a case the price would be forthcoming.

The coal fields in the vicinity of Newcastle, Australia, are claimed to be practically inexhaustible and capable of supplying the world with fuel. The coal district comprises 23,950 square miles, and the various coal layers are from 3 to 30 feet thick. Most of the coal can be delivered direct from the mines to the wharves which line the long river and harbor frontage. There are in operation about forty mines, and the present output is about 2,000,000 tons per annum, worth between seven and eight million dollars.

Richardson, Heathorn & Jones

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' AGENTS,

42 YATES ST., - VICTORIA

To the Trade:

Our Representative, MR. A. H. FINDLEY, will visit you in a short time with a full line of

RICE, LEWIS & SONS'

Hardware, Cutlery, Etc., Etc.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES A FULL LINE OF

BUILDERS' SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

AND CUTLERY.

LIVERPOOL, B.C.

The Fraser River Terminus of the New Westminster Southern Railway,

Opposite the rapidly growing City of New Westminster, and having deep water frontage on Fraser River.

The New Westminster Southern Railway runs from Liverpool to Fairhaven, Wash., where it connects with the great Northern Pacific Railway system. The Railway Company has now under construction at Liverpool a wharf 700 feet in length, costing about $10,000, and they intend to immediately erect workshops, passenger and freight stations, etc. The road is already graded between Liverpool and Fairhaven, and it is expected that trains will be in operation between the two places by 30th August, 1890.

A portion of the town site will be on the market on and after 16th June instant, and lots will be sold at low prices for a short time, and purchasers will have the benefit of first prices.

RAND BROS., General Agents,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

F. G. Richards, Jr., Real Estate & Financial Broker

CITY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

SOME CHOICE LOTS ON VERY EASY TERMS IN THE FOLLOWING PARTS OF THE CITY:

James Bay, Work Estate, Spring Ridge, Gorge Road, Saanich Road, Victoria East, Fernwood Estate, Regent Park

INTEREST AND RENTS COLLECTED AND RETURNS MADE PROMPTLY.

CONVEYANCING in all its branches executed expeditiously and carefully.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AT CURRENT RATES. MONEY TO LOAN AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST

51 YATES STREET, - VICTORIA.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER,
Broughton St., Victoria.

UNDERTAKING.

C. R. LOCKHART & CO.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Undertakers & Embalmers
Keep constantly on hand
FULL LINE OF
CASKETS, COFFINS, FUNERAL FURNISHINGS, OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
ALSO THE ONLY
White Hearse in the Province.
Calls promptly attended to day or night. Charges moderate.
Graduates of the United States College of Embalming.
Green's block cor. Trounce Ave. and Broad Sts.
TELEPHONE 408.
10ms26

FOR SALE.

500 to 600 Acres of Land

on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway with a 15 minutes of Victoria. Situated on three sides of Langford Lake, and very desirable for country residences. Consisting of divisions 85 86 87 99, 112 A, 113 and 118 Esquimalt District. To be sold as a whole or in divisions. On 112 A there is a beautiful little lake the banks of which are remarkably well adapted for homes. Fine Cedar and Douglas pine on some of the land.

Tenders will be received for the whole or divisions.

Tenders to be addressed to

MRS. JOHN WATKINS,
95 Meares Street.

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

FOR FAMILY USE,

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other.

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO.,
ALBANY, OREGON.

S.S. HYAMS

ONLY OPTICIAN IN TOWN.

OPTICIAN, 27 FORT STREET, ONE DOOR from Government, Victoria, B. C. Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight. Twenty five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec26-1y

Port Crescent

WM. NEWTON,

Real Estate Broker,

Authorized local agent for the sale of town lots, will be happy to furnish full information and accompany intending investors over the townsite.

Markham House, Port Crescent, Wash. 3ytbm

EDITORIAL NOTES

A thousand years hence nearly all the stone buildings now standing in Europe will have crumbled to dust. So perishable is the material of which they are constructed that the process of decay is already evident in many conspicuous edifices. The same thing is going on in this country. Neither marble or brownstone can withstand the action of the elements. Even the capitol at Washington is undergoing disintegration.

The Minister of Education, so-called, did not attend the closing meeting of the teachers, held in Philharmonic Hall on Wednesday night, and at which he had been announced to speak. The honorable gentleman intimated in his letter of declination that had he received the invitation earlier, his high mightiness might have condescended to grace the occasion with his presence. He gave no satisfactory reason for absenting himself.

Montreal Herald: At one time France found pleasure in asking England when she proposed to clear out of Egypt. Lord SALISBURY who had been reading the Canadian Hansard, replied, "To-morrow," or words to that effect, and France, declaring that England made her tired, at last ceased asking the question. Now Turkey has taken it up and has requested England to name the date for the clearing out. Lord SALISBURY, feeling that it would savour of iteration if he used the answer made to France, and still wishing to be guided by Ottawa, replied "Ere long." And they both mean, the same thing and about as much as they mean in the mouth of their inventor.

Dr. LANCASTER, an eminent physician and surgeon of London, has analyzed a man for the benefit of his class in chemistry. The body operated upon weighed 154.4 pounds. The lecturer exhibited upon the platform 23.1 pounds of carbon, 2.2 pounds of lime, 23.2 ounces of phosphates, and about one ounce each of sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. Besides this solid residuum, Dr. LANCASTER estimated that there were 5,595 cubic feet of oxygen, weighing 21 pounds; 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, weighing 15.4 pounds, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen in the man's body. All of these elements combined in the following: One hundred and twenty-one pounds of water, 16.5 pounds of gelatine, 1.32 pounds fat, 8.8 pounds of fibrin and albumen, and 7.7 pounds of phosphate of lime and other minerals.

The judicial error of which the man named BORRAS, now liberated, was the victim in France, has brought to the front an old custom of the courts of Venice. There, when a prisoner is about to be condemned to death, a tall and ghostly looking individual, dressed in a long black gown, walks majestically to the centre of the court-room, bows solemnly to the judges, and in a cavernous voice pronounces the following not over-startling words: "Remember the baker!" Then he bows again and stalks away. Just three hundred years ago a baker was executed in Venice for a crime of which he was not guilty. When his innocence was established, the judges who condemned him gave a sum of money to the city, the interest on which was to be devoted to the setting up and perpetual burning of a lamp, known as the "lamp of expiation," in the Palace of the Doges. It is still burning there.

The agricultural depression in the Eastern States is one of the most remarkable economic facts before the world to-day. In Vermont, for instance, a commissioner of immigration has been appointed, who is offering great inducements to thrifty farmers. Hundreds of farms are lying abandoned, and these, buildings, orchards and all, are sold at the rate of from $2 to $5 an acre, the State agreeing to loan $25 and furnish a cow for a stipulated period to each family. Western farmers are not doing very well, but at least they are prospering sufficiently to keep up the values of their lands. The condition in New England bears hardly upon the home market theory. Here are these farms, next door to some of the largest cities of the continent, yet the land for some reason, is worth less than nothing, supposing that the improvements are worth anything. Perhaps the main reason for this state of affairs is that in the United States, as in Canada, the tariff system crushes the farmer, and then it is also argued that the discriminating railway freight rates place the land of Kansas commercially nearer to the seaboard or to the European market than is the land of New England.

Steamship races across the Atlantic are common enough—more common, perhaps, than they should be—but a race merely from New York to Liverpool is a so a l affair compared with one which took place recently between the French steamship Salazie and the English steamship Orizaba, which had a little trial of speed between Melbourne and Marseilles, by way of the Suez Canal—a total distance of some eleven thousand miles. It is thus described:

The Salazie did not start from Melbourne until three hours after the Orizaba had sailed. She arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, at about the same time. After touching at Albany, Western Australia, together, the two steamers, though both made the very best possible time across the Indian Ocean, saw nothing more of each other until they had entered the Red Sea. Here the French steamer was found to be some distance in advance of the England, although they were in plain view of each other. The Englishman gave chase, and succeeded in overhauling, but not in passing the Salazie, and the latter preceded the Orizaba through the canal. Under their own electric lights the steamers made much more rapid progress through the canal than would formerly have been possible. The use of electricity in the Suez Canal is, indeed an interesting illustration of the economic value of the electric light. It has reduced the time of the average passage through the canal from thirty-eight hours to twenty-three hours, and almost doubled the capacity of the canal. Formerly only a small proportion of the steamers passing through the Suez Canal could avail themselves of the advantage of the electric light, because they did not have the necessary apparatus. This led to the organization of a company which made it its business to rent electric-light apparatus to vessels entering the canal. The motor, dynamo, projectors, and other machinery are put on board a vessel and set up ready for use in two hours, and removed after the passage has been made. The Orizaba and the Salazie kept quite near together throughout the journey through the Mediterranean. The "race" was not really a long struggle, covering the distance of more than ten thousand miles between Melbourne and Marseilles, but rather a "brush" for precedence in the Suez Canal. The great ocean-going steamers often journey very near together on long voyages.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News from the Provinces by Telegraph and Mail.

The report is confirmed of an immense phosphate trust being formed with a capital of four millions, to develope the Lake St John region, Quebec.

J. Ross Robertson of Toronto, was elected Grand Master of the Masonic order at Kingston on Thursday.

Wednesday afternoon, Willie Griffin was playing on some logs in a creek at Bolton, 26 miles from Toronto. He slipped and fell into the water. William Griffin, his grandfather, 80 years old, sprang to the rescue; the old man's strength was not equal to the task and both sank to a watery grave.

The steamer Lawrence, while returning to Alexandria Bay, from an electric search light excursion, ran down the steam pleasure yacht Cathlene with ten passengers aboard, from Bradford, Pa. Five are missing. There names are Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pemberton, Mrs. W. D. Hart, and Miss Maggie Henry, all of Bradford, and John Senecal, a fireman of the Cathlene.

England's Army.

The official list of establishment of the regular and auxiliary forces for the current year, just issued from the War Office, shows that the number of officers and men permitted to be enrolled is 215,884 regulars (exclusive of the Indian native army), 141,130 militia, 14,080 yeomanry cavalry, and 260,437 volunteers. In the regular troops the household cavalry are put down at 1,299, the line cavalry at 17,790, artillery 35,740, engineers 7,866, foot guards 5,888, line infantry and depots 135,603, army service corps 3,368, West India 2,222, Malta artillery 387, various local native corps 2,721, ordnance artificers 80, and medical staff corps 2,396. The militia consists of 19,221 artillery, 1,204 fortress engineers, 1,326 submarine miners, and 113,887 infantry at home; 3,993 in the Channel Islands, 1,190 in Malta, and 309 at St. Helena. The establishments of the volunteers are calculated for 1,027 in the Honorable Artillery company, 364 light horse, 47,621 artillery, 14,252 engineers (including submarine miners), 61 mounted rifles, 196,697 infantry, and 1,315 medical staff.

By False Pretences.

A confidential clerk in Kansas City, who absconded less than a month ago with $23,000 belonging to his employer, has been captured after some novel detective work. He had a sweetheart in Michigan, and the detective engaged in the case, hearing this, instructed his best looking assistant to proceed to Michigan and make the acquaintance of the girl. The assistant, finding that the young woman's people kept a boarding house, engaged board with them and then began a flirtation with the girl. She became very much smitten with the newcomer, and during one of their chats together he entered into a glowing account of his travels, and wandered around until finally he mentioned Kansas City and several acquaintances there, among whom was the absconder. She blushed at the mention of the name, and the detective interpreted this as meaning that she was still corresponding with the raceally clerk. He continued to pay the lady marked attention, and at length learned that she was corresponding with a man named Thompson, in Chicago. This intelligence being communicated to the chief detective, another assistant was dispatched to hunt up Thompson, who was found, and turned out to be the man wanted. He was arrested and all but $350 of the stolen money recovered.

A London theatrical costumer writes to the Times to say that he disguises people every day, "mostly jealous husbands desirous of watching their wives." They everyone of them wear wigs, not necessarily because they are bald, though they often are, but as the best means of destroying their identity. It has long been understood that we do not know how half the world lives, but that any considerable portion of it skonld occupy themselves in this way is rather startling.

How to Live Well.

100 doses for 100 cents, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Does your head ache? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Is your blood impure? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you costive? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you bilious? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Are you dyspeptic? Take Burdock Blood Bitters.

1 cent a dose, 1 cent a dose, Burdock Blood Bitters. *

Arrived.

Curling tongs and lamps, ladies pen knives, scissors, etc. and a full line of shaving materials at M. & H. A. Fox's, 78 Government street. *

Brushware, combs, and artists' colors, at Daley's. *

PITH AND POINT.

—Gossips serve Satan without the intervention of a formal contract.—Milwaukee Journal.

—When pride leads the van, poverty sometimes brings up the rear—arrear guard, as it were.—Texas Siftings.

—A man is the happiest when he can forget all the mean things he knows about himself.—Troy Press.

—Let to-morrow take care of itself, and you will find that it will let you take care of yourself when it gets here.—Atchison Globe.

—Clouds are a good deal like men—they are harmless when alone, but they make trouble when they get together.—Norristown Times.

—The wind is tempered for the shorn lamb in vain if the lamb does not think so. The man who laughs is the man who has the wool.—N. O. Picayune.

—The road to happiness and the road to misery follow the same course. The difference is in the travelers, not in the road traveled.—Boston Transcript.

—Because a thing is small of size think not that you may scorn it. Some insects have a larger waist but lift less than the hornet.—Chicago Journal.

—The man who has enough earthly possessions to keep the wolf from the door finds they have the effect of attracting the tramps there.—Yonkers Statesman.

—In America every man has a right to his own opinion, but nobody who has an opinion seems to recognize that right except as to himself.—Merchant Traveler.

—People are most disposed to talk of themselves when they have the least reason for it. A chronic invalid will tell ten times as much of himself as one who is in good health and abundant in good works.—United Presbyterian.

—The question is frequently asked, "What would you do with your money if you were rich?" The answer is determined in nearly every instance by what one is doing with the little money which he now has. Wealth more often lessens than increases the proportional amount of one's generosity.—Advance.

—Being of the earth earthy, it is fitting that we take pleasure in the material elements of enjoyment which Heaven has provided for the solace of our senses; but, being also of a higher sphere, and destined to live when all material things shall have perished, it consists not with the dignity of the God-given and immortal essence within us that we permit the grosser part of us to dominate our minds and souls.—Once A Week.

—Cobden wrote proverbs about luck and labor. It would be well for boys to memorize them. Luck is waiting for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck relies on chances; labor on character. Luck strides down to indigence; labor strides upward to independence.—N. Y. Ledger.

Must be Cleared!

In order to keep coming financial engagements

IT IS URGENT THAT I CLEAR

A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF

MY NEW & VARIED

STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

To do this I have remarked same to such prices as will, I trust, ensure

EARLY CLEARANCE.

SALE COMMENCING

THURSDAY, 10TH

C. L. TERRY,

Cash Dry Goods,

Cor. Broad and Yates Sts.

jly9-tf

Vancouver, B. C.

GREAT UNRESERVED

AUCTION

SALE

—OF

CITY LOTS

—IN THE—

City of Vancouver, B. C.

THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE

Canadian Pacific Ry.

Under instructions, the undersigned will sell by Auction, on

Wednesday, July 30th

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

—A LARGE NUMBER OF—

CHOICE RESIDENCE

—AND—

FINE BUSINESS LOTS

In that new and beautifully situated portion of the city of Vancouver known as

FAIRVIEW

And being part of Lot 526.

The situation is unsurpassed, being on a gentle slope rising from the waters of English Bay and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed ocean docks.

The property is within easy distance of the handsome new opera house (now in course of erection,) New Post Office, Custom House and other public buildings.

An agreement has been entered into by which the Electric Street Railway will be extended through this property and give regular service as in other parts of the city by September, 1891.

As the Corporation is now negotiating with the Water Works Co., for the purchase of their whole system of water supply it will doubtless be immediately extended to this part of the city.

The rapid growth of this wonderful young city, the western terminus of the C.P.R., with its Unrivalled Harbor, Extensive Lumber Trade, Door and Sash Factories, Sugar Refinery and numerous other industries, together with its Handsome Granite Business blocks and Public buildings, has only to be seen to satisfy the most casual observer that it is destined soon to become a city second to none on the Pacific coast.

In addition to the regular line of steamers now running to China and Japan it is intended shortly to have at least monthly communication between Australia and Vancouver.

The lots will be sold without building conditions, but where approved buildings are erected within one year a rebate of from ten to twenty per cent. will be allowed.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest at 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

A. M. BEATTIE,

AUCTIONEER.

Vancouver, July 11th, 1890. jly14-tf

Vancouver Island Building Society.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL GENERAL MEETing of the members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Harmony Hall, View street, at 8 p. m., on Tuesday 22nd July. Business receiving half-yearly reports and having 44th drawing for an appropriation. By order

jly14-td R. WILLIAMS, Sec.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to noon, Saturday, 19th inst., for the erection of a two-storey frame residence, at Victoria West, for R. J. Russell, Esq.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

JNO. TEAGUE,
Architect.

712 (Colonist copy.)

MRS. McGREGOR,

MID-WIFE

Has Diploma from the University of Edinburgh.

—RESIDENCE:—

Corner Douglas and Cormorant Streets.

feb22

BUTTER!

Receiving weekly by refrigerator car consignments

CHOICE NEW GRASS TUB BUTTER.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE.

jly15-tf

GENTLEMEN, examine the very choice lines of Hand Sewn Calf and Kangaroo Congress and Laced Boots.

ERSKINE'S Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Government St. Corner of Johnson.

$6, $6.50, $7, $7.50.

Store closes at 7 p. m., except Saturdays.

BOOTH'S GENUINE

QUININE WINE!

The Best Appetizer and Tonic Known.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS

IN SUCH DISEASES AS

Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Convalescence from Exhausting Diseases, and Functional Derangement of the Stomach.

LANGLEY & CO., 21 and 23 YATES ST.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ap19

LIST OF PROPERTY

On which taxes have been due and unpaid for two years and upwards and which will be sold on the first day of September, 1890, at the City Hall, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon in pursuance of the Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-law, 1890, unless in the meantime the arrears of taxes and costs due in respect of each lot in the schedule hereunder written be paid.

LOT.	BLOCK.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.	COSTS.	TOTAL.
19	12	$576 80	$63 44	$640 24
E. two thirds 24	3	67 20	7 40	74 60
One-half 25	3	89 10	9 80	98 90
W. one-half 26	3	122 80	13 50	136 30
33	3	51 00	5 61	56 61
Part 87	26	70 38	7 73	78 11
145	V	124 08	13 64	137 72
377	4	117 20	12 89	130 09
Part sub. 4 of 618, 619	M	31 00	3 41	34 41
Part sub 8 of 602, 603	M	33 44	3 68	37 12
East part 876	J	27 56	3 03	30 59
East one-half 878	J	37 30	4 10	41 40
940	42	48 60	5 34	53 94
991	9	75 00	8 25	83 25
992	9	36 60	4 03	40 63
993	9	22 20	2 44	24 64
997	17	35 50	3 90	39 40
1007	17	23 40	2 57	25 97
Sub. 13 of 1257	T	46 80	5 15	51 95
Sub. 8 of 1694	56	7 60	84	8 44
Sub 34 of 1694	56	10 50	1 15	11 65
Sub. 4 of 1772	61	27 50	3 03	30 53
WORK ESTATE.				
4	D	21 90	2 41	$24 31
10	W	77 60	8 54	86 14
SPRING RIDGE.				
A	64	6 00	66	6 66
B	64	6 00	66	6 66
7	69 to 72	3 90	43	4 33
8	"	3 90	43	4 33
9	"	3 90	43	4 33
10	"	4 80	53	5 33
11	"	4 80	53	5 33
12	"	6 90	75	7 65
17	"	3 90	43	4 33
18	"	3 90	43	4 33
19	"	3 90	43	4 33
20	"	42 60	4 68	47 28
43	"	34 80	3 83	38 63
48	73	3 60	40	4 00
51	"	44 90	4 94	49 84
FINLAYSON ESTATE.				
1	B	48 00	5 28	53 28
2	B	25 20	2 77	27 97
5 ACRE LOTS.				
One-half of Sub 23	11	18 98	2 08	21 06
Part Sub. E	V	17 00	1 87	18 87
Sub. 1	E ½ VI	11 20	1 23	12 43
" 2	"	10 30	1 13	11 43
" 3	"	10 30	1 13	11 43
" 11	"	10 60	1 16	11 76
" 12	"	10 00	1 10	11 10
" 13	"	10 00	1 10	11 10
" 5	XIII	7 60	83	8 43
" 45	"	40 80	4 49	45 29
" 46	"	40 80	4 49	45 29
" 51	"	62 10	6 83	68 93

City Hall, Victoria, June 2, 1890. CHARLES KENT, Collector.

SMOKE

KURTZ & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

HAVANA CIGARS.

JAPANESE BAZAAR,

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA.

PER S. S. ABYSSINIA:

Tea-Sets, Blackwood Brackets and Cabinets, Chinese shaps and other Gongs, Rice, Reed and Bamboo Blinds, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Five Tables.

Stock removed from Government St. still selling very cheap.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO.

jun28

British Columbia Board of Trade.

APPLICATIONS IN WRITing for the position of Secretary, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Wednesday morning, 23rd inst.

ROBERT WARD,
President.

Victoria, B. C., July 16, 1890. jy18-td
(Colonist copy.)

NOTICE.

CAME TO THE PREMISES,

A SMALL BLACK BOAR, WHITE MARKS on head and feet; hole in right ear. If not taken away within ten days will be sold to pay charges and expenses which accrue thereby.

jly18-1w Cheverton, Spencer & Hood

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For a Good Cheap and Reliable Watch go to

C. B. PARRY,

Opposite Spokesman against high charges.

62 FORT STREET. [illegible]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Methods of Teaching—The Closing Meeting in Philharmonic Hall—Addresses, Etc.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was reserved on the programme for a discussion on methods of teaching, and an interchange of opinions on matters of school detail. The discussion was not very animated, but Mr. Hunter, principal of the Nanaimo High School, came to the rescue and in a powerful address showed the necessity of making the standard of education as high as possible. Agitators looking for personal gain were constantly at work, perverting the minds of multitudes with their new ideas on religion, society, capital and labor, etc., and their sophistries could be met only by well-trained and well-stored minds. Many were misled by plausible theories on the question of higher education. They were told that a knowledge of the three R's was all the state should guarantee every child, and if more than this were needed it should be paid for by the individual out of his own pocket. Such language, of course, was sure to please certain classes, and the speaker contended that all teachers should be in a position to combat such statements when necessary to do so. The High Schools must continue to form, and the proposed university must form a part of a public school system so that all, rich and poor, may be on equal terms in the race for the acquisition of knowledge. Mr. Hunter spoke for more than half an hour, and his very able address was listened to with the greatest interest by all present.

The meeting then adjourned until 7:30 p. m., when the Philharmonic hall will be utilized for the public meeting.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Mr. Inspector Wilson called the meeting to order. Besides the teachers there was present a large concourse of ladies and gent'emen. On the platform were Rev. D. Fraser, M.A. and Dr. Milne, M.P.P. Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Hon. John Robson, Minister of Education, S. D. Pope, B.A., L.L.D., Supt. of Education, Mayor Grant and R. Beaven. The evening's programme commenced with an excellently rendered piano solo by Miss Hicks, followed by a song by Mr. Salloway, who responded to a well merited encore.

The inspector then took charge of the question drawer, and gave satisfactory replies to questions, many of which were unimportant, and touched on the granting of rolls of honor and other matters respecting which the inspector stated sufficient information could be gleaned from the Superintendent's Annual Report. Following are specimens:

Q. Are children under six allowed to attend the public schools? A. It is the custom of trustees and of teachers to admit them.

Q. Is the third question in the arithmetic paper set at the teachers' examination workable? Can an abstract number be divided by a concrete number? Ask the examiner, and see if you can't puzzle him.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state which of the Rules and Regulations have not received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor? The Rules and Regulations do not require to be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Q. Are teachers permitted to teach subjects not prescribed in the course of study? A. Such subjects as music and calisthenics may of course be taught. It would not do to place them on the course of study, as many teachers do not know anything about them. In the same way teachers are expected to inculcate the highest morality, yet it is not a prescribed subject.

In reply to an earnest enquirer after the reason why teachers have not this year obtained reduced rates, the Inspector stated that the committee had not requested the Minister of Education to get a reduction in time enough to enable that gentleman to take action in the matter.

The Question Drawer being disposed of, Miss Fraser was called on to give a song, which she did in a manner that elicited hearty applause.

Mr. Nicholson, principal of the Victoria West school read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Mathematics," showing the important part the subject played in the development of the faculties of the mind. The essay will in all probability be published by the Institute.

Rev. D. Fraser, M. A., was then called on to make a few remarks. After complimenting Mr. Nicholson on the excellence of his paper, the speaker referred to the sacredness of the teacher's work, reminding those present that they were dealing with immortals, and that their end and aim should be not to impart instruction but to mould character. The great defect in the system of education in Ontario, and indeed in all the provinces of Canada, was the want of the training of the moral side of our nature. Teachers in too many cases look upon the pupils as mere machines and neglect the inculcation of morality which is the one important thing to be aimed at.

Dr. Milne, M. P. P., referred briefly to the tedious nature of the work the teachers had to perform. It was not the mental work that broke the teacher down but the constant worry and consequent severe strain on the system. A teacher who had charge of forty pupils had just so many characters to study, and understand, and this was not by any means an easy task. The Doctor then touched on corporal punishment, and said that submission in the school was indispensable to progress. After making a good humored remark on daily marking, the speaker concluded by urging the teachers not to be afraid to express their opinion on any matter connected with their profession, but to come boldly out and give not only the Department but also the Legislature the benefit of their experience and advice.

Both gentlemen were roundly applauded on resuming their seats. The Institute came to a close by singing the National Anthem.

The Resurrection of the Body.

Christian Union:—Several inquiring friends write us apropos of the following statement in Mr. Abbott's sermon on the new theology: "I accept the Apostles' Creed, though I give to the phrase 'resurrection of the body,' the modern interpretation." They wish to know what this modern interpretation is. We can best answer the question by putting it in contrast with the mediæval interpretation. That was, in brief, that the body was laid away in the grave, and the soul either went asleep or fell into an intermediate state, and at the last trump the same bodies, which had been laid in the grave, arose from the grave, and their spirits were reunited to them, and they then entered into their final abode of bliss or woe. This doctrine is, in our judgment, in direct contradiction of the teaching of scripture, which declares explicitly that flesh and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of God, neither does corruption inherit incorruption. It is needless to say that it is wholly incredible to one who makes any account of the scientific testimony as to the disposition which nature makes of the decaying body. The modern doctrine repudiates this idea of a literal resurrection of the flesh. Yet it holds that the spirit has in another world some sort of organism through which it acts and by which it has its connection with the material universe. What that organism is and how it operates no one pretends to know. Swedenborg held that there is in the human body a spiritual body, and that this spiritual organism rises at death, so that the soul is not yet clothed with an immortal tabernacle. This is one form of the modern doctrine of the resurrection of the body. Another form is that the spiritual body has some sort of connection with, or grows in some way out of, the material body, and yet is not the same—as the grain grows out of the seed, to use Paul's figure. Neither of these views is held, probably, dogmatically by any considerable number of Christian teachers or believers; but both are entertained hypothetically. In a sentence, then, the modern doctrine of the resurrection of the body, so far as that doctrine is in any form intelligently held, is that the spirit has in the other life a spiritual organism, and that this spiritual organism has some sort of connection, not by us understood, with the material organism which it possessed upon the earth.

Prosperous Business Men.

Every established local newspaper receives subscriptions from large cities which puzzle the publisher to account for, but the New York Times lately threw some light upon the matter: "A wholesale grocer in this city, who has become rich at the business, says his rule is when he sells a bill of goods on credit to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as the customer advertised liberally he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead, and invariably went for the debtor." The man who is too poor to make his business known is too poor to do business. The withdrawal of an advertisement is evidence of a weakness that business men are not slow to act upon.

The Pay of a U. S. Soldier.

A private soldier receives $13 a month for two years, $14 for the third year, $15 for the fourth year, and $16 for the fifth year, the increase being paid to him on his discharge. If he is a mechanic or a teacher, he receives what is known as "extra duty pay," which amounts to fifty cents a day, more than doubling his pay. The company cook receives more pay than the first sergeant under which he serves. Musicians and trumpeters receive the same pay as privates, but farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry receive $15 at the beginning of their terms. The first pay of a corporal is $15, and of a sergeant $17. A first sergeant receives $22; a sergeant-major $23. The highest pay that can be earned by an enlisted man is $45 a month for the first two years of his enlistment; this is the pay of a hospital steward, who is especially enlisted to perform the duties of an apothecary. A soldier serving his second five years receives $2 a month more than the highest sum paid to his grade for the first term.

In addition, the soldier has his home, his clothes, his food, and his medical attendance furnished to him by the government.

He has a money allowance of $200 for the five years for his clothes, and it is a poor soldier who cannot save $75 of this. He may leave his money with the paymaster, as in a savings-bank, receiving it, on his final discharge, with four per cent. interest. The deposits, however, are forfeited if the soldier deserts. During his service he may attend the post school and receive a primary education, the teacher being an enlisted man receiving extra duty pay. On his honorable discharge he receives the increased pay for the third, fourth, and fifth years of his service, and his travel pay to the place where he enlisted.

Since any comparison will show that the pay of the United States soldier is the best which unskilled labor receives in the country, it is not a little surprising that the number of desertions for 1888 were 2,736 and the average for five years 2,673.

Takes Second Place.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The White Star steamer Teutonic arrived this morning, having made the passage from Queenstown in 5 days, 21 hours, 55 minutes. This places the Teutonic second among the ocean racers.

Chicago's Population.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Superintendent Porter to-night received a message from the census supervisor at Chicago, stating that his account makes Chicago's population 1,101,263. This puts Chicago ahead of Philadelphia.

Water Made to Burn.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A special to the Times from Superior, Wis., says: "A prominent chemist of San Francisco, now in Superior is preparing to make public a discovery which will work wonderful changes in the economy of steamship transportation. His scheme is to dispense with the use of fuel of all kinds. He has devised an apparatus by means of which water can be utilized as fuel. By means of his chemical machine, water is to be resolved into the elements of oxygen and hydrogen. These gases are to be burned by means of an oxy-hydrogen machine, producing intense heat.

A Serious Runaway.

NEWPORT, Cala., July 17.—Mrs. Chas. Kimball of this place and Miss Maude Stevens of San Francisco were thrown from a cart last evening, killing Mrs. Kimball and seriously injuring Miss Stevens.

You should secure a lot in Fernwood. Beautiful residential property. Enquire of the leading estate agents. *

A beautiful line of china berry sets, dessert plates, and dinner ware at John Weiler's.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Washington, D. C.

By an analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I find it carefully compounded, and I regard it as the best baking powder in the market in every respect.
PETER COLLIER,
Late Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Bottom Dropped Out of
SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, FLOUR,
Bacon and Hams, Fidelity.

I will not quote prices here, but will kindly invite you to come and inspect goods before purchasing elsewhere, when I will quote prices that will astonish you.

PRICES FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY

Goods Delivered in the City, at Station or Wharves, Free of Charge.

WM ECKERT,
173 Government Street, corner Herald.

NEW GOODS---SUMMER.

Mason's Fruit Jars, with Porcelain Lined Caps.
ALSO GLASS TOP FRUIT JARS AND JELLIES, ALL SIZES.

Berry Sets, Dessert Plates, Ice Cream Freezers,
Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Wire Dish Covers,
Lemon Squeezers, Fly Traps, Reed & Rattan Goods.

ART SILK DRAPERIES BY THE YARD

LINOLEUMS---58 Rolls just landed.
CARPETS---New lines of 3-plys & all-wool goods.

ALSO LARGEST STOCK OF
Furniture, Upholstery Goods, Wallpaper, Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC., in the Province.
The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

JOHN WEILER, Showrooms, 51 & 55 Fort St. Factory, Humbolt Street.

THE
Matsqui Reclaimed Lands.

On Completion of Surveys these Lands will be offered for Sale.

H. E. CROASDAILE, - 42 FORT STREET,

FISH'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA AND OREGON GRAPE
FOR THE LIVER AND BLOOD
The Best Spring Medicine Known.
(Compounded solely from herbs.)
THOMAS FISH, Herbalist and Chemist
86 BLANCHARD STREET, BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.
Pupil of the late Saml. Jno. Stratford, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
Over 20 years experience in medicine.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
SEE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
BOOTS and SHOES.
Tan Goods, Oxfords,
Tan Goods, Oxfords,
Tan Goods, Oxfords,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Besides our usual large and well assorted stock of all descriptions of BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. FULLERTON, 103 GOVERNMENT STREET,
PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE.

STEAMBOATS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
STEAMER ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER, Master.
On and after November 19th, '89,
Until further notice,
The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows:
CALLING AT WAY PORTS:
Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.
For freight or passage apply on board.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE No. 13,
Taking effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 14.30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Latimer's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 10 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 1 going East Monday.)
For Pimper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Moody Island Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 14.30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'CLOCK.
For Pimper Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.
Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwhack and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports when sufficient inducements offer.

Bute Inlet Route.
Steamer Islander leaves every Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave on Standard Time.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every five days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
City of Puebla - - - - July 23rd
E. P. BITMET & CO., Agents.

FOR PORT ANGELES
The fast and commodious steamer
EVANGEL
Carrying U. S. mails, leaves Port Townsend every
MONDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 5 o'clock (Mondays and Thursdays through to Neah Bay) calling at New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Crescent Bay, Pysht River, Twin River, Clallam Bay and Neah Bay. Returning Tuesday through to Seattle, Saturday to Port Angeles and return.
THROUGH CONNECTIONS for Port Angeles made at Port Townsend with boats from Victoria on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
MORGAN & MANN, Owners.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,
FOR HONOLULU
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons),
.....FRIDAY, July 18, 1890, 12 m
For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change.
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer
MARIPOSA.....SATURDAY, July 26, 1890, 12 m
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market Street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., General Agents.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday, May 1st, 1890.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.	No. 3 Mixed Daily.	No. 5 Passenger Sundays only.	STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 6 Passenger Sundays only.
	Lv.	Lv.		Ar.	Ar.
	7.00	8.00	VICTORIA	12.15	5.15
	7.25	8.25	HILLSIDE	11.45	4.45
	7.35	8.35	COLWOOD	11.35	4.35
	7.45	8.45	GOLDSTREAM	11.25	4.25
	7.50	8.50	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11.20	4.20
	8.20	9.20	COBBLE HILL	10.50	3.50
	8.35	9.35	MALAHAT	10.35	3.35
	8.45	9.45	DUNCANS	10.25	3.25
	9.15	10.15	SOMENOS	9.55	2.55
	9.25	10.25	CHEMAINUS	9.45	2.45
	9.50	10.50	NANAIMO	9.20	2.20
	Ar.	Ar.		Lv.	Lv.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Sundays excepted.	No. 6 Passenger Sundays only.
	Lv.	Lv.	P.M.
NANAIMO	6.30	7.00	10.10
WELLINGTON	Ar.	Ar.	10.30

ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a single fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. BEAVEN, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

RAILWAYS.

UNION PACIFIC Tickets ON SALE TO DENVER
Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago,
ST PAUL, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS
East, North & South,
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STEAMERS.

Tacoma-Victoria Route.
Leave Tacoma.....10.00 a.m.
Leave Seattle.....12.00 m.
Leave Port Townsend.....1.00 p.m.
Arrive Victoria.....4.00 p.m.
Leave Victoria.....10.00 p.m.
Leave Port Townsend.....3.00 a.m.
Leave Seattle.....5.00 a.m.
Arrive Tacoma.....7.00 a.m.

Tacoma-Seattle Route.
Leave Tacoma—10.00 a.m.; 12.00 m.; *7.00 p.m.
Leave Seattle—*8.00 a.m.; 12.00 p.m.; 5.30 p.m.
Boats leaving Tacoma 12.00 p.m. and Seattle at 5.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. land at Des Moines.

Seattle-Olympia Route.
Leave Seattle.....*7.00 a.m.
Leave Tacoma.....7.30 a.m.
Ar. Steilacoom.....8.30 a.m.
Ar. Olympia.....11.00 a.m.
Leave Olympia.....*2.00 p.m.
Leave Steilacoom.....5.00 p.m.
Leave Tacoma.....6.30 p.m.
Arrive Seattle.....8.00 p.m.
—*Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only. ‡Daily.

Whatcom, Semiahmoo and Blaine Route.
Stopping at all way landings.
Steamer leaves Seattle daily, except Saturday, for Whatcom at 11 p.m. Arrives at Whatcom daily, except Sunday, at 5 a.m.
Leaves Whatcom for Seattle daily, except Saturday 8 p.m. Arrives at Seattle daily, except Sunday, 7 a.m.
Steamers from Semiahmoo and Blaine leave Whatcom every Monday at 8 a.m. Returning, leave Blaine every Tuesday at 8 a.m.

RAIL LINE.
"The Overland Flyer" leaves Portland at 7 a.m. daily, and carries through Pullman Sleepers, Gleaming coaches, Free Chair Cars and Palace Dining Cars between Portland and Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul or Chicago.
"The Limited Fast Mail" leaves Portland at 7 a.m. daily, and carries Pullman Dining and Sleeping Cars between Portland and Chicago.
C. J. FISHER,
Freight and Passenger Agent
No. 100 Government street, Victoria.

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS
THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD
Is the line to take
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.
It is the Dining Car Route.
It runs Through Vestibuled Trains
Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest approved
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second class Tickets, and
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.
Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent, or
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
121 First St., cor. Washington, Portland, Or.
G. G. CHANDLER,
General Agent,
Headquarters Building, Tacoma, Wash.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria, B. C.
Jan1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
The only Transcontinental Line
RUNNING
SOLID TRAINS
FROM PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC COAST
CONSISTING OF
Palace, Sleeping and Parlor Cars, Elegant Day Coaches, Luxurious Dining Cars, Colonist Sleepers—the latter free.
THROUGH :-: TICKETS
To St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston, Portland, and all points in the United States and Canada, can be purchased at less rate than via any other line.
Passengers booked
To and from all European Points
For rates, maps and particulars, call on or address
A. CAMERON,
Agt. and Pass. Agent,
Government street, Victoria, B. C.
D. E. BROWN,
Asst. Gen. Agt. and Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.
mh19

QUICK TIME!!!
TO SAN FRANCISCO
AND
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Company
The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.
Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Attached to Express Trains, affording popular accommodations for second-class Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, and space or address
THOS. A. GRAHAM,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
No. 138 South Main St., Victoria, B. C.
E. P. ROBINS
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Daily Times.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL.

FOR ALASKA.

The Queen Sails for the North With a Large Passenger List.

The steamship Queen, Capt. Carroll, arrived from the Sound last evening and sailed for the north at 8 o'clock this morning. She took her usual complment of passengers, among whom are Chas. Colby and wife and their sons Howard and Everett; Miss Annie Knowlton, Miss Bessie Dashill, Miss Bessie Sampson, Dr. G. G. Shelton, E. Hicks Herrick, all of New-York City; H. C. Davis, of St. Paul; Miss Annie Graves and Sydney Shepard, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Another party consists of C. H. Cummings, of Boston, a prominent railroad man and owner of Leigh Valley coal properties, worth $15,000,000, and a number of guests, including Sir William Henry Constable and Lady Constable, of London, England; D. P. Smiley, the "Advance" reaper man of Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Cummings and maid; Mrs. M. B. Gorham and Miss Grace Gorham, of Boston; Miss Irene M. Stover, of Philadelphia; J. H. Windsor, C. N. Gilmore and F. M. Hubbell, all prominent people from the east.

Others who will make the journey are Wendell Easton, of San Francisco; H. B. Claflin, of New York; F. B. Lawrence, of Tacoma; S. L. Conklin, of the Jarvis-Conklin Investment Company, Kansas City; Hon. W. L. Goudy, Chicago; Rev. Herrick Johnson and a party of six friends of Chicago, and Hon. W. T. Coleman and son, of San Francisco.

The Queen took up a lot of freight from Victoria this trip, among which was a lot of rice and flour.

THE WINNIPEG ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Cause of Death of Edith Ferguson.

The Winnipeg Free Press of the 14th has the following account of the unfortunate accident which has already been reported, but incorrectly: During the procession of the Orangemen on Saturday afternoon, a most distressing accident occurred by which the eldest child of Mr. J. B. Ferguson lost its life and his two other children were badly injured. They, accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. A. Virden, were being driven around in an open carriage by Jas. Lynch, the hackman. As the horses were turning off Donald street to Notre Dame, the bolt holding the whiffle tree to the double tree broke. The horses made a jump forward and the traces being loosened, the pole dropped to the ground. The driver was thrown into the ditch on his head and was knocked almost senseless. The horses started on a run up Notre Dame street at a rapid pace. Fred Scott made a gallant attempt to stop them, but their speed was too great and he failed after having his hand seriously hurt. The team crossed the road into the ditch on the other side up which they madly plunged until opposite the Bijou Theatre, when they once more got up on the roadway—being attached to the vehicle by the traces of one horse only. At the corner of Charlotte street they made a sharp turn up that thoroughfare, and in doing so the carriage was overturned into the deep gutter. At the intersection of the streets at this point the sidewalks are necessarily elevated three or four feet, and it was against these that the occupants of the vehicle were forcibly thrown. The eldest child, Edith, struck on her head on the pavement, and was rendered unconscious, a condition from which she never recovered. The other two children were badly bruised on the body; the little boy receiving several cuts on his head and face which bled profusely but none of which are, however, considered dangerous. Mrs. Ferguson was only slightly bruised, and Mrs. Woodhouse escaped injury altogether by falling in some water and soft mud which had accumulated there after the recent rains. The accident had been witnessed from almost the very start of the wild career of the affrighted horses by a large crowd which thronged the street, and which gazed helpless and horror-stricken at the terrifying sight. A rush was at once made by scores, and willing hands soon extricated the unfortunate sufferers from their deplorable fright. The children were tenderly carried into Mr. Hooper's residence near by and were cared for by some ladies. Medical aid was immediately telephoned for to all parts of the city, and in a few minutes—although to the agitated crowd impatiently waiting it seemed a long time—Dr. Jones was on the spot, Mr. Ferguson, who had been sent word of the accident, arriving almost simultaneously. Drs. Benson, Higginson and Simpson were also soon in attendance, and everything possible was done to restore consciousness, but internal hemorrhage had set in, and all efforts were unavailable. In about twenty minutes after the accident occurred, little Edith, who had never regained consciousness, passed away. She was in the eighth year of her age. The other children's injuries are not considered dangerous, and they are on a fair way to recovery. The driver's injuries, while painful, are not dangerous.

Case Abandoned.

Mr. Thornton Fell, counsel for the prosecution in the case of Lee How vs. Young, has made an application to the Chief Justice to be allowed to withdraw the suit. The request has been granted, but the question of costs is a matter for further argument between the legal gentlemen engaged on the case.

A New Company.

The new company which C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, has succeeded in floating in England, will have a capital of £500,000 in 100,000 shares of £5 each. Of this 83,000 shares credited with £1 as being paid upon each are to be allotted to owners of part of the properties to be acquired by the company; the remaining shares are placed upon the market. The company has been formed to purchase and make advances upon freehold property in this Province, principally in Vancouver and New Westminster district. A general financial and agency scheme is included in the terms of the prospectus. Already it is proposed to buy property in the Terminal City to the tune of £85,000.

Self-wringing mops at McLennan & McFeely's, 77 Yates street.

The First Steamer.

The first Pacific Mail steamer for China will arrive at Victoria from the Sound about the 2nd of August next.

Ought to Get a New One.

The rope that is to be used to execute Spencer with, next Monday, at Kamloops, has already done duty several times, having been used at the execution of Sproule and Roberts, white men murderers, a half-breed named Leman, and two Chinamen. It is about time the Government got a new rope for this business.

A Bad Captain.

Captain Peter Cordiner, of the American bark Ivy, which arrived at Portland on Saturday from New York, was arrested on complaint of Albert Wagle, one of the crew, who charges him with extreme brutality. Captain Cordiner had an examination before the United States Commissioner, and was held to answer in the sum of $500.

A Heavy Haul.

U. S. Customs Inspectors Holden and Coblentz made a heavy seizure of opium at Seattle on Wednesday. The premises were inspected and a search brought to light sixty half-pound boxes of opium worth about $540. A suspicious looking craft has been sighted quite frequently in and around the San Juan islands and the inlets about Whidby, Guimes and Fidalgo islands, but they have eluded capture.

Good Land Discovered.

Messrs. McKay and Murray, who have been on a prospecting tour for some distance past the head of Pitt lake, have returned, and it is said that a new tract of farming land has been discovered by them. The land is just outside the twenty-mile belt, three miles from the head of the lake, and on it there is room for nearly 200 families, besides of the very best quality for farming purposes. Mr. Murray will report his find to the Government.

New School District.

A new school district has been organized on Howe Sound, in the District of New Westminster. An election for trustees was held a few days since, when Messrs. G. W. Gibson, sr., John Hooper and Herbert Smith were duly elected. A site for a school house will now be chosen and a suitable building erected. The settlement is about 20 miles from Vancouver. A post office will shortly be established there, to be known as Georgetown.

Horse Stealing Extraordinary.

A report has reached this city that early this week a band of 300 horses were stolen by the Kirby boys of Spokane, who were heading for Osooyos or Kettle river, with the result of their raid. On their track is a posse of police with Capt. Geo. Warren in charge, a squad of cowboys and a lot of specials. The Kirby boys, two brothers, have a bad name in the neighborhood where they live, and have been up to some bad games previously, but no such gigantic steal was ever before heard of as this last one.

The Alaska Boats.

To understand the benefit derived by Victoria from the calling of the Alaska boats at the outer wharf on their way north and south, one has got to go out to the wharf and notice the stores that the steamers take on, especially the Queen. Last night among other things that were taken on board were two immense loads of meat, one drawn by a four-horse team from Von Volkenburg's market, four big loads of fruit from Vienna's, and a large meat wagon of potatoes and numerous other things which are sold in Victoria, and in fact everything that is needed on the trip. The Queen also took a large freight from Victoria, consisting principally of flour and rice.

Columbia Encampment.

Columbia Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F., Vancouver, was inaugurated on Tuesday evening. Mr. Wm. McColl, of New Westminster, was delegated by the Sovereign Grand Encampment to institute the Encampment, and with him there were present from New Westminster Messrs. J. B. Ballantyne, Geo. Raymond, W. H. Keary, J. E. Phillips, and Ald. Shiles to assist in the ceremonies. The following were installed as officers, J. Menzies, D. P.; A. W. Scoullar, H. P.; F. C. Gray, S. W.; W. H. Gallagher, J. W.; W. E. Johnston, S.; C. E. Colston, Treas. This makes the fifth Encampment in the Province, and it now becomes entitled to the formation of a Grand Encampment, which the Order propose soon to organize.

A Sad Accident.

On Thursday morning Thos. Boothroyd, the 17-year-old son of a Surrey rancher, was accidently shot by the unexpected discharge of a gun. He was standing on a rail fence leaning on the muzzle of a gun, when the but slipped and the load of buckshot was discharged. The bone and muscles between the elbow and wrist of the right arm were blown clean out of the arm; several of the shot passed through the left wrist and others went up the nostrils and into the cheeks, lodging in the top of the head. A younger brother, who was with him, took a shoe string and tied it around the arm to stop the hemorrhage. Assistance was procured and the boy was taken home. A doctor was got from New Westminster but he arrived too late to save the boy's life, as he had almost bled to death before the hemorrhage could be stopped. He passed away at 11 p. m.

A Great Demand.

If salmon were plentiful at present the shipments east would be larger than any record in the past. But the fish are scarce and shippers are unable to fill the orders which are constantly pouring in. Messrs. D. W. Port & Co., shipped about a ton of salmon east on Wednesday, the bulk of which goes to their Toronto agency. Mr. W. H. Vian then shipped 1000 pounds to Montreal, 500 pounds to Toronto and 500 pounds to New York, but the latter shipment would have been increased to a ton had there been more fish in stock. About 700 pounds were shipped to points in the Interior. If salmon were as plentiful as a few weeks ago the fish exporters would soon grown rich, or at least make a very handsome profit on the seasons output, but the small catch adds to the cost of the fish and profits are not what they should be.—Columbian.

Vino Scolletti Italiano.

At Dist H. Ross & Co.

Not Far Seal.

A logger from the Washington coast says that on an island near where he had been working the shore was lined with hundreds of both old and young seals, and that a person could kill any number of them with little difficulty. The animals are the kind known as hair seals.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rithet from New Westminster—Mrs Scoullar, Mrs Preston, Mr and Mrs Munro, Mrs Scoville, Mr and Mrs Fox, Mrs Hawlings, Mrs Halpenny, Misses Harvey, Miss Mead, Miss Kay, Senator McInnes and son, S McInnes, D McPhadden, J Graham, R Harvey, J Hodge, J Collison, L Auchterlonie, Foo Kee, Ah Koe, Hointzin.

Per Str. Yosemite, from New Westminster—Capt Cates, J A Sinclair, J R Barton, Colonel Holmes, R Collister, J M Hudson, Fred Remington, Capt W Rogers, J Boultbee, Miss King, Hy Chambers, J E Miller, J Kelly, Miss Bowes, C P Lowe, J O Armour, Mrs Remington, Wm Gaudin, M C Ireland, Hy Fletcher, Mrs Sinclair, D J McInnes, K Melrose, Hon J H Turner, Capt Urquhart, J Nelson, Julian Ralph, Master Gaudin, Mrs Cleveland.

Per Str City of Kingston from the Sound—E Frank, F Dickert and son, Miss Young, Miss Gladwin, Mrs Bender, Mrs Snyder and two daughters, N C Phillips, J McGowan, A L Ehrman, O A Brown, D K Stevens and wife and maid, J H Wainwright, M Laughton, W Harkins, N Gillespie, Miss Ehrman, L H Freling, Mrs Shanion, Miss Devison, Mrs Knight, W Munsie, F N Warren and wife and daughter, Miss Watkins, Miss Webster and sister, I Davidson, C M Gregg, F M Warren and brother, Miss Jones, G Henzentson.

Per Steamer Olympian from the Sound.—A S Parker, J Myers, M Boullier wife and son, A M O'Brien, B Nigro, A Nigro, E F Stanford and wife, H C Connelly, G H Pierce, M M Poole, D L Rice and wife, C C Hulberg and wife, W L Robb, W G Wilson, O Cole, J Irving, F E Green and wife, T Edwards, Mrs T L Levy and child, L Vothy, Mrs Scott, Miss Young and sister, E L Merrill, E Anderson, J E Newson, W H Harrison, W Brown, J A Wilgine, A E Hoyt, Ben Kimball, J Callemar, Mrs S Davis, Mrs Cummings, Mrs Hemmer and daughter, H Wilson, H E Crossdalle, J Wilson, E Green, J Sandbach, Mrs Harris, Miss Harris, J Longmire, A M Johnson, M F Walsh, J H Evans and wife, J C Fisher, and wife, Mrs Fibroe and daughter.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str City of Kingston from the Sound—Matthews H & T, E G Prior, T N Hibben & Co, J Wilson, Nelo & Brooks, H Fields, A W Munsie, Wm Croft.

Per Steamer Rithet from New Westminster—H F Farrell, R P Rithet & Co, L Goodacre, R Foster, O Powell, S Leiser, Cowan & Wilson, C P N Co, L J Wing, A B Gray, M C Brown, R W Savage, G Vienna, King Dyer & Co, Mrs Mortimer, T Earle, J H Lewis, A Lewis & Co, J H Todd & Son, R Baker & Son, H Bornstein, Redon & Hartnagle, Albion Iron Works.

Per Str. Yosemite from New Westminster—J Piercy & Co, H Saunders, Arthur Holmes, Kirschberg & Landsberg, Marvin & Tilton, Matthews Richards & Tye, G A Carleton, D Spencer, Jos Knox, A Howbotham, J Tollick, Mrs Dunsmuir, J W Fleming, Lens & Leiser, Nicolles & Renouf, Jos Crawford, E G Prior, P H Bryce, McLennan & McFeeley, Spratt & Grey, Ming Kee, F H Cole, Angus & Gordon, Rev Mollas, Clark & Pearson, C S Struve & Co, Jno Fullerton, Jno Coughlan, Mrs Grour, J Norris, Leddingham Bros, Phillips & Son, C R King, R H Jamieson, J R Robbins, Dominion Express Co.

Preserving kettles of all kinds at McLennan & McFeely's.

Fifty-eight pieces linoleums, latest designs in all widths and qualities, just arrived at John Weiler's.

GERVAS F. WAKE & CO

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

52 LANGLEY STREET.

A first class boarding house.

11 roomed house suitable for a boarding house.

Esquimalt Road property.

27 acres on Gordon Head Road.

14 acres on Gordon Head Road.

Farm of 178 acres on Somenos Lake.

290 acres on Pender Island.

100 acres on Saanich Road.

Lots in James Bay, Fernwood, Alfred, Henry and Collinson streets.

G. C. Sauer & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA OF THE RENOWNED

Lowenbrau Beer,

Imported direct from Munich, Bavaria.

FALK'S CELEBRATED

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER

in Kegs or Bottles with Patent Steppers.

Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparella & Iron

EUROPEAN AND CALIFORNIA WINES

A SPECIALTY.

We carry a large stock of Cognacs, Brandies, Gins, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Cordials and Mineral Waters, Imported and Domestic Cigars.

51 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone Call 494. My17

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE,

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether resulting from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00, sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.

WESTERN BRANCH,

Box 37. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

sa2Read w-1y Sole Wholesale Agent Victoria.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Well, That Depends.

It has paid us. On Saturday, the 5th instant, we advertised 20 per cent. off all Clothing. We have been rushing ever since, although some of our customers had to climb over a pile of rubbish about as high as a six-rail fence. If the streets were all full of rubbish it would be better for the town. It's a sign of progress.

OUR SALE STILL CONTINUES. We are bound to clean out our summer stocks. Better lose our profit than carry them over. We have piles of BOYS' SUITS left. We are not selling as many as we expected. Probably on account of the difficulty in getting to our store.

Ladies, it will pay you to go around the block. We mean to clear them out. You SAVE 20 PER CENT. on all Clothing.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS

35 Johnson Street.

TELEPHONE CALL 568.

J. Hutcheson & Co

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

All Wool Checks and Stripes 35c., Reduced to 20 cts. per yard

ANOTHER PRETTY LOT OF

Wool Stripes 45 cents, Reduced to 25 cents per yard

Solid Colors, all Wool, 35 cents, Reduced to 25 cents per yard

Remnants in Dry Goods and Cashmeres Cheap.

Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets, MUCH REDUCED.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

PARASOLS AND PRINTS AT

MARKED DOWN PRICES.

THE WESTSIDE.

TO WORKINGMEN.

27 Building Lots on the Craigflower Road, facing the Gorge. Price $250 and $275 each. Terms, $25 down and $10 per month.

10 Acres on Fowl Bay cheap, and a complete list of first-class properties to suit investors.

T. G. RAYNER, Real Estate, Stock and Share Broker,

jo 17 TROUNCE AVENUE

The Latest. The Best.

VICTORIA PARK WEST. VICTORIA PARK WEST.

THE SALE OF THIS VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY HAS COMMENCED---SIXTY-FIVE LOTS SOLD IN TWO DAYS!!!

Any person who can stand on this property and take in the vast and sure possibilities of a rapid rise in prices, and doesn't buy a lot or a dozen lots, is a phenomenon we have not yet discovered.

We started with the intention of selling the whole 300 lots in 60 days, and WE INTEND TO DO IT.

We'll make any reasonable terms. In this case we are working pro bono publico. Our Brokers are

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE, COLONIST BLOCK, VICTORIA, B.C.

THE SEIZED ALERT.

Her Entrance and Clearance was all in Order Why Seized?

Capt. Stewart, owner of the seized sloop Alert, has received a letter from British Consul Alexander at Port Townsend, in reference to the act of Collector Bradshaw who at present has the vessel in charge. Mr. Alexander says that the sloop's entry and clearance at the Port Townsend custom house was in order, but that Collector Bradshaw claims that the sloop has been violating the Chinese Exclusion Act by taking Chinamen into United States territory.

Captain Stewart says that the Collector cannot prove this. There were no Chinese on board of her when seized, nor had there been any. Capt. Stewart went to Port Townsend in his craft to look after a stolen boat he had lost some time ago and which he was informed was at that port. Had he been engaged in illegal traffic he would not have gone blindly into the stronghold of the enemy. The collector had a suspicion, and that was all. He also had the power to seize the craft and did so, but the matter will be contested in the courts. Capt. Stewart naturally feels indignant at the treatment he has received.

In reference to the report in the Seattle papers that the Alert was seized on account of information furnished by the customs authorities here, this is denied by the officials, who state distinctly that they do not use their time in giving information to the United States officers. The latter have a staff to look after that.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The Rumor of the Bank of Montreal Coming to Victoria.

The rumor that the bank of Montreal was about opening a branch in Victoria, which has upon several occasions since the completion of the C. P. R., obtained currency is again in circulation, and although the TIMES was unable to verify the statement, there is good reason for believing that the present rumor might be traced to remarks which fall from officials of the bank in question. It is understood that the bank will open in Victoria as soon as all the arrangements can be completed, and at the same time that a branch will be established at San Francisco with which city the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., —a corporation which has close interests with the Bank of Montreal—has now large connections, and which promise to increase very considerably in the near future.

The establishment of a branch of the Bank of Montreal in Victoria would be an event of great importance to our city, and certainly one that would be hailed with satisfaction by our merchants and business men generally, and this satisfaction would not necessarily imply the existence of a feeling of dissatisfaction with existing financial institutions. Our banks, although not numerous are excellent; are liberally managed and always endeavor, while conserving their own interests to help in the development of the country and generally in expanding the trade and commerce of the city and province. Banks are not rivals as other businesses are. They increase as the requirements of the country demand, and as capital is required in business. Cheap money means development in almost every direction, and to obtain cheap money we need more banks with large capital and plenty of money awaiting the legitimate purposes of trade. There are establishments now in Victoria two joint stock banks, the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of British North America, and one large private bank, that of Garesche, Green & Co. The Bank of British Columbia has a capital of $2,500,000 and a reserve of $575,000, making together $3,075,000. The Bank of British North America has a capital of $5,000,000 and a reserve of $1,500,000, making $6,500,000. The Bank of Garesché, Green and Company do a very large business, but not being a regularly chartered stock bank, the amount of capital is not published and we are unable to more than guess at it. The bank of Montreal, however, has a lending power of $12,428,768 and a reserve of 2,161,968, making together over $15,000,000. A branch here of this great bank would, as a matter of course, enormously increase the opportunities for investment for, generally speaking, in a new country like British Columbia, places can be found for advantageous employment of money more readily than the money can be procured when required.

Child Drowned.

Mr. J. P. Planta, coroner, of Nanaimo, received a telegram yesterday afternoon stating that the granddaughter of Mr. W. H. Cayzer, had been drowned in a well at Chemainus. An inquest was not deemed necessary.

Thermometer at Cochrane & Munn's.

Temperature to-day, 72 deg.

Southward Bound.

The steamer Walla Walla, which sailed for San Francisco this morning, carried the following passengers from Victoria: Miss Perking, Geo. Shaw, T. H. Laundy, D. McLaren, Chas. Kolberg, J. E. Miller, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Dove, A. T. Bray and wife, J. D Williams, A. S. Bgs, Miss M. Lord.

Men's Pants

Made to order of good tweed or corduroy $3 and $4 per pair.

Gents own material made up and trimming furnished free, $1.50.

Boy's suits, gingham $1.25; heavy serge or tweed, $2 made to order same price. Russell McDonald & Co, 134 Douglas St.

To Act Hangman.

A resident of this city has gone to Kamloops to hang Spencer, the murderer, who explates his crime on the scaffold Monday. The person who has agreed to act the executioner, was naturally desirous that his identity be undisclosed, but the best laid schemes often fail, and in this instance particularly so, for the party is well known.

Living in Hope.

Such has been the case for a length of time with a large number of this community, daily looking for and enquiring after the arrival of our large stock on the way. To such, Hastie & Erskine have pleasure in announcing that another carload of elegant Bedroom Suits, Extension Tables, Bookcases, Sideboards, etc., have arrived, and that they will be sold CHEAP for CASH at 62 Government street.

Give Them a Call.

Geo. E. Munro, late purser of the Barbara Boscowitz, and J. M. Hughes, late with J. Gosnell, grocer, have formed a co-partnership as retail grocers under the firm name of Munro & Hughes, in the Galpin block, corner of Yates and Douglas, opposite the Clarence Hotel, where they will be glad to see their old friends, and as many new ones as will give them a call. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city; and will call at houses for orders. Telephone No. 526. jp-1w

Provincial Court.

In the Provincial Police Court to-day Messrs. R. Ward and A. J. Langley, J. P.'s, disposed of the Indian whiskey cases. The first called was Bob, of the Beechy Bay tribe, arrested by Constable Thos. James and charged with having a bottle of gin in his possession. A fine of $50 and costs was imposed which sum was paid.

Ben and Billy were let down easier as they had already absorbed the whiskey and did not have a bottle with them, and $10 and costs each was imposed.

Tournament at Spokane.

Chief Engineer Deasy has received a letter from the president of the Northwest Fireman's Association, which states that the regular annual firemen's tournament will be held there on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of September. The teams from the Sound cities, Vancouver and Nanaimo, will compete, and possibly one from Victoria. The city of Spokane, with an eye to the benefits sure to accrue to the place by reason of the tournament, have placed $5000 at the disposal of the committee to be used for prizes, etc. This tournament will practically kill the proposed one here, and the idea may be abandoned, except for a few local races and sports which can be made a feature of some Saturday afternoon.

Chilcoten Notes.

The crops in Chilcoten never looked better than they do this season. The rains of late have done much good. Stock everywhere are looking well and are in splendid condition.

Henry Brown and William Boyle had a very narrow escape from death last week whilst landing logs. Superintendent of Public Roads Robinson, was laid up with a sprained ankle caused by the upsetting of the stage. He was a patient at Dog Creek for a week.

Mining matters continue to attract considerable attention. Several claims have been laid over till the fall. It is said Chinamen in many of the camps are earning as high as $4 per man per day.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

BRIEF LOCALS.

The Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

B. C. G. A. battalion drill will be held this evening.

Seattle is dumping its garbage into the sea, using scows for the purpose.

The old public library at Westminster, formerly the British Columbia mint was torn down Thursday morning.

$2000 worth of wall paper went up in smoke and flame at Seattle on Wednesday. Fire in a store caused the damage.

During her trip north the Warspite lost one man, a steward for the Daphne named Thomas Wallis, who died of consumption.

"Montserrat" Lime-Fruit Juice is the standard summer drink throughout England, and is delightfully cool and refreshing.

At the Temperance picnic at Maple Ridge sixteen lodges were present. Fully one thousand people were on the grounds and a grand day was spent.

The Lieutenant-Governor will open the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association's exhibition to be held at New Westminster on the 6th and 7th of August.

The French Rooster and the American Eagle are having a lot of fun with the British Lion just now. By and by that venerable animal may chew the necks of these national birds.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G., inspected the armories of the Garrison Artillery and the Westminster Rifles on Wednesday. He found everything in good condition and order.

The Westminster Truth expresses a deal of satisfaction that the new court house and the Y. M. C. A. building, now in course of erection in that city, are being built without the help of Chinese labor.

The C. P. R. and C. P. N. Co.'s have notified the secretary of the Westminster Caledonian and St. Andrews Society that they will grant substantial reductions on fares between Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver and other places on the 22th of August, the day which the Scots intend to celebrate.

The original Billy Arlington was to have given an entertainment at Port Townsend on Wednesday night, says the Leader. He was on hand but his originality was not. A large audience was present. The affair netted the local police about $50 and Mr. Arlington about $60.

A surveyor's assistant named Frank Burns, working near Port Moody, while using an axe on Wednesday morning received a deep and serious cut in the foot. The axe glanced from the wood and struck Burns' foot, cutting the heavy leather of his shoe as clean as a razor would have done it and penetrated deeply into the side of the instep.

The Bogus Agent.

The only case that came up before His Honor the police magistrate was the one against F. Clayton, the bogus news agent. Several witnesses were called who swore that the man had received certain sums of money from them, and Supt. Sheppard also produced a letter from the Vancouver police, which stated that the man had worked the Mainland before coming here. M. W. Waitt, agent of the Chronicle, testified that the man had not received any authority from him, and also that he had not supplied the receipt blanks which Clayton had used and which had Mr. Waitt's initials on them. After summing up the case His Honor remanded Clayton until to-morrow. The superintendant of police requests all parties having receipts from F. A. Clayton, on behalf of the San Francisco Chronicle to hand them over to Jas. O'Neil, the agent, or at the police station, and appear to give evidence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Crossed Wires.

Three strokes on the fire alarm and lightning like flashes on the bell tower at the Pandora street fire hall called the firemen to their posts at 9 o'clock last evening. The trouble originated in a crossed incandescent light wire which was displaced by workmen on the new addition to the city hall throwing wood from the upper windows. Thomas Watson, of No. 1 company cut the wire and in falling the wire crossed the fire alarm wire. In an instant the fire alarm wire struck the trolly wire of the tram way company and a current of electricity ran along the alarm wires to the bells and gongs. Mr. Whitney, who was on the ground at the time cut everything loose. The current was shut off at the power house and to save the fire alarm boxes the wires were grounded. A large crowd watched the wires emitting sparks and bright flashes of light. The alarm system was uninjured and was in working order again this morning.

Stationery at Daley's.

Victoria Trades Assembly.

The Victoria Trades Assembly will meet to-night for the transaction of routine business. The matter of appointing a committee to investigate the Chinese question—its moral and social aspect—will probably come up. The idea is to publish a pamphlet containing the result of the investigation, with a view to making it a valuable contribution to the campaign literature of the Dominion elections next year. Such a work will be widely read.

K. of P.

On Thursday the great order of Knights of Pythias held the grandest and most imposing demonstration that has ever occurred in the annals of the history of the city of Nanaimo, says the Free Press. The scene through the city was a most interesting one, flags were flying from every flagstaff in the city in honor of the event and crowds of people were continually passing to and fro helping to complete the decorations long before the visiting knights arrived. A large number of knights arrived from Westminster and Vancouver and a general good time was had. The streets were paraded and a grand picnic held on the green.

After Many Years.

Among the arrivals by the Yosemite the other evening was Mr. Thos. Hind, who for many years subsequent to 1862 was a resident of this Province, but is now manager of an extensive plantation on the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Hind possesses an infinite fund of reminiscences concerning the early days in the Cariboo mines, and relates many interesting incidents in the lives of men now prominent in the Province, and others long since passed over to the great majority. He purposes spending a few weeks in this city renewing old acquaintances. Speaking of Victoria, Mr. Hind says the city has fully realized the most earnest anticipations of its early admirers; but he marvels that more is not being done to let the outside world know that here beneath the British flag is to be found a country rich in minerals and fish, and climate and soil capable of producing fruit equal to that of any place on the western hemisphere.

★ 5 ★

5 Lines -:- Lines 5

First. Ladies' Cotton Ribbed Under Vests, 15c. each.

Second. Millinery, Trimmed and Untrimmed, all at Cost.

Third. Parasols reduced to one-half the market price.

Fourth. See our line of Dress Stuff at 15 cents.

Fifth. Beaded Capes. Take advantage of this JOB LINE offering at prices you will never see again.

Lansdowne House, Yates Street, JOHN PARTRIDGE, PROP.

July 15

NAUTICAL NOTES.

Items of Interest Along the Water Front—General Marine News.

The steamer Islander is now on her regular Vancouver route again.

The schooner Henrietta, of Roche Harbor, arrived in the harbor to-day.

The steamer Etta White, now under repairs, will be completed the end of the week.

British bark Scottish Bard is ready to sail from London with a general cargo for R. P. Rithet & Co., of this city.

The Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with ten tons rice, twenty tons of hides and 150 tons of scrap iron.

The bark Windlock, at present discharging at Rithet's inner dock, will sail for London next month with a lot of return naval stores and salmon.

The plate which was knocked out of the stern of the Queen by the Premier several weeks ago will be put in by the Albion Iron Works on the steamer's return from Alaska.

As the City of Kingston was passing the outer wharf last evening her machinery evidently became disarranged as she turned her head around and lay out in the stream for about half an hour blowing off steam, after which she seemed to get clear and steam for the Sound.

The new tug Wanderer, belonging to the Port Blakely Mill Company, is now running. She was built at Blakely, and is of 212.92 tons gross and 125.61 tons net burden. Her engines are 22x60 inches, and her two boilers are each 12 feet long and 84 inches in diameter. She carries 180 pounds of steam to the square inch. Her crew consists of a captain, mate, two engineers and six firemen and deckhands.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

Col. Holmes has returned from the Mainland.

A. Parker, ex-chief engineer of Astoria, is in the city.

Senator McInnes and son, of Westminster, came over by the Rithet yesterday.

R. R. Turkington, late of Shanghai, China, passed through Victoria to-day on his way to Frisco.

W. Bently and wife, of Comox, will be passengers for San Francisco by the Pueblo on the 22rd.

G. C. Shaw, of G. C. Shaw & Co., left by the Walla Walla this morning on a business trip to Calafornia.

T. H. Laundy, formerly of the Bank of B. C. of this city, left by the Walla Walla this morning to take a position in the same institution at San Francisco.

Julian Ralph and F. Remmington, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated, New York, are in the city for the purpose of giving the city and province a "puff." They will also gather up a few facts in regard to the Behring Sea matter.

Miss Brownlie and Miss Bertram arrived here from Scotland on Wednesday, after a very pleasant trip of 17 days. They were met by their brothers, both of whom are engineers in the C. P. N. Co. It having been some years since the family was together the meeting was consequently a very pleasant one. The two ladies will make Victoria their future home.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned until Wednesday the 23rd day of July instant, at 4 p. m., for the work of laying down new sidewalks within the city.

Specifications can be seen at the City Surveyors office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Hall, July 17, 1890. jy17-1d

Desirable Residence and Land for Sale.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, LATELY OCcupied by Mr. Robert Ward, situated on two lots on Richardson street, containing Dining, Drawing, Breakfast Rooms, Children's Nursery, Bathroom; Lavatory, etc., six Bedrooms, Kitchen, etc., etc., is offered for sale by TENDER to be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 25th July inst. Part of purchase money can remain on mortgage.

☞ The house has recently been thoroughly renovated, replastered, kalsomined and painted throughout and may be viewed on application to ROBERT WARD & CO., 76 Wharf street.

17th July 1890. jy17-d

We Pleased This Man

by selling him honest goods at an honest price, with an honest guarantee back of his purchase.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU

if you can be pleased by saving money on first class goods. We studied to please in a practical school and learned that

To Please Customers

We must Profit them;

that's our way of doing business. We make it pay to trade with us! We talk business in dollars and cents.

LOOK AT THESE

BARGAINS

Linen Bulbriggan reduced from $1.50 to 75c.
Men's Stiff Hats " " 175 " 90c.
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jy16-eod1w

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jy15-2w H. M. YATES, Secretary.

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— OF —

Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

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A large shipment, 73 rolls of Linoleum, 12 feet wide, ex ship WANLOCK, at low rate of freight direct from manufacturers in Scotland, will be sold at bargains.

Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call as they will find my prices lower than any other store in the Province.

JACOB SEHL, 66 & 68 GOVERNMENT STREET

July15-tf

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 4—NO. 166.
WHOLE NUMBER, 294.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1890.

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$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

IT DOESN'T SUIT THEM.

THE PEOPLE OF SHEFFIELD DO NOT LIKE THE NEW TARIFF.

Gladstone Improving in Health—Stanley Still Very Sick—Sir Adolphe Caron Becoming Unpopular in the East—A Youth Carried over the Falls near Ottawa.

SHEFFIELD, July 16.—A town meeting, presided over by the mayor, was held last night to protest against the proposed American tariff. The gathering took place in the open air and was attended by 12,000 workingmen. Letters were read from borough members approving of the objects of the meeting and a resolution was passed protesting against the prohibition tariffs proposed to be placed on British goods by the United States in return for the free market accorded in the United Kingdom to American products, a calling on the Government to acquaint the President of the United States that such an action, being hostile and unfair to the welfare of the manufacturing population of Great Britain, is viewed with great disfavor in this country. The mover of the resolution thought that the tariff bill was proposed for the interest of individuals and for political reasons. The English people had most perfect good will towards the inhabitants of the United States, and they are members of the same race, to whom the future destinies of the world are entrusted, and, therefore, anything that tends to disturb the good feeling thought to exist between England and America was to lose the whole world. He did not believe the masses of the United States were in favor of the proposals which were brought forward for political considerations. Let them pass by such politicians and appeal to the sense of fair play and justice inherent in the American people.

The resolution was seconded by the President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, and carried enthusiastically.

Col. Bingham, a prominent free trader, moved a resolution to communicate the feeling of Sheffield to Lord Salisbury, and advocated retaliation. He was called to order by the Mayor, the matter being outside the scope of the meeting. This resolution was also carried. The meeting was enthusiastic.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Inland Revenue Returns—A Lad Drowned—Caron Has to Go.

[Special to the TIMES.]

OTTAWA, July 16.—The statement of the inland revenue which accrued during June was issued to-day. It shows that the total excise revenue was $1,074,922, and from all sources $1,082,500.

A little lad while engaged in lifting a pail of water from above Chaudeire Falls, got beyond his depth and was swept over the falls. The body was not found.

The reform and independent papers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are attacking Caron and his administration. The militia department minister will have to go.

THE OCEAN STEAMER FIGHT.

President Houston of the Pacific Mail Line Visiting Vancouver.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Traffic Manager Rice, of the Pacific Mail Company, has gone to Vancouver, B.C., to establish an agency there of his company. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. having announced its coming to San Francisco, President Houston, of the Pacific Mail Co., is expected here about 25th instant to look over the ground and post himself on the situation, particularly on the coming fight with the Canadian line, and the much talked of project of the trans-Pacific service for Tacoma and the Northern Pacific railroad. He will pay Tacoma a visit for this purpose.

The belief is gaining ground, indeed it seems to be a foregone conclusion in certain local circles that the Pacific Mail will give Tacoma a monthly service to and from the Orient, beginning next year, both as a matter of self interest and with the concurrence of the O. & O. line. It is said that Messrs. Houston, Huntington and Crocker are in favor of the project, because they believe that the Fairfield syndicate, the owner of the Canadian line of steamers, is endeavoring to make a deal with the Northern Pacific by which early next year the Canadian line shall be transferred to Tacoma in view of the fact that its line will be displaced next year from Vancouver. The service by the new steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway is now having constructed on the Clyde for itself.

ROMANCE OF A RING.

An Incident Which Recalls the Jackdaw of Rheims—Stranger than Fiction.

EL VERANO, July 13.—The old story of a lost diamond being found in the stomach of a fish caught months after the diamond's disappearance was outdone by a discovery made to-day by a party of boys who were fishing in Sonoma creek near Agua Caliente.

Last summer while sojourning at Agua Caliente Hotel, a young lady from Cincinnati, Ohio, lost a diamond ring of considerable value while bathing in the creek. It was a ring of peculiar design, being in the form of an serpent coiled about the finger. Its eyes were diamonds and in its tail, which lay across its head, were set three garnets. The ring was an heirloom, having come down from a wealthy German ancestry through half a dozen generations.

The loss of this ring caused Miss Stidess much anxiety, and a reward of $200 was offered for its recovery and return to its owner. In the hope of having the ring from the shifting sand and securing the reward the men and boys in the vicinity of Agua Caliente spent spent several days search for it. The sand was scraped from the bottom of the creek near the bathing ground and carefully sifted, but to no effect. The ring was not found.

This morning a half dozen boys were fishing in the creek about half a mile below the point where the ring was lost. Here there were steep banks that had been cut into and undermined by the freshet of last spring. In these banks the kingfishers had burrowed and built their nests. While the boys were climbing along the bank to get to better fishing grounds a portion of it slid down, revealing several nests of the kingfishers. In the search through the nests for eggs that followed was found the long lost ring woven into the lining of moss and grass, with which the kingfisher surrounds its nest.

The ring is now in the possession of friends of Miss Rathbun, who have notified her by telegraph of the recovery of her valuable heirloom.

THE FIRST GUN

Fired Across the Bows of a French Schooner—A Possible Exaggeration.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A special to the Journal from Halifax says: It is rumored here to-day that there has been fresh trouble, the most serious yet reported between the French and English on the Newfoundland coast. It is said that the Newfoundland cruiser, Fiona, which has been recently put into commission to patrole the coast for the purpose of enforcing the bait act, has had a conflict with a French fishing brig from St. Malo, France. The story is to the effect that on Friday the Fiona discovered the Frenchmen in North Bay, on the south coast, securing bait. Immediately on seeing the Fiona, the Frenchmen made sail, the cruiser followed and a lively chase ensued. The Frenchman refused all signals to lay to, and as a consequence the Fiona fired a shot across her bows. The Fredchman still paid no attention, and finally escaped into Little Miquelon. As this story comes from a French source in St. Pierre, Miquelon, it may be greatly exaggerated, but color is lent to the story by the hurried departure from here of H.M.S. Bellerophon, the flagship of the North American squadron, for St. John's, N.F. The French consul here, when interviewed on the subject, said he had no official information yet of the French ship being fired at on the high seas, but if such was a fact it might possibly lead to most serious complications.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Items of Interest Received by Telegraph from Different Points.

Thus far the number of licenses under the modus vivendi, issued by the fisheries department to American fishermen, is largely in excess of the figures for last year.

A. A. McCrea, a well-known grocer of Caleton place, accidentally shot himself on Wednesday while cleaning a revolver in his store.

Dr. McLaughlin, ex-M.P.P., has been appointed registrar for West Durham, Ont.

A strange and terrible accident took place this morning, whereby a little 7-year-old daughter of Zotique Lafonde lost her life. The child, with her sister, was sitting outside their father's house, on St. Martin street, amusing themselves by smoking cigarettes, when the clothes of the younger one took fire, and before assistance arrived she was so severely burned that she died in about an hour afterwards.

The Seaforth fire brigade is suing the Toronto carnival committee for $125 prize money. They claim that they won the race, but it is claimed they did not take part in the procession, and are therefore not entitled to pay.

Duncan Campbell, railway mail clerk between Calgary and Moosejaw, was bitten on the hand by a vicious dog. The wound has steadily grown worse, and the doctors have decided to amputate the hand.

Capt. Mackay, R.E., a graduate of the Royal Military College, has been appointed deputy-governor of the Congo State. Captain Mackay is a well known newspaper man, having formerly been upon the staff of the Montreal Witness, which he left to take a course at Kingston, on leaving which he took part and highly distinguished himself in the British service in Egypt, having, through sheer merit, obtained wonderfully rapid advancement.

Frederick Gillespie, a Calgary tea importer, made an assignment to-day to F. W. Pettit. His creditors are mostly English houses. J. W. Power, jeweler, of the same place, has also made an assignment.

Henry Battell, an old resident, and Herbert McLean, about 12 years of age, the eldest son of Rev. Dr. McLean, were instantly killed by lightning while eating their supper at Mr. Battell's homestead, a mile and a half from Moosejaw, N.W.T.

Adam McBeth, of Winnipeg, one of the Hudson Bay Co. factors, is dead. This narrows down the original Selkirk settlers to four.

At the Middleton banquet, Toronto, Goldwin Smith said that when the truth was known it would be found that the General had not forgotten his friends in Canada who took part with him in the Northwest rebellion. Much good feeling seemed to prevail at the banquet.

A RAILROAD IN AFRICA.

One from Sierra Leone on the West Coast to the Nile Projected.

LONDON, July 14.—Commander Cameron, R.N., has written an article which will appear on Wednesday next advocating the construction of a railway from Sierra Leone, Senegambia, on the west coast of Africa, to the Nile. Such a road, he argues, would cost no more money than was required to complete the Central Pacific railway in America, nor would its construction involve any greater difficulty by reason of the physical characteristics of the country. Indeed the undertaking would be of slight magnitude in comparison with many accomplished and projected engineering enterprises in many parts of the world, while the results of the operation of the road would prove of incalculable value on opening to civilization a vast productive area of Africa at present inaccessible.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL OVERSTEPS HIS POWER.

The Strange Freak of an Heiress—A Young Man Who was Buried in the Mud for Twenty-Four Hours—How a Murderer Tried to Cover His Crime.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., July 17.—The post mortem examination held on the remains of Geo. Ball, who was clubbed and robbed, and his place set on fire for the purpose of destroying the body, which was terribly burned about the head, disclosed the fact that not one of the many wounds on the head would have caused death, and that he was suffocated, as was shown from the dust from the straw and the effects of smoke in the lungs. The coroner's jury sworn in last evening viewed the remains and were discharged until to-night to give the police further time to work on the case. Two men were seen running away from the scene of the fire about fifteen minutes before the alarm was sounded, but no trace of them has been found as yet.

Turned His Brain.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., July 17.—Aaron Tyas, a resident of this city, was found on Tuesday thoroughly imbedded in the mud on the bank of the Little Timber Creek, with the water within two inches of his chin. It is supposed that he was in the mud for ten hours, although he is not yet able to give an account of his mishap, his fearful experience having rendered him temporarily insane. It is believed he wandered to the banks of the creek on Monday afternoon, and that after he got into the marsh he was unable to extricate himself, and gradually sank in the mud during Monday night. His terrible struggles probably caused the dethronement of his reason.

The Young Men's Institute.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 15.—Judge J. F. Sullivan of San Francisco arrived here to-day from Salt Lake City. He went east some time ago to organize an Atlantic jurisdiction of the Young Men's Institute. This jurisdiction was organized at Cincinnati July 4. Heretofore there has been but one jurisdiction, the Pacific. Hereafter there will be two grand presidents of the order. To-night Judge Sullivan was tendered a grand benefit by the Young Men's Institute. He leaves for San Francisco Thursday. It will be remembered that the celebrated Sarah Althea Hill-Sharon case was tried before Judge Sullivan.

Shipping via Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Cullom to-day offered in the Senate a resolution which went over until to-morrow, directing the secretary of the treasury to report by what authority merchandize in bond and goods of domestic origin were permitted to be forwarded between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States over the Canadian Pacific railroad, such merchandize on arrival at Vancouver being there transshipped, and whether or not such transportation and trans-shipment on foreign territory is consistent with the safety of the revenue, and also other facts in this connection.

He Went Too Far.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A letter from Captain Mockler of the schooner Mattie L. Dyer, seized at Ounalaska, has been received here. The captain says that nothing has been done at the time of writing, as the officer was waiting before taking action in the matter to get instructions. The officer in charge of the seizure tried to get the crew to swear that the schooner had caught seals, but they refused to do so. It was not customary to carry a copy of a bond, for the lack of which the schooner was seized, unless arms were landed in Alaska. All the captains in port declare that the deputy collector has gone too far in the case. He is a new man there, having come from Sitka. The captain says he does not see where they have any chance to do anything with the schooner. As a hunter, he took on board at Sanak, George Anderson, who could prove where the last seals were caught by the schooner, and his word must be taken, as he is not on the articles and is only a passenger. He will be able to swear that no seals were taken in Behring sea, and none less than thirty miles off shore in the Pacific ocean.

The Trouble in Corea.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—Rear-Admiral Belknap, commanding the naval forces on the Asiatic station, has informed the navy department that there is no truth in the report that he took possession of the king's palace at Seoul during the recent trouble in Corea, and that he understood the order in question was to station troops in the United States legation and in possession of American subjects and property. They were subsequently withdrawn as affairs assumed the usual state.

A Fiendish Lover.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 16.—The people of Robinson county have been hunting for a fiend of a Jack the Ripper nature named Simon Ward. He was enamoured of Mary Sellers, a handsome young lady of Lextel. Meeting her Sunday while going to church with her affianced, named Crawford, he ordered the latter to make himself scarce; he went, but stopped in a clump of bushes. Mary refused to walk to church with Ward, and he drew a razor, cut her throat and then completely beheaded her. Crawford dared not show himself, but soon afterward disappeared, hastened to town and gave the alarm. Ward has not yet been caught.

A Wonderful Alloy.

BOSTON, July 15.—A series of tests to determine the tensile and transverse strength, durability, elasticity, and compressional strength of aluminum bronze under the auspices of the government began at the Watertown arsenal this afternoon. The tests were private. The tensile strength was found to be something over 95,000 pounds to the square inch, which is largely in excess of anything ever before shown. The transverse strength developed was 6600 pounds on one inch of square bar. This result is not equalled by any other metal with the single exception of first quality of crucible steel. The other qualities will be tested to-morrow.

A Strange Freak.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Miss May Wright, whose uncle, James Wright, is a wealthy merchant at Jamestown, N. Y., ran away from boarding school one week ago and came to Cleveland in search of an adventure. To-day she returned home perfectly satisfied. Miss Wright who is an heiress to $50,000, is an orphan. She has, her uncle says, been petted and spoiled. One week ago last night she decided to see the world. Taking a few articles of wearing apparel, she quietly stole out of the boarding school, in which she had been placed by her guardian. Walking six miles to the nearest railway station, she boarded the first train for Cleveland, arriving here the next afternoon. Applying at an employment agency, she easily secured a place as domestic, and on Sunday morning she began work in a kitchen. On Thursday afternoon Miss Wright's uncle arrived in Cleveland, accompanied by a detective from Jamestown. The services of the police were enlisted and last evening they discovered the girl's whereabouts. Mr. Wright called at the house where his niece was employed, and Miss Wright opened the door in response to his ring. The girl began to cry, but her uncle's forgiveness was quickly given. The pretty runaway said she is already tired of the life of a kitchen girl and on five minutes' notice she quit her place and went to the principal hotel in the city with her uncle. Mr. Wright and his niece returned to Jamestown to-day.

Mysteriously Disappeared.

NEW YORK, July 17.—N. Okamato, a young Japanese, who was one of the law students at Columbia College last term, and who had been in America three years, has alarmed his friends by his continued absence during the past month. He received money orders regularly from his father, who is said to be a government official in Japan. The father desired to have the boy educated for the law, in order that he might take a government post when he returned to Japan. Okamato is about 23 years old, of slight build and short in stature. He walked out of his boarding house a month ago, leaving a gold watch and chain and other valuables behind, and diligent search made by acquaintances has failed to reveal his whereabouts. An order for $200 arrived from Japan some time after his disappearance, but the postal authorities were unable to find him. His watch and chain and other property were removed from his rooms some days afterwards, and a letter addressed to him was found opened on the bed in his room. It is supposed he made a secret visit to his lodgings, but nobody saw him enter or leave. The young Japanese was always well dressed and had plenty of money.

Murder and Robbery.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., July 16.—George Ball, manager of Belding's soda factory of this city, was murdered about midnight last night in a stable near the works. The body was placed in the doorway which connects the stable with the factory, and covered with straw and set on fire for the purpose of covering the crime. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the building. The doctor who examined the remains found four or five large cuts about the head. The deed was done with a heavy iron bar about three feet long, which was lying near the body covered with blood. The supposition is that robbery was the object of the crime, as a gold watch is missing with his jewellery. The safe was also robbed and the contents, not known how much, were taken. The deceased was a middle aged man, unmarried and well known. The assassin and robber is supposed to be a colored man who has been about the city, and who has disappeared. If he had been captured last night he would surely have been lynched.

BLAINE WILL RETIRE.

The Rumors He is to Leave the Cabinet Gain Consistency.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Star's Washington special says the Blaine-Frye episode is much spoken of to-night. Senator Frye has never been on such relations with Secretary Blaine as to justify the addressing of a letter of a matter of important public policy to him. True, he is chairman of the committee of commerce, but it is not in that capacity Mr. Blaine appears to have addressed him. Senator Hale is regarded as the especial mouthpiece of the Secretary of State in the Senate and for that reason the letter was sent openly through the press to Mr. Frye, and the reply given out thereto and attracts more comment and adds to the probability of the statement indicating Blaine's early retirement from the cabinet. Those rumors have now assumed a consistency which indicate that it is almost accomplished. It is not within reason to suppose the leading cabinet officer of the administration can continue to criticise openly the acts and policy of that administration and still purpose to remain a part of it. Blaine, it is believed, will retire of his own accord, and in his own manner and with flourish of trumpets. Proclaiming the cause otherwise that an involuntary retirement.

One of the curious facts which working-men and mechanicians detailed to undertake work in different towns notice is that the small country places are frequently ahead of the metropolitan cities in the way of scientific improvements. Many a rural village of 5000 or 10,000 inhabitants quickly avails itself of the opportunities which the city inventors and scientists have been discovering for years. Thus it happens that little towns of a few thousand population which have grown up during the last four or five years have electric lights, electric railways, cable lines, and water works more perfect than the big cities have.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE WILL NOT MARRY A TITLE.

The Widow of the Successful Publisher will Marry a Journalist if She Marries at all—Five Persons Burned to Death in a Quebec Fire and Probably More.

CALCUTTA, July 17.—In the dark jungle district there has been heavy rains and a part of the country is flooded. Many bridges have been swept away and the planters are compelled to rely on their boats for means of communication with each other.

In Memory of a Colonist.

LONDON, July 17.—In St. Paul's Cathedral to-day a tablet in memory of the late Mr. Dally, an Australian statesman, was unveiled by Lord Rosebery. In the course of his address his lordship stated that the tablet was the first memorial to a colonist ever erected in the cathedral and said it was therefore a milestone path of those who believed in the future federation of the empire.

A Royal Bedstead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—An English lady, long resident in Syria, reports the discovery in a village between Beyrouth and Damascus, of an ancient bedstead made of silver and richly inlaid with jewels, which an inscription states had belonged to Queen Elizabeth of England, the beloved wife of King Edward I., who erected so many crosses to her memory. The bedstead was found stowed away in a recess dug in a natural cave, evidently hidden there for safe keeping when the monarch quitted the seat. The find has been confiscated by the Turkish Government as treasure-trove.

Perished in the Flames.

QUEBEC, July 17.—At two o'clock when the Delamere and Octetig saloon was burned Pierre Miranda, wife and three children were burned to death. The firemen worked to save the surrounding property unaware that the occupants in the upper story were roasting to death. After the flames had been extinguished five bodies were discovered and it is feared that others perished.

Will not Inherit.

LONDON, July 17.—Count Conrad Stolberg, heir to one of the richest German land owners, was accidentally killed while duck shooting.

The American Riflemen.

BERLIN, July 17.—Last night the American riflemen arrived in Berlin from Oberlahanstein in the midst of a heavy storm. They were met at the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The city was handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

MRS. LESLIE'S LOVE.

She Renounces the Marquis and Wants to Get a Journalist.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—Mrs. Frank Leslie was in bed in her stateroom when your correspondent boarded the City of Rome to-day to ask whether it was by her consent that De Leuville got a license to marry and published the fact in the London papers. She said:

"I will not answer that question or say anything which may cause the Marquis pain. He blames me for all his troubles, perhaps justly.

"Five years ago I promised to marry him, but it was impossible for me to do so now, although he is handsome, accomplished and clever.

"I shall never see him again. I am going to America to lecture, and shall never return to Europe until the Marquis is either dead or married to some one else. I cannot say why the notice was published in the London papers. The Marquis' conduct in this matter is inexplicable, he is so vague in his actions."

Mrs. Leslie declined to discuss the Marquis' attentions to her while she was in London, but said that she did not know that he accompanied her to Liverpool. She said that while in Paris she received a cable from her New York Managers asking if the report was true that she intended to marry the marquis, and she replied "No."

"If I ever marry again," said Mrs. Leslie, "I shall marry a journalist."

THE WELLINGTON MINERS.

A Statement of the Situation from Mr. Thos. Keith, M. P. P.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read an abstract from the Colonist on the Wellington boycott. The Colonist says: Firstly, that the men at Wellington have always made good wages. Now, I am not at all surprised at the Colonist saying this, as it all depends on what the Colonist would call good wages. We (the miners) would call four dollars a day good wages. We say if a miner is earning four dollars per day on contract, he is doing well, but if a miner is earning $1.50 or $2 per day, the Colonist says he is earning good wages. In Wellington we have some men that have made good wages all the time, men who had good work, and so they earned good wages. But we have lots of others who have deficient work, and they make starvation wages, and we miners have pay sheets to produce that will prove our statements.

In regard to the miners working 10 hours underground, that is a slight mistake as the miners are only from 9 to 10 hours underground, and we would like to give the Colonist a little information as it seems to be woefully ignorant of the cause of this lock out. The trouble at present is that the miners want to work eight hours per day and no more, not 9 or 9½ or 10 as the case may be. Now according to the Colonist Messrs. Dunsmuir says their men only work 8 hour shifts, and as we miners are willing to work 8 hours from bank to bank, how comes it then that we are locked out? Perhaps the Colonist will kindly answer this question?

The Colonist with an audacity that is only paralleled by its utter untruthfulness, says that the Dunsmuir Co. are willing to arbitrate. Now, such a statement is utterly false. The miners are only too willing to arbitrate this most vexing question, but the Dunsmuir Company would not, and again I would like to ask the Colonist how is it that seeing as Messrs. Dunsmuir's and their men agree on working eight hours, also on the question of arbitration, how is it that the lock out still continues, as the miners are only too willing to go to work on the following terms:

First.—To work eight hours from bank to bank.

Second.—Recognition of their men as a Union.

Third.—And their Committees be empowered to investigate in all grievances between employer and employees.

The Colonist denies the imputation that Dunsmuir & Sons are mining with Chinese in any mine owned by them. But the Colonist forgets that in the Union mines, Comox, in which Dunsmuir & Sons have a very large interest, there is over two hundred Chinamen employed underground, and that is direct contravention of the law, as our laws clearly say that no Chinaman shall be allowed to work underground in any colliery in the Province. And then the Colonist goes on to say that the circular issued by the Federated Trades Council of San Francisco contains numerous false statements. Now this is not so, as the circular is substantially correct, and only shows up in its proper light the action of a firm of tyrannical mine owners. The Colonist was unwise in thus making itself ridiculous when it made this extraordinary attack on the Miners' Association of Vancouver Island and the Federated Trades Council of San Francisco. Now, sir, we usually associate the idea of inspired writing as something coming from above. But we are much afraid that the inspiration that helped the Colonist when it wrote this article must have come not from above, but from that place where Bobby Burns says "there is no winter.

THOS. KEITH.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Frank Clayton Under Lock and Key for Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Frank Clayton, a rather silver-tongued individual, was arrested last night charged with being drunk and disorderly, but the police have let the charge drop, and have entered a more serious one against Mr. Clayton, and he is now in the cells charged with having obtained $6.65 in small amounts from different persons under false pretenses. The amounts were obtained from about twelve persons, with the understanding that they would get the San Francisco Chronicle for certain periods and in some cases they were only charged 25 cents for two months' advertising and the subscription thrown in. Jas. O'Neil, the local agent, has been on the lookout for the man, as a short time ago he received a letter from the proprietors of the Chronicle informing him that the man was at that time getting the best of the people on the Sound and would very likely be here before long. Clayton pleaded not guilty to the charge, but the police have sufficient evidence to hold him, and he was accordingly remanded until to-morrow. A paper only has one authorized agent in each town, and Clayton got himself into a box by coming to Victoria to cheat the local agent out of his rights.

DOVEY M'GUIRE TRAVELS.

A Bad Seattle Girl Comes to Victoria—Very Precocious.

By Tuesday night's City of Kingston came a passenger from Seattle, who is quite a character. Young Dovey McGuire, a slip of a girl about 14 years of age, precocious beyond her years is one who has in the past given the police of Seattle about the same trouble as the Caffre boys have the police of this city. Dovey has a penchant for running away, and long and tiresome have been the searches for the wayward girl when she would leave home on her rambles.

About a year ago the whole city of Seattle was worked up about a sensational disappearance in which Dovey was the chief actor, and after days of search she was found in a house in the suburbs, giving no excuse for running away, only that her step-father punished her. This trip to Victoria seems to be another runaway, although there are some strange features connected with it. The girl, who is now in the police station, and will be sent back to Seattle to-night, states that she has not been living at her home for some time but has been working at Port Townsend. She states that a Salvation Army woman told her to come to Victoria, and to give the name of May Williams on the boat. This looks a bit gauzy, as the name is that of one of the most notorious of the demi mode in the city, and although it may not be, it is more than likely the girl has been sent over here for questionable purposes.

A TIMES reporter saw the McGuire girl in the station this afternoon and in answer to questions she said that she thought this town too slow, and in the style of language used by the hoodlum and street arab, explained why she was here and what she had been doing. She obtained a position on Wednesday from a lady in the city, who took her in charity, but not giving satisfaction she was told to go. The police were informed of the girl and she was taken in charge by them and will be sent back to-day. The precocious miss is dressed in very fond style, a wide Gainsborough hat, red dress and bright blue shawl with a long-handled silk parasol, forming a costume mainly affected by the women of the town. The city is evidently well rid of the girl, and it is to be hoped that the proper authorities of Seattle will see to it that she is properly looked after.

The matron of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of eggs, fruit and flowers from Mrs. O'Reilly, fruit and vegetables, Mrs. E. G. Prior and Mrs. Brookhurst, fruit and flowers, Mr. Jas. Fox.

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ABOUT FREE TRADE AND THINGS

An eastern contemporary, discussing free trade, observes that the effect would be that Canada would be flooded with American goods to the ruin of Canadian manufactures, and our surplus grain, live stock, etc., would not cross line 45 because the South has already a surplus of these. This is a most extraordinary statement. There is some ground for believing that in the event of free trade, American manufactures would flood Canada. That, however, Canadian surplus farm products would not find a market in the United States under free trade as well as under existing circumstances, is an absurd contention. Canadian barley has long been in demand in the United States. The United States in fact has been the only market for this variety of Canadian produce. Canadian horses also find a market in the United States, together with fruit, lumber, coal and so forth. The product of the Canadian hen, besides, has an active sale below line 45, and even the wheat of Manitoba finds its way to Minneapolis. It is incontestable, that in the event of free trade, what would be the Canadian manufacturer's loss would be the Canadian farmer's gain, and along with him we must put the lumberman and coal miner. But would the manufacturer necessarily be loser by the operation of free trade? Why should not Canadian manufactures trench as heavily on the American market as American manufactures on the Canadian market? If American textiles, agricultural tools, etc., can find sale in Canada, why should not Canadian textiles and other forms of manufactures find sale in the United States? It is held by Canadian protectionists that the Americans having the larger market can under-sell Canadian competitors. Granted; but does not the knocking down of the tariff wall throw open as wide a field to Canadian manufactures as to American of the same class? Canadian protectionists argue on the principle that American buyers will not have Canadian goods at any price, that they have a prejudice against them. As well argue that Americans will not have Canadian eggs, cheese, lumber, wheat, barley, etc. The other feature of the case as put by our eastern contemporary, is:

"That the United States in pursuing a close-fisted policy will force Canada to develop its own resources, to look abroad for markets and become more and more self-reliant and independent. Anything like bullying and coercion has always worked the wrong way when applied to communities where there is a good admixture of Anglo-Saxon, and American strokes of policy of this kind have admirably served to counterbalance the occasional blunders perpetrated by Downing street, so recently illustrated in Newfoundland."

All this is a genuine Canadian bugbear, originating in a false estimate of the temper and business methods of the Americans. There is *no* question, not of American hatred of England, but of American suspicion of English Toryism. The Tory party in England (that of Canada may be included) has never lost an opportunity to embarrass the United States. During the war of the Rebellion, but for the influence of JOHN BRIGHT and his compatriots, England would have recognized the Southern Confederacy. At Ottawa and Toronto the emissaries of the Confederate States were treated by Canadian Tories with distinguished consideration. It does not avail that there were thirty or forty thousand Canadians in the Federal army. The ruling powers of Canada at that time were distinctively Southern sympathizers. That the Republican party should be suspicious of Tories is not strange; that Canada should be made to suffer for the errors of this party is not surprising; and that the United States should have sought to embarrass Canada by the erection of tariff walls is the most natural thing in the world. But the feeling engendered by the war is dying, it may be said is dead. The Americans in considering reciprocal trade relations with Canada, now are governed not by irritating remembrances of the past, but by considerations of what they judge to be a fair exchange. The question with them is, which would be benefitted most by the establishment of reciprocal trade relations. Rightly or wrongly, their opinion is that Canada would be gainer, that they offer a market of 60,000,000 to Canada's 5,000,000, and that further, being a world to themselves, they have no need to seek access to Canadian markets. This is the secret of American apathy in the matter of reciprocity.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The following extracts from the report of the Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick may be of interest to our educational luminaries here, and especially to that great and good man JOHN ROBSON. Professor CARTER, one of the six inspectors, writes to the trustees of the City of St. John as follows:

"It was with surprise I noted the presence of a merit book in each department of your schools visited recently by me. After the signal failure of a merit book sought to be introduced into the schools of the Province a few years ago, it is to be regretted that St. John has returned to a system of daily marking. It is a system that has been discarded by all progressive educationists, and is opposed by your best teachers. Marking pre-supposes examination rather than teaching. The discipline gained by the pupil in the acquisition of knowledge is much more valuable than the knowledge acquired. It is the true teacher's function to lead the pupil from the known to the unknown; and who can measure the influence upon his mind by any arbitrary system of marks or percentages? The consciousness that each pupil has to be marked hampers the teacher in his work, and represses all the enthusiasm in his teaching. No two teachers are constituted alike, and therefore each one will have a different standard of award; of two pupils in different departments possessing the same attainments, one will receive high marks, and the other, though equally deserving, very much lower. There are then as many different systems of marking as there are teachers, and when the teachers delegate to each pupil the marking of himself, as is often the case, then you get as many standards as there are pupils. The whole system is inaccurate and unjust. It may be that a lust for marks may produce extra exertion on the part of some pupils; but the work with such an incentive is unhealthy, and a pupil will soon get to perceive that a false ideal is being held up to him and lose confidence, not only in the system, but in the teaching itself. In addition to the labor entailed by daily marking, the Merit Book in your schools contains many statistics regarding attendance of which a record is kept in the school registers, and therefore seems to me to be entirely superfluous. I would most strongly recommend that the enforced system of daily marks in your schools be discontinued."

Supt. COCKIN, commenting on the Inspector's report, writes:—

"A system of daily markings at the close of each school exercise may suit teachers who hear lessons without teaching them, but if the intellectual life of the school is to be awakened and fostered, the teacher must not be hampered by the imposition of mechanical devices. Mechanical perfection in a school is intellectual torpor, and a merit book I can regard in no other light than a letter that killeth."

In British Columbia a teacher who would "venture" to write in this way about the absurd system would be instantly decapitated.

LYMAN ABBOTT ON THE WAGES SYSTEM.

The Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT discusses the "Wages System" in the July Forum, and this is what he says, presenting the wage-earner's side of the question, or, to quote him verbatim, "here, then, is the wage-earner's indictment of the wages system:"

"Every man has a right, because he has a duty, to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. The wages system denies this right to myriads of willing workers. In America, the workingman's El Dorado, nearly 1,000,000 willidg workers were thrown out of employment in 1885. Enforced idleness, says CARLYLE, is the Englishman's hell. That system cannot be right which turns 1,000,000 willing workers in rich America into this hell and locks the door against them. Every man has a right to the product of his own industry; under the wages system the greater part of the products of industry go into the hands of the few tool owners. The wealth of this country has increased durin the past quarter century from fourteen billion to forty-four billion. A careful statistician estimates that the wages of 5,200,000 unskilled laborers were in 1884 less than $200 a year, while the average wages of workmen engaged in manufactures including skilled laborers was but $346 a year. That system cannot be right which gives the profits of industry to the few and compels the many to live, always praying, 'Give us this day our daily bread.' Four gifts God has given his children to possess in freedom—air, water, sunlight, land. The wages system concentrating the land in the hands of a few tool owners, crowds the many into tenements where sunlight is darkened, water is poisoned, and air is pestiferous. The mean mortality among the well to do, is at the utmost one in sixty. Now the population of Europe being a third of a thousand million, the rate of mortality among the fortunate should not exceed five million. It is three times five million. That system cannot be right which denies to God's children God's free gifts, and so summons death to their doors thrice as often as else he would come. Modern machinery, Mr. Atkinson tells us, enables seven men to feed a thousand. This ought to leave some leisure for self-development to the hand workers. What time had the car-drivers who stood on their feet fourteen to sixteen hours a day? Or the bakers who, until recently, worked twelve to eighteen? What time have the iron workers of Pennsylvania who toil twelve hours in the day, 365 days in the year? That system cannot be right which, though God's beneficent forces stand ready to do the world's drudgery, leaves so many men mere drudges. Uncounted mothers who have a right to be home-stayers, are denied that right by the wages system, and are driven to the factory while the husbands whose incomes cannot support homes; unnumbered children under this system stand with weary eyes and pale faces beside their fathers, or in their places, in the great army of factory operatives.

"The system is indicted in the name of capitalists as well as of working man—indicted because it produces, strengthens, develops that plutocracy which the prophet De Tocqueville declares to be the most dangerous enemy of republican institutions in America. It is indicted in the name of political economy, which demands of any permanent industrial system that it shall produce not only wealth, but an equitable and just distribution of wealth. It is indicted in the name of a free republic, which it threatens by its money rings and its corruption frauds; by its purchase of public servants without dissembling and in the open market. It is indicted in the name of society, because it converts legitimate and healthy competition into private war, in which labor is arrayed against capital and capital against labor, in which organizations of working men are arrayed against organizations of capitalists—a war the evils of which culminate only in the greater evils of combination and monopoly. Says John Stuart Mill:—'Morally considered, its evils are obvious. It is the parent of envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. It makes every one the enemy of all others who cross his path; and every one's path is constantly liable to be crossed.'

"Finally, this system is indicted in the name of that Christian religion whose two cardinal principles it disregards and brings into disrepute—the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. Dividing society into classes, it practically disrupts the first, and whatsoever does that, leads on to the denial of the second."

These are the first emphatic utterances we have heard from a prominent churchman on the question of labor. The position taken need not surprise anybody. It is the doctrine of CHRIST. As a believer in CHRIST, he had no alternative than to treat the matter from a nationalistic point of view.

WHAT THE CENSUS RETURNS SHOW.

The census returns will show that in the rural districts of the New England and Middle States, population has either retrograded or remained stationary. The cause of this lies in the hegira westward. Trans-continental railways have so facilitated migration that people, instead of being crowded out of their native lairs, have simply anticipated that condition by a few years. But though population has remained stationary, or for that matter fallen off, in the rural districts of the states mentioned there will be a reaction some of these days. When that reaction will transpire is, of course, shrouded in mystery. It may come about in ten years, it may not come about in fifty. The great west is not yet filled up, and then, there are the Southern States besides, into which twenty or thirty millions of people may be poured, and then leave plenty of elbow room. After the Southern and Western States shall have doubled on themselves in point of population, Mexico will remain to be Anglicized. The course of Anglo-American civilization is bound to be toward warm, healthy countries. Mexico will be invaded in the process of time, and the native population crowded out, as has been in the State of California. After Mexico, what? Homes by that time will have become exceedingly scarce. Homes in the Middle States, in New England and in Canada will be desirable. It will be half a century or more, probably, before this reflex movement will seriously begin. Then will the old story, abandoned farms in the East, be sought by a horde of anxious home-seekers. It is utterly out of the question that the eastern portion of the continent should not again resume its wonted agricultural activity. When it becomes necessary to fertilize the lands of the west then will the lands of the east be as good as they. Indeed, in instances where land must be be fertilized, long winters are an advantage. For some years to come, however, the Eastern States must be content to play the role of wall-flowers in the grand system of States which now are the recipients of such flattering attentions. But they will not have to wait long, comparatively speaking. Land one day will become so precious that even a stony farm will prove a priceless boon.

GEN. FREMONT.

Although Gen. FREMONT was an old man, 77 years of age, his death comes as a surprise. He had not been ailing. Less than a month ago he was interviewed by a New York reporter, who found him in excellent health; robust in fact. Gen. FREMONT is distinguished in American history as being the first presidential candidate of the Republican party. He ran against Buchanan in 1856 and was badly defeated. FREMONT owed his candidacy more to his popularity as an explorer than as a man of marked intellectual ability. His overland trip across the continent in the forties, and his subsequent military adventures, puerile indeed, with respect to the annexation of California, gave him a reputation all out of proportion to his real services. He was given the sobriquet of "Pathfinder," and the "Knownothings," the nucleus about which the republican party subsequently clustered availed themselves of his fictitious greatness to run him for President. However, if the United States as a nation is indebted to the Republican party for the preservation of their political autonomy, they are also under obligations to FREMONT. He was an enthusiastic Republican. He was a Republican when it was a disgrace almost to be one. On this feature in FREMONT's life will his fame rest. FREMONT is entitled, for all that he was over-rated, to the tender consideration of the American people.

AN ESTIMATE OF BISMARCK.

The London Times very pertinently remarks that Prince BISMARCK's long and successful career has failed to furnish him with one useful bit of experience which is always at the service of statesmen of countries where the king rules but does not govern. The opportunity was open to BISMARCK to learn the art of living as a distinguished private citizen. Now, that the role is imposed upon him, after more than a quarter of a century of power, he shows that even for men of transcendent ability perfection comes only by practice. His conduct since he retired has been a disappointment to both friends and admirers. His speeches and his general attitude have been that of a man in the sulks. Had he been a man of smaller calibre as much might have been expected, but as a statesman and presumably something of a philosopher, he has displayed a remarkable lack of dignity. He might have remained in Berlin mixing freely with political personages, and exercising an influence which belongs to a personage weighted with an unrivalled political experience; or he might have renounced all concern with the sphere from which he had withdrawn, and have treated his life as a closed chapter. He has done neither. From his retirement he has sputtered away in opposition to the policy of the Emperor, after a fashion which in this continent would earn him the designation of a "sore head." When posterity once fairly sets itself to "size up" BISMARCK it will discover, doubtless, that as between intellectual greatness and physical avoirdupois, if the comparison could be instituted, he was distinguished chiefly for the latter. BISMARCK backed by bayonets is great. So was NAPOLEON, and so is the Czar. These effective implements of force taken away such men fall, not by degrees and beautifully less, but with a "dull thud." They carry no moral force with them which as a parachute makes possible their descent gracefully, lightly and safely, into private life, or their graves, as the case may be. We all may be mistaken in our estimate of BISMARCK, but until that is conclusively proven, it will be impossible to think otherwise than that it would have been better for his fame had he stepped down and out of his own accord as soon as he discovered that his and the Emperor's policy were inflexibly opposed, he subsequently holding "his tongue."

A CANADIAN COMMANDER.

English jingoism is pardonable. We have the utmost respect for it. It is inseparable from England's prestige. When jingoism ceases to be in England then good night to the "tight little isle" as a potential factor in the politics of the world. With Canadian jingoism, however, we have little patience. There is a kind of Canadian jingoism of which we cordially approve, but when it is mixed up with wars and rumors of wars, Imperial policy, and a lot of other balderdash, with which the great body of Canadians are not in sympathy, we cry a halt! Our contemporary is at times in a jingoish mood. Discussing "MIDDLETON's Successor," it concludes that nothing short of an Imperial Major General is fit to command the Canadian Militia, that he should be no carpet knight, that the defence of Canada is such a paramount consideration that a native Canadian cannot be trusted with it. This is a species of self-depreciation, we might say flunkeyism, which, only that it is inbred, congenital, of some Canadians would deserve, metaphorically speaking, to be kicked down stairs. Inherent weaknesses deserve charitable treatment. We have to consider their origin.

There is only one reason which would justify Gen. MIDDLETON's successor being a transplant, and that is the imminent likelihood of England becoming engaged in war with a powerful nation like Russia or France. And even then we question whether such an appointment would be indispensible to the repelling of a foreign invader. An American invasion is not a factor in the problem of the defense of Canada, and hence so far as the Yankees are concerned Canada has no need for a "tried officer." In the next place, presuming a war to be on between England and Russia or with France, where does the need of a "tried officer" come in? In the event of such a war Canada has a natural ally in the United States. The very moment a Russian or a Frenchman set a foot on Canadian soil the "Monroe Doctrine" comes into play. Canada and the United States then are as one. England to-day has not a dependency which is in less danger of being attacked by a foreign foe than Canada. Great Britain has a firm friend in the Monroe Doctrine, and she has no need to spend a dollar for the defence of Canada, beyond strengthening a seaport or two where her navy may rendezvous for supplies and repairs. Thus it is made apparent that the future commander of the Canadian militia need not be a "tried officer." All he needs to be is a man of common sense. If Canada has no military man of this kind she is out of luck.

ALCOHOLISM VS. SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER WAGES.

The News, overhauling shorter hours vs. the consumption of liquors re the budget speech of Mr. GOSCHEN, finds that the imputation of alcoholic excess to the working classes is without foundation. It further discovers that Mr. GOSCHEN did not say that shorter hours and higher wages had contributed to greater indulgence in drunkenness. What Mr. GOSCHEN did say was this: "That all classes had toasted the increased national prosperity." Proceeding the News observes:

"It is satisfactory to find on authority that the increased prosperity of the working classes has had a result directly contrary to the charge which had been made on a misunderstanding of the remarks of Mr. Goschen. Instead of using their greater leisure and larger means for the purpose of indulging in drunkenness, gambling and other evil habits, Mr. Burns states that during the last few years there has been a marked increase in the patronage which the working classes have given to a higher and more healthy character of recreation and amusement. The 'People's Palaces,' where food for the mind and healthful exercise for the body are mingled with entertainments and amusements of a reasonable and elevating character, have attracted a largely increased patronage as the result of the working classes having both more leisure and more money."

This is reasonable. The charge against labor, which not a few newspapers have no hesitation in making, that the object sought in shorter hours and larger pay is the gratification of the animal instincts, has no foundation in fact. The theory of society has been and is yet to a large extent that labor seeks shorter hours that it may loaf, better pay that it may squander it, increased power that it may abuse it. Until within the last ten years labor has never been considered as being actuated by rational aims. Even in the United States manhood suffrage has been spoken of rather as a concession than as a right. It never seems to have been assumed that long hours and small pay contribute to make men irrational and vicious. Our social and political system it would appear has been founded upon and carried out upon wrong premises. In the Nineteenth Century for May, Professor HUXLEY discusses "Government, Anarchy or Regimentation" in relation to existing forms of Government. We give an excerpt of what he thinks might well happen rather than that the present condition of things should continue:

"Even the best of modern civilizations appears to me to exhibit a condition of mankind which neither embodies any worthy ideal, nor even possesses the merit of stability. I do not hesitate to express the opinion, that, if there is no hope of a large improvement of the condition of the greater part of the human family; if it is true that the increase of knowledge the winning of greater dominion over nature which is its consequence, and the wealth which follows upon that dominion, are to make no difference in the extent and the intensity of want, with its concomitant physical and moral degredation among the masses of the people, I should hail the advent of some kindly comet, which would sweep the affair away, as a desirable consummation. What profit it is the human Prometheus that he has stolen the fire of heaven to be his servant, and that the spirits of the earth and the air obey him, if the vulture of pauperism is to eternally tear his very vitals and keep him on the brink of destruction."

SALISBURY'S SHIFTINESS.

The facility with which the SALISBURY Government shifts their ground, shows a determination to hold on to the "flesh-pots" if they practically have to carry out the Liberal programme. The London Times, a Government organ for better or for worse, notes this peculiarity and remarks somewhat unkindly we think, that it has given their opponents the right to say that they neither know their own minds nor the minds of those who are described as their followers. To us the contentions of the respective parties in the Imperial House of Assembly, barring that of Home Rule, is mostly Greek. The "Local Taxation Bill," which has reference, we believe, to liquor licenses; the "Tithe Bill" and the "Purchase Bill," though having local importance, are of little interest to us save as affording questions which might cause the disintegration of the present ministry. With the details of the bills the average reader knows but little and cares less. Interest centres wholly on the attitude of the respective parties toward them and the resultant consequences. Lord SALISBURY announced some time ago, last year, we believe, that he intended to "hold the fort" until the constitutional limit for the sitting of Parliament had expired. Partisan misstatements, we can readily understand, might induce a man to obstinately hold on to the reins of government. In the matter of the Irish question it is no more than natural that SALISBURY should desire to remain in power long enough to make the results of his policy apparent. Since, however, the solution of this great question is as far off as ever—since, apparently, it never can be settled short of home rule, together with some adjustments relative to landlordism—and since these should be as plainly visible to SALISBURY as to the rest of the world, his shiftiness on minor questions of state policy seem to be rather the resource of the demagogue than that of the honest and conscientious politician. But all things must have an end, and next *year* SALISBURY will have reached the constitutional limit of his political rope. The people then will have the matter all in their own hands. It is to be hoped that they will exercise their prerogative wisely.

MIDDLETON'S SUCCESSOR.

The Montreal Herald, discussing the question of a successor to General MIDDLETON, says:

Prima facie the head of the Canadian militia ought to be a Canadian. Against this is urged the assumed necessity of having in command an officer who has had experience in the field and a lengthened experience in the management of regular troops. The marvel to those who are behind the scenes is that a British general having the necessary qualifications can be found to serve under the control of a Canadian Minister of Militia, and particularly under such a minister as Sir Adolphe Caron. No personal slur upon Sir Adolphe is intended by this; it is merely a reflection on the way in which he chooses to conduct his department. It is under him a department of petty a department of irresolution, delays, caprice, untruthfulness, and, as we are given to understand of injustice. It is managed partly as a political machine, partly as a toy for Sir Adolphe's gratification. The stories that are told in confidence of the ways and orders of the Militia department picture it as the vilest burlesque on a military headquarters that ever existed, and it is a notorious fact that if the vote of the Canadian Militia could effect the purpose it would be unanimous for the dismissal of Sir Adolphe Caron. Some British officers on understanding the situation, and seeing how helpless it was, shrugged their shoulders and laughed at the Canadian militia, and took their salary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The city of Worcester, Mass., is trying an experiment in the way of disposing of her sewage that is decidedly interesting. In the river valley below the city, works have been constructed at a cost of about $20,000 for the purification of the sewage. They consist of a series of great great open tanks, a brick and a mill to grind and mix the chemicals used in casting down or precipitating the impurities. The capacity of the works is about nine million gallons of sewage daily, which is much more than the present volume of sewage from that city. The annual cost is expected to be about $20,000 a year, but the result will be the purification of the river so far as the sewage of the city is concerned.

MR. DALY, who has just been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, represented Halifax in the House of Commons from 1878 to 1886, and was for two sessions Deputy Speaker. He comes from a governing family. His father, the late Sir DONAGH DALY, was a member of the Government of Canada for many years away back in 1840 and 1856, and subsequently became Governor of Tobago, Prince Edward Island, and of South Australia, successively. MR. DALY is also brother-in-law of MR. T. E. KENNY, the Conservative M. P. for Halifax, who is credited with having a good deal of influence with the present Dominion administration. It may be stated that MR. DALY, like MR. KENNY, represents one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in the Lower Provinces.

The democracy in America, who, called the consumer, appears to have no rights at all. MR. BLAINE actually publishes the following letter to a citizen of Maine who had suggested that to remit the duty on sugar would help to deplete the overfull treasury. He is willing to take off the tax, but "we ought," he says, "to have in exchange for free sugar a free market for breadstuffs and provisions, besides various fabrics, from all parts of the United States. If sugar be made unconditionally free, we shall give the Latin American States free admission for $150,000,000 worth of their products." The fact that cheap sugar would help to fatten every American and is therefore clearly beneficial, does not even occur to MR. BLAINE. His notion is that trade only benefits the seller, and he does not ask himself how the sugar is to be paid for except in American exports.

The alleged law that one extreme follows another has been fearfully and wonderfully exemplified recently in the violent wind storms which have followed the heated term in the States. On Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, the violence of the cyclone sent a steamer to the bottom, and out of probably one hundred and fifty persons only about twenty-five escaped. Minneapolis and St. Paul escaped the cyclone almost by a miracle. It seems to have lifted up, and thus passed over these cities, to descend later on leaving destruction and death in its path. On Lake Champlain a disaster similar to that on Lake Pepin occurred, with, however, less disastrous results in the matter of loss of life. We of this coast may congratulate ourselves of the equable climatic conditions which precludes such fearful visitations of nature's forces.

HOW SHARPS TREAT US.

You just bring a couple of little gentlemen into your family and they'll fleece you like sportsmen, and you footing a bill for all Burdock Blood Bitters into your home, and see how quickly health and strength follow in our rear. Nothing equals it for strengthening, invigorating and purifying power.

WARM SPRINGS CAMP.

OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THE KOOTENAY MINES.

The Terraced Mountain and Its Marvellous Wealth—The Higher Altitudes Give the Richest Rock—Development Will Bring a Large and Thriving Population.

Upon the forefoot of the hills a little point juts out into Kootenay Lake, commanding to north and east and south a superb view across the waters. Here there is a little cluster of log houses, some two hotels, a store, restaurant, saloon and a few cabins, inhabited, when they are at home, by about forty men and five women. It is the town of Ainsworth, the warmest hearted little town in the world, and the most sanguine. Here every man is a millionaire in his hopes but not hardened yet to selfishness by great possessions. Yet, could these men get a fair price for their property they would all be very rich and respected, rich enough indeed to be United States senators. Close by the landing place the shore is fringed with curious white incrustations, great basins of the clearest water ranging with broad steps down into the lake. At some distance there is a tent pitched above a rude bath which is hollowed out of the encrusted lime, and here may be had a tepid bath, a luxury, for here there are very many places to get dirty in, but few wherein to wash. The water is quite harmless to drink, and would therefore offer the advantage of a comparatively clear conscience to the patent medicine man. He will doubtless make himself heard and seen testifying with a wagon, a brass band, wild Indians, an almanac, and sham testimonials. The Ainsworth waters will doubtless cure his poverty and relieve all who are afflicted with maladies reachable by that greatest medicine—faith and water.

Along the lake shore there are several claims, and being quite close to the water they have a great advantage over everything else in the camp for shipping ore. Such are the Tressa, Lulu, Victoria, and Early Bird. The Bird is very well defined and as far as it is opened shows a great mass of galena two feet wide and assaying 15 to 18 oz. silver and 75 per cent. lead. The Kootenay Blossom is a low grade copper claim.

Beginning the climb up that zig-zag trail that leads skyward from Ainsworth, and supposing ourselves on horseback and the weather cool, we shall arrive in tolerably good repair at the Jeff Davis belt, some 700 feet above the lake. Here are the Black Hawk, Danira, Wannamaker, Old Jeff, Carbonate, Barker, Thistle and Highlander claims, and the Hector and Windom. While some of these are heavy ledges of low grade galena, most of them are but silicified rock strata charged with more or less ore. We may associate with this belt the Tariff, with two feet of solid galena; the Pearl, on Woodbury Creek, with 3½ feet of cube galena; Noble Trio and others. Most of the claims on this belt show from 12 to 85 oz. of silver per ton.

At about 1100 feet above the lake is the Spokane belt, the principal claims upon which are the Thanatopsis, Protection, Dictator, Siwash Chief, Butler, Sutton, Lady of the Lake, Paymaster, Little Donald, Little Phil, Maestro, 244, Grey Eagle, Spokane, Trinket, Jeannette, Mascotte, Libby and Thady, and associated with them is a large group, of which the Highland is the best known, north of Cedar creek. The Spokane, with a well defined two foot ledge of very heavy galena yielded $85 per ton from 44 tons shipped last summer. From the Little Donald with 6 to 9 ft. ledge, 24 tons of selected ore shipped to Helena averaged $118 in silver, and 67.5 per cent. of lead. Most of the other claims, although unprospected, appear just as good. It was upon this belt that the first discoveries in the camp were located by the unfortunate Hamill in 1883.

Abreast of the southern parts of this Spokane belt, and 1200 feet above the lake, is the Krao belt. The Annie, Benanza Eden, Crescent, Say When, Crow Fledgling, Krao, Old Crow, the Club and True Fissure comprise some of the best properties in the camp. By far the most remarkable are the Krao and Crow Fledgling. The formation here contains a deposit of limestone about 80 feet wide, upon the hanging wall of which there are 13 feet of ore, upon the foot wall 2 to 3 feet, and between these pockets, vugs and chambers of rich mineral. A first shipment of 4 tons of selected ore packed by men to the lake netted, after payment of very heavy costs, $285 a ton. A carload of bulk ore concentrated to 90 oz. of silver and 20 per cent. lead per ton. Associated with the main ledge are the Glengarry, United, and other fissures, and these and most of the claims on the Krao belt show bodies of nearly solid galena usually about 4 feet wide, and assaying 30 to 50 oz. silver and 60 per cent. lead. The Eden is a zinc claim of great promise.

Returning to the main trail we find at a height of 1920 feet above the lake the Sunrise Belt. This is about six miles in length, and nearly every claim upon it is valuable. These are too many in name in detail, but nearly all of the same character, ledges varying from three to thirty feet in width, of massive rusty galena locally known as "carbonate ore," and of very high average grade in silver, ranging usually from 40 to 150 oz. per ton. There is a remarkable deposit known as the Nevada upon this belt, and the mineral taken from it has assayed from $50 to $2000 per ton in ruby, native and wire silver from a ledge here eight feet wide. 2510 feet above the lake is the Number One belt, some two miles long, in the northern part of the camp. The principal claims are the Blue Jay, Capt. Hayward, J. C. R. No. 1 and M. D., Trestles, Bear and Alex, Union Badger, Dalla and Arra Light, Monday, Sailor Boy, Alex, Congress, Badger, Young Gallagher, Kitchen Mechanic, Lei-ber-Gallagher, and Daddy Gallagher. These are high grade galena and carbonate properties. Thirteen tons of ore from one of the Gallagher claims yielded at the rate of $126 per ton in silver, and 16 tons from the Delia $111, and from the Number One, the most developed claim in the camp, 120 tons of selected ore produced $85 per ton. Many of these claims contain from $7 to $15 per ton in gold. Lastly at a height of 3480 feet above the lake and 5100 feet above the sea is the great discovery of last summer, the Skyline Belt. The Skyline having been prospected by a 200 foot incline yielded from 12 tons $300 per ton, from a ledge four to fifteen feet wide. From this and the several other high grade claims, most beautiful specimens may be picked up of native, brittle, wire and ruby silver. Float has been found on several extensions and the latest discovery in the camp has been made about a mile to the northward upon this belt.

There is a remarkable cave, the stream in which appears to come from the granite formation to the west, to cut the Skyline ledges at a great depth and to find its exit at the level of the Number One claim. I followed it for some five hundred feet and found many parts, especially two water falls of great beauty. But neither from its extent, or incrustations is the Queen's cave (discovered 24th May, 1889) likely to prove a resort for tourists.

In conclusion it may be summed up that the great belts of the camp are of low grade at the foot and of higher grade as altitude is attained; that the greatest bulk of workable ore appears to be contained in the Sunlight Belt; and that apart from the difficulty of working high grade claims in limestone on account of its disposition in pockets and chambers, such rich properties as the Krao, Number One, Gallagher and Skylight are likely to develop into enormous mines. It is a safe prophesy that before many years are passed such a camp as this will sustain a large and flourishing community.

PERSONALITIES.

People Eminent in the Social, Scientific or Literary World.

The Countess Tolstoi has lately visited London as a delegate to the Liberal Women's Federation. She is a beautiful and accomplished woman, and, unlike her husband, is extremely fond of society. She gives up her preference, however, and is the novelist's private secretary, making type-written copies of his prohibited stories and circulating them through the mails whenever possible. There are nine children, of whom the eldest, a very attractive girl of eighteen, is her father's most enthusiastic disciple, denying herself all indulgences, wearing the cheapest clothing, and attempting in all things to live as did the primitive Christians. All the family speak English, French, and most of them are musicians.

Herr Peterc Lechner, member of the Austrian Weather Bureau Service, occupies the very top of the Schonnblick Mountains, in the Austrian Alps. Three times in every year he telegraphs his observations to the government office at Vienna. At Christmas the villagers cut their way through ice and snow to bring him the good wishes and gifts of the season, but for the other eleven months and thirty days of the year the observer lives entirely by himself, the loneliest man in Europe.

The Duchess of Fife is an accomplished butter-maker. Therefore it is now the fashion for young English ladies, whose fathers own dairy farms, to learn butter-making, and if possible, to obtain a prize at some county fair, and tell the butter at a very high price. Neither the Duchess nor her sisters have been allowed to have their ears pierced; and it is said to be due to this fact that earrings are almost entirely out of style in England; except on occasions of some great "function," like a Drawing-room, when family jewels must be displayed.

FROM SPIRIT LAND.

Transmission of News from Manitoba to Sweden by Spirit Agency.

The story of what the Winnipeg Free Press describes as a most remarkable spiritualistic occurrence, which possesses the novelty of local interest, comes from Goteburg, Sweden. An English merchant of that place who is somewhat of a spiritualist, having studied the system for personal entertainment and frequently holds private seances at his residence, has written to a Government official in Winnipeg as follows, under date of June 11th:—

"While busy with my letters for the English mail a short time ago, and a young lady, who is the medium at our seances, was writing part of the letters, her thoughts were for a moment or two diverted with something else, and when she turned to her work again she found her hand had written S——n S——g. She called my attention to this and we decided to put the paper aside to see what further would occur in connection with the name. A few days ago we were trying some experiments in photography, when a head of a man appeared in the background and was photographed in the picture we were taking. By writing we were informed that the name of the man who had thus appeared was S—n S—g and that he had lived in S— parish, province of Jemtland, Sweden, up to about 1886, and that he wished us to inform his friends who lived in Jemtland that he was dead. He also stated that he lived in New Stockholm in America, and that he had left a wife and three children.

"As there may be many Stockholms and New Stockholms in America, we are not certain where we are to get necessary information to confirm the above statements, and would ask to make enquiry for us in your country."

The gentleman who received the above letter instituted inquiries more out of curiosity than with any hope of securing the information for which he sought; but judge of his astonishment when he learned from the very first man with whom he spoke that S—n S—g, a native of S—, in Jemtland, had lived in New Stockholm, the Scandinavian settlement north of Whitewood, Assa, and had died there in April, leaving a wife and three children. As he was dying he called his wife to his side and asked her to write to his friends in Jemtland, and tell them of his death. These were the last words he spoke on earth. It was also learned that Mrs. S— has not yet fulfilled the dying request of her husband. She is still living in New Stockholm. The government official has obtained a photograph of the dead man and has written to the Goteburg merchant for a copy of the photograph to which he refers in his letter, so that he may compare them with a view of determining if it really was the spirit of the late S. S— of New Stockholm that appeared to the merchant at Goteburg. The result will be awaited with intense curiosity. For the present no names will be published, such being the wish of the government official.

There are seventeen candidates writing at the examination at Kamloops.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

DEATH OF AN ABLE AND HONEST PUBLIC SERVANT.

John Page Breathes His Last—A Busy Career—A New Governor for Nova Scotia—The Reasons for not Putting a Canadian in Middleton's Place.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 8.—The death of John Page, chief engineer of canals, is deserving of more than a mere passing notice. Mr. Page filled one of the most important and responsible positions in the government service, and filled it well. Millions of money passed through his hands, yet the man is not living that ever dreamed of John Page being influenced in any way by dollars or other considerations to step aside from what he at all events considered the strict path of duty. He thought well before coming to a decision, but once it had been arrived at there was no power could change his mind. Although bordering on eighty years of age, that period that but few are only allotted to see, yet his intellect was as clear as ever it had been, and his vigor was surprising considering his age. It was during his term of office that our canal system has undergone so marked changes, which will always be identified with the rapid progress and development of the Dominion. He had just completed, or at any rate well underway, the deepening of the Beauharnois canal, and when this work is finished vessels can pass through from the Atlantic ocean to the great lakes drawing fourteen feet of water. Submarine blasting was going on under his direction at the Galops rapids in the St. Lawrence, and the plans and contracts were prepared by deceased for the Sault St. Marie canal. It will be no easy task to get one to fill the position thus vacated. Mr. Walter Shanly, M. P., who is not likely to be again a candidate for political honors, is spoken of, and he is probably the best known man for the position. Then there is T. C. Keefer, who is now one of the arbitrators in the big C. P. R. vs. the Crown suit. As for aspirants to the post their name is legion.

A BUSY LIFE.

The late Mr. Page was a typical Scotchman of stalwart form and somewhat rugged exterior. He was a man of unswerving principles, strict honesty and unfaltering determination. As an engineer he stood well in front of his profession. He possessed a warm and kindly heart, and his shrewd, genial features, surmounted by snowy hair, and his stalwart form, will be sorely missed in the rotunda of the Russell, where his figure was very familiar. None loved him better than his subordinates, whom he always treated kindly. He was respected wherever known, and that is from one end of the Dominion to another, as a man whose word, once given, would never be broken.

A NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

The death of the Hon. A. W. McLellan, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, brings up the question as to who is likely to succeed him. I have little doubt in my own mind but Mr. M. B. Daly, ex-deputy speaker of the House of Commons, will be awarded the position. The responsibilities of the office are not great, but whatever duties may devolve upon the occupant of the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Daly will always be equal to the occasion. There is also some likelihood of Sir Leonard Tilley resigning the Lieut. Governorship of New Brunswick on account of ill health and, if so, the chances are that Senator Boyd, now on a visit to the old country, will succeed him. Speaking—if such a term could be applied to writing—of New Brunswick, it may be mentioned that there is a lively contest going on there just now in the county of Kent to elect a member to take the place of Mr. Landry, appointed a judge. There is a plethora of Conservative candidates, and Hon. John Costigan will leave in a few days to endeavor to straighten matters.

AN IMPERIAL OFFICER TO BE SELECTED.

Notwithstanding the pressure that is being brought to bear against the Government to select a Canadian officer to fill the position of commander of the militia in the place of Sir Fred. Middleton, I have on the very best of authority that an Imperial officer will again be the choice of the administration. The Government, to a certain extent, admit the justness of the contentions placed before them, but argue that as yet the time has not arrived when it would be wise to appoint one of our own officers instead of an experienced general who has had charge of troops under fire, and otherwise gained such knowledge as can only be obtained when face to face with the enemy. Canada is only 23 years of age yet her militia has been called on three times to protect her under arms. This shows that while the idea was that the militia should be called on to fight, the necessity for their doing so has become apparent. Under these circumstances the Government argue that a trained and experienced general to modern warfare ought to be at their head.

SLASTOWN.

The Cost of Newspapers.

From a suggestive article on newspapers, by Eugene M. Camp, in the June Century, we quote as follows: "What is the total annual cost to the wholesale purchasers of news—namely, the publishers—of the entire news-product of the United States? An answer to this question would be of interest, but it has never been answered. For several years I have been gathering information upon which to base an estimate. Publishers have uniformly extended me every courtesy; nevertheless I find it an exceedingly difficult quantity to arrive at, and for my figures I do not claim absolute accuracy. Publishers in this country annually expend something near the following large sums for news:

[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
special "	2,250,000
for local news	12,500,000
	$16,750,000

"The business of the Associated Press a mutual concern which pays nothing for its news and which serves its patrons at approximate cost, amounts to $1,250,000 per annum; and that of the United Press, a stock corporation, is $400,000 per annum. The former aims to provide news about all important events in which [illegible] in telegraph tolls is expended; while the latter endeavors, above all else, to provide accounts of events occurring in the vicinity of the respective papers served."

Stanley says that the two volumes of his new book might easily have been made ten, and we can readily believe him. Experiences such as his in the heart of the Dark Continent would well bear narration at length. He has however, as he says, put many plums into pickle to keep for a few years, and at another time he will doubtless give to the public a still more detailed account of his adventures.

A Problem in Astronomy Solved.

Mr. S. E. Peal, in proving that Greenland is covered with a large ice-cap, may have solved a problem in astronomy. The polar caps of Mars are not diametrically opposite; the southern one is not centrally over the axis of rotation. A like anomaly may exist on our earth. Flat-topped icebergs 2,000 feet high and several miles long are seen in antarctic waters. They are apparently fragments of the permanent ice-cap over the South Pole. Thin ice prevails in the Arctic region. This may prove the theory that the North Pole is covered by a deep sea having no islands and free from permanent ice. Nansen's recent expedition may prove that one of the polar ice-caps covers the continent of Greenland.—Iron, London.

INTERIOR ITEMS.

Mining Notes and other Matters of Interest in Brief.

[From the Kootenay Star.]

His Lordship, the Bishop of Westminster, will pass through Revelstoke on his way to Nelson next week, and on his return it is expected he will hold service at the former town.

Wilson & Co's pack train arrived from Big Bend Thursday evening, after a successful trip of eleven days' eight of which it rained.

The trail between Dowsie Creek and Gold Stream is being put in order.

Serious trouble was feared at the steamboat dock by the river undermining the bank and scooping out the bottom so that some of the piles were suspended in the water, making it unsafe to use it with heavy freight. But the energetic work of the railroad in dumping in large quantities of stone, and the fall of the river, have arrested the danger for the present.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Cariboo Creek Mining Co., whose mines are situated at Illecillewaet, was held at Donald during the week, at which Mr. A. G. M. Spragge was appointed director. By general consent it was decided to resume work upon the mines with redoubled energy.

The weather here has been extremely warm of late, but if the powerful rays of old Sol are found to be somewhat oppressive, there is consolation and compensation both in the fact that he at the same time nullifies in no small degree the torturing effects of the most attentive of all pests, the mosquito.

A severe wind, rain and hail storm passed over Kamloops on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied with loud thunder and vivid lightning flashes. The storm lasted a full half hour and was the most severe ever felt here. The hailstones some of them as large as full grown marbles, were blown in drifts two inches or more in depth. Garden stuffs suffered severely. There are no reports from outlying districts at this writing, but it is likely some damage to crops occurred.

High school entrance examinations were held on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Some seven or eight candidates wrote.

KNIGHTS IN PARADE.

The K. of P. Have a Big Time at Milwaukee—Long Rank.

The Pythian Army gathered at Milwaukee made a brave show on the 8th; over 10,000 men in uniform paraded the principal streets. The affair was a grand one in every respect, and the cheers and applause of the crowds which had gathered to see, proved the excellence of the display. The procession was two and one-half hours passing a given point, and was one of the most brilliant ever given in the States. Divisions from all parts of the continent were present, delegates coming from the east and west. Capt. Behnson of this city represented Far West Lodge, which is not only Far West in name but is in fact, as its lodge room is the farthest west from the centre of the great gathering of Sir Knights.

Prizes for the best drilled body of Knights were given, amounting to many thousands of dollars, and the whole celebration at Milwaukee, which is also the place chosen for the annual convention of the Knights, was a great success.

WEDDING BELLS.

The Reverberations of Winnipeg Chimes—A Coming Event.

The Winnipeg Free Press of the 11th inst. says: A young lady living on the Pacific coast—a young man residing on the Atlantic—made Winnipeg the happy meeting place last Tuesday evening when these two widely separated lovers became one. Miss Forrest, of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. Kerr, a dentist, of Philadelphia, were the happy twain, and at Knox Church they were pronounced one by Rev. Dr. Duval, the bride being given away by Mr. W. H. Dorman, a leading citizen of Victoria, who accompanied Miss Forrest to Winnipeg. The happy couple left the same day for Woodstock, Ontario, the groom's former home. This establishes Winnipeg pre-eminently as the half-way house of the continent.

A little bird has whispered to us that one of Vancouver's well known real estate men will leave for Ontario this week to lead captive a young lady well and favorably known in Victoria, where she resided for many years.

J. C. Keefer, the well-known engineer, speaking in reference to the vacant position of chief engineer of canals, said he thought possibly the vacancy might not be filled. In his opinion it was probable that a commission of engineers would be appointed to consult on various works yet to be constructed and arrive at the best way of attaining certain ends.

Congratulatory messages have passed between the mayors of Ottawa, Hamilton and Bermuda, on the completion of the cable.

WANTS IT TO APPEAR.

BLAINE CAUSES A DELAY IN BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

He Wants a Certain Dispatch to Appear Among the Documents—The Dispatch Bristles with Americanisms—Protection Correspondence to be Left out.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Washington special to the World says: "An important statement is made to-night on excellent authority in explanation of the delay in attending to the transmission of the Behring sea correspondence to Congress in accordance with the resolution recently adopted by the House of Representatives. It is now understood that Mr. Blaine has caused the delay in order that an important dispatch which he has prepared in reply to Lord Salisbury's representation should appear among the documents when they are made public. This dispatch was written by Mr. Blaine several days ago, and forwarded to Minister Lincoln for delivery to the acting Minister of State of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that the copy of this dispatch is already in the hands of the state department officials, but courtesy between the two nations forbids the publication of any part of it in advance to its receipt by Lord Salisbury. This latest emanation from the pen of Secretary Blaine is said to fairly bristle with what his admirers style "Americanisms," but which is denominated by his critics as "Jingoism." It is feared, however, that the cold and cautious nature of the President may induce him to suppress rather the whole or portion of the dispatch at this time as being calculated to increase the Secretary's popularity with the masses and particularly with those who find amusement and relaxation in twisting the British lion's tail. There is little doubt here that the President had the Irish American vote in view when he rejected Salisbury's proposition for the settlement of the Behring Sea controversy, a settlement exactly in line with that for which Secretary Bayard contended. On the other hand it is urged that the President will not be likely to suppress Blaine's letter because it will certainly be made public when Salisbury sends the Behring Sea blue book to Parliament. It is of course understood that the recent threat made by the British Government with regard to the protection of British sealers, will be eliminated from the correspondence as sent into the House but all dispatches bearing upon the formal contention between the two Governments are likely to be given in full.

Lockout Ended.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The threatened lockout of the clothiers is ended. The men this morning signed a paper that they belonged to no union and went to work as usual.

Burnt a Hole Through His Head.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—B. Comiford, a farmer living near La Grande was struck by lightning yesterday and instantly killed. He was just going into his stable with his little stepson Willie Smith, when the lightning was seen to envelope him and a crash was heard. The current struck him just over the left eye, burned a hole through his head and glanced down his left arm, tearing the flesh from the bone. In a twinkling it was done, and the unfortunate victim suffered no pain. The boy was knocked down by the shock, but managed to rise and had been on his feet again but a minute when another current struck him. This rendered him insensible, and he lay in a semi-conscious state for over an hour before he was discovered by someone who was passing.

Will Enter Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Canadian Pacific is at last about to break its way into Chicago and obtain terminal facilities. Such will probably be the result of Judge Tuley's decision this morning in accordance with which the Western Indiana Railway is perpetually enjoined from terminating a license to the Wabash for the use by that road of its tracks and depot facilities. The Western Indiana has made a stubborn fight, claiming that the Wabash intended entering into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific to give the latter an entrance into Chicago, which would make a competition with the Grand Trunk; one of the five lessees of the Western Indiana tracks. The latter road will appeal and fight the case out in the upper courts.

His Friends Dissatisfied.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The friends of the late John Ericsson, the famous inventor, having declared their dissatisfaction at the detailing of the United States steamer Essex to carry his body back to Sweden, the Secretary of the Navy will order one of the new cruisers to be used for the purpose. The Essex was selected because she was in commission and under orders to join the European squadron. She is a small steamer, but one of the best of the old vessels in the navy, and her assignment to the duty was made by Col. E. Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, without consulting any one.

The Strike Extending.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 16.—The coal miners strike is still on and it will spread to all the mines in the vicinity which will swell the number to about 450 strikers. The strike promises to be long and bitter and there appears to be no weakening on either side.

At Half-mast.

BOSTON, MASS., July 16.—The Bear flag that General Fremont first hoisted over the conquered city of Monterey in 1847 is flying at half mast from the headquarters of the Associated Pioneers of '98, and will remain until the Pathfinder's body is committed to dust.

Judgment Given.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, gave judgment for foreclosure and sale in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company and others, upon a divisional mortgage upon which is due $200,000 and interest.

New York's New Water Works.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Twenty-five million gallons of water started on its way to the Central Park reservoir yesterday, morning from Croton lake through an aqueduct which is somewhat over thirty-three miles in length. In round figures it will cost $25,000,000 before entirely completed. It has taken about five years to build the aqueduct underneath the Harlem river. The aqueduct takes a big dip at this point, and is 307 feet below the mean high water.

Northern Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14.—The possibility of trouble in Behring Sea has stirred up those interested in the location of a navy yard on Puget Sound for protection for the vast extent of coast along the North Pacific. There is a movement now on foot looking to the introduction of a resolution requesting the secretary to furnish estimates and further data upon the establishment of a navy-yard on the site selected by Captain Mahan and Lieutenant-Commander Stockton, but the people living along Puget Sound have not agreed upon the site and are opposed to the one located. Oregon people think it should be on the Columbia River. The prospective Behring Sea difficulties may stir up Congress, and then they will be made to take some action.

Big Find of Gold.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—A telegram from Landers, Wyoming, says: Two boys, Phil Harsh and Samuel Davis, aged 16 and 17 years respectively, who for some weeks have been working three mining claims 500 feet south of the famous Buckeye mine, twenty miles south of here, on Saturday struck ore which assays from $23,000 to $34,000 per ton in free gold. This is the richest discovery ever made in Wyoming, and miners have started for the new fields by hundreds.

CUBA IS FOR SALE.

Two Hundred Millions Would Buy the Gem of the Antilles.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senators Murua and Nunez, constituting a special committee from the Spanish Government, have visited Washington City within the past few days. The mission of the strangers is a quasi-diplomatic one to ascertain the feeling both on the part of the Government of the United States and of Cuban residents here as to the possible eventual annexation of Cuba to the United States. Senor Nunez said:

"Now that Senor Canovas del Castillo has assumed the office of prime minister we may fully expect a complete and formidable reorganization of the Republican element in Spain. The Republicans, or those who favor the overthrow of monarchial rule, are almost universally in favor of disposing of the Island of Cuba to the United States."

"What price is set upon the Island?"

"That I am not prepared to say, but I am almost positive that Spain would give an offer of $200,000,000 serious consideration. With the money that can be immediately raised from the sale Spain would be placed in a position to secure its long-projected alliance with France and the eventual absorption of Portugal. A new captain general of Cuba has been appointed, and one of his special instructions from the Home Government has been to sound the feeling regarding annexation of the people of that island."

The Terry Family in Hard Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Judge Sawyer to-day denied the motion made by counsel for Mrs. Terry for a second appeal of the original case of Sharon vs Hill, in which Sharon asked that the marriage contract should be annulled.

NEW YORK, July 14.—C. C. Terry, a young man 23 years of age, was arrested to-day by General Postoffice Inspector Byrne's men, on a charge of embezzling $610 from Burking & Co., Kansas City. Terry claims to be a relative of the late Judge Terry of California, and at the time of the alleged embezzlement was in the employ of the firm at Kansas City.

To Assure Its Success.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—To-day in the Continental hotel of this city the sub-committee of the permanent organization committee of the World's Fair is to meet with those Philadelphians prominent in the Centennial Exhibition as to the most feasible plan of assuring the success of the World's Fair at Chicago.

The Bear Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Captain Healey, commanding the revenue cutter Bear, has reported to the treasury department the arrival of his vessel at Qunalaska, on the 16th of last month, after a passage of eleven days from Seattle. She inhabitants, he says, suffered severely from la grippe during the winter, and fifteen deaths have occurred since fall. The supply of coal at Qunalaska is very short. Captain Healey says it is the intention to sail on the Siberian coast not later than June 15th, for the purpose of carrying presents, donated by the Government, to the Cape Navarin Indians and to take the census of northwestern Alaska.

Victims of the Cyclone.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—There are over 100 dead and missing at Lake City. Six or more are stretched out lifeless on the shore of Lake Gervaise, eight miles north of St. Paul. The list of injured at both places and probably elsewhere in the state numbered by the scores. The sight is harrowing and the sickening epitome of a cyclone's fury, and is the first casualty of this nature that has come so near the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The storm that swept the little lake front north of St. Paul was the forerunner of the one at Lake City. It occurred about 5:30 o'clock first gathering in the vicinity of Small Lake, several miles to the northwest of Lake Gervaise and about eight miles north of St. Paul. From there it passed in a southeasterly direction for a distance of four miles. Lying directly in its path were cottages on the shore of Lake Gervaise.

Another Victim.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Another victim of the Lake Gervais cyclone died yesterday. Mrs. John Clark, whose home at Little Canada was wrecked and whose left arm was torn off and one lung exposed, died in great agony. A sliver pierced her husband just above the heart. It is thought that he has a chance to recover.

STEAMER BORNIO AFTER, from Glasgow to Montreal, brought over 200 Icelanders, who propose joining their fellow countrymen already established in Manitoba.

[illegible] has retained the services of Hon. W. Laurier as counsel in the action for libel taken against him by Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M.P.

Advices from St. John, N.B., say that there have been 2071 cases of diphtheria, and 402 deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic. The disease is said to be now under control.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 18, 1890.

HAS THE PRESS LOST ITS INFLUENCE?

A writer in the Nineteenth Century takes the ground that newspapers have deteriorated as oracles. He points out that as journalism has grown space with a constantly widening circulation, that its influence as a moulder of public opinion has correspondingly depreciated. The London Times, he argues, no longer wields the influence either with the masses or with the Government that it did during the first quarter of the century, or for that matter no further back than twenty-five or thirty years ago. If this is true of English journalism is it not true, also, of journalism on this continent? But is it true in either case? Naturally we experience considerable diffidence in venturing an opinion opposed to authority as eminent as that in question, but we shall venture to say that the influence of the press has not fallen off to the extent that some people imagine. Men still look to the newspapers for political guidance, we might almost say moral guidance. How often in argument on the leading questions of the day do we hear men refer to certain journals in support of their contentions. With the diffusion of education and the multiplicity of cheap books the multitude has attained a degree of intellectual independence which disinclines it to trust too much to utterances from whatever source emanating. In proportion that men have become familiar with the ways of the world, skepticism has proportionately increased, and the inevitable corollary is, that the disposition to accept the editorial dictum as law and gospel, has measurably fallen off. But what is true of the press in this respect is also true of all classes of public teachers. The ministry, indeed, have not the influence that they once possessed. Still, men look to their newspapers for guidance in public affairs. A newspaper understood to be honest, neither controlled nor influenced by corporate institutions nor political cliques is still regarded a safe guide, is regarded, in fact, as speaking ex cathedra. And this brings us to the most interesting part of the discussion, as relating to the influence of the press. How many newspapers are not influenced? The suspicion is abroad that a large proportion are run strictly in private interests. We hear of so and so's paper, while another is pointed out as the organ of this institution and of that. Such newspapers cannot possibly exercise much influence. There is seldom anything in common between public and private interests. Indeed the idea of public interests is, that some species of self-sacrifice is required that they may be properly subserved, and it follows that a journal even nominally conducted in the interests of a private concern is a dubious guide. The public has not yet come to regard newspapers as advocates in the sense that the term is applied to the legal profession. Herein journalism owes its decline as an adviser and as a teacher, and it is right that it should. But newspapers as a class are more independent than ever before. Censorship is a dead letter. Men may now address themselves to the public on whatever subjects they please. If independent journals have lost the influence they once wielded, it is owing to the many sides of a question which they present to the reader, which has the effect to unsettle his judgment. In all crises, however, the understood independent newspaper is still a political guide and teacher. Its influence may not be as positive as formerly, for men have begun to think for themselves; that, however, the great mass of the people are not influenced to their final action by the attitude of the press, is we believe, a grand mistake.

HAD BETTER HOLD THEIR TONGUES.

The petition presented to the Mayor of Sheffield requesting him to call a public meeting to protest against the McKINLEY bill, is a variety of public demonstration that had just as well be let alone. Protests of this kind originating in foreign parts are almost sure to have an effect the reverse of what is intended. The prime object of protection in the States is to keep foreign goods out of the country. Shall we suppose that the protests of foreign manufacturers or of workmen will alter this determination? Memory carries us back to the CLEVELAND-HARRISON campaign. HENDRICKS was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and as a nasal concomitant he used a handkerchief of the kind known as the "red bandana." The Democrats made the red bandana their war cry. Unfortunately for the success of this slogan, the red bandana was manufactured in England and the protectionists, who claimed to be the patriotic party and the workingman's friend, ingeniously employed this lurid nose wiper as a symbol of the Democratic disposition to vote to the interests of English manufacturers. The device of that protectionist, puerile as it seem, took like wild fire. Prejudice was enlisted, and an object which started out under more promising auspices than "Grandfather's Hat" was stripped of all virtue as a political factor. But what further tended to confirm the belief that the free traders were in league with the British manufacturer was the attitude of the British press. That without exception sympathized, fairly prayed for CLEVELAND, and hence what might have been attacked if the head as a campaign fiction took on the circumstantial air of a dreadful reality. It can scarcely be doubted that the red bandana, together with the attitude of the British and the Canadian press, contributed more than anything else to the defeat of CLEVELAND. Sectional feeling swamped economic considerations. And now in the McKINLEY bill we have a measure which will effectually prohibit the exportation of Sheffield cutlery to the United States. Already the cutlery business in the United States has had the effect to reduce the Sheffield output, and should the McKINLEY bill go into operation, the output it is said, will be reduced over fifty per cent. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the Sheffield cutlers should contemplate the possibility of the McKINLEY bill becoming law with feelings akin to consternation; but it is of no use to protest. Protest, in fact, simply adds plausibility to the protectionist argument that home industries should be protected. Taxation is preferable to the protectionist to putting a dollar into the hands of the British manufacturer, however much the consumer may suffer on the strength of it. In a word, the question of free trade is determined on sectional instead of economic principles. The best thing that foreign manufacturers, workmen and politicians can do in the matter of the McKINLEY bill is to hold their tongues.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN'S OPINION.

Ex-Senator THURMAN, an old Democratic war horse, replying to a representative of the press as to the prospects of the Republican party, expressed the opinion that it was going to the dogs, or words to that effect. It is not unlikely that in ex-Senator THURMAN's case the wish is father to the thought. As a good Democrat, he could scarcely wish anything else than that his almost life-long political opponents should ultimately be associated with the family of the canidæ. Nevertheless, despite the old gentleman's presumptive bias, a very inferior sort of a political Wiggins might safely predict as much. The Republican party, which was once the party of "ideas," has fallen from that high estate. The central idea of that party now is to trade off national prejudices in behalf manufacturing interests. How much longer this party will succeed in making the doctrine stick that the interests of the manufacturer are paramount to those of the consumer is not easy to determine, but there are signs that this fallacy is about exploded among the Republicans themselves. The farmers are waking up to the situation. They are disaffected, and should they divide over the question of the further enrichment of the manufacturers, some great national exigency will be required to consolidate them again and bring them back into the Republican fold. For several years after the war the Republicans traded off war issues, and not, it must be admitted, without reason. Later, in the matter of the tariff they traded off the traditional prejudice against England. It is now beginning to dawn upon the electorate, as the twelfth year of the tariff discussion draws nigh, that the difference in point of rapacity between the English manufacturer and his American prototype is not worth mentioning, and further, that if the latter is not yet able to stand alone, he is chronically weak in the knees, and should be condemned as incurable. And as much might be said of the Canadian manufacturer. For twelve years now he has been kept alive by the transfusion of blood process, so to speak, and yet, according to protectionist doctors, he is still too flabby on his legs to be permitted to shift for itself. All this is too thin. Just so long as our "infant industries" are lolly-popped and spoon-fed and are the recipients of a tonic generally, just so long will they cry for it, insist that they cannot get along without it. The Democratic party has mighty little to recommend it.

Its virtues as compared with its vices are in a woeful minority. It does manage once in a while, however, to fall afoul of a question of public policy, which the country would do well to endorse, and, in the tariff, who have an instance of that kind. In the Canadian Tory party we have a blending of the qualities which distinguish both the Democrats and the Republicans. Like the Republicans, the Canadian Tories are bigoted protectionists; but then, like the Democrats, they are possessed of the same unhappy faculty for blundering. But comparisons are odious. Everything considered, neither country has much to boast of in the matter of their political parties. The only consolation we derive from the situation is in the remembrance of the old saw, "the truth will prevail"—perhaps.

REVERSING THE PICTURE.

The Argonaut, after soundly berating "strikes both in principle and practice, turns to the other side of the picture, and says:

"The crimes which organized capital perpetrates upon the laboring poor are more cruel, more deliberately malevolent, and a thousand times more indefensible than all the offenses which arise from working guilds or labor strikes or bread riots. The one class of offense comes from a sense of personal danger. It is the universal sentiment of self-defense aroused for self-protection. Capital combines from cupidities and in order to satisfy its lust for gain. Capital is the bully that oppresses the weak because they are weak, poor, and indefensible. Labor combines because it is too ignorant to know that it has—under the law and through the law—a better way to work reforms than by violence and illegal acts. Labor cannot be patient, for while it deliberates and plans it starves. The crimes which capital perpetrates are too numerous to mention in detail. Oppressive and tyrannical governments depend upon and result from wealth. All the horrors of centuries committed through the feudal age are the results flowing from privileged and wealthy classes clothed with political power. Slavery, from the period of the patriarchs, through the Roman era down to the Civil War in America, is but one and the lesser of the evils perpetrated by the privileged and wealthy few. Standing armies, wars, and dynastic conflicts for succession and for empire from few other causes. Trusts, corners, combines, and moneyed syndicates, all are criminal organizations which men of wealth resort to in order to enhance the values of the necessaries of life indispensable to sustain physical strength necessary to enable the working man to endure the hours of toil which the master exacts—usurious interest, a monopoly of lands, special laws for the protection of property, the cost of legal expenses. There is only one proceeding at law which is conducted by the State at the expense of the tax-paying public, and that is prosecution for crime. The rich man oppress the poor by corporate or other exactions, may deprive the poorer man of his land or estate and drive him to a ruinous defense at law, the success of which may impoverish him. If against any of these modes of oppression and devices to which rich and unscrupulous men resort to increase their capital, there should be strikes and unlawful combinations, and out of them should result destruction of life and property and an interruption of the law, let all reasonable, intelligent, and just-minded men calmly consider whether labor has not causes for dissatisfaction, which it has not the intelligence to consider nor the time to remedy. The world is in the throes of rebellion. The working man has revolted from his yoke, and if he does not lie down in his furrow and patiently wait for relief, it is because the labor he must perform is the penalty of the original sin which the church has imposed upon him as a religious belief. The church and the state are in conspiracy to bind the toilers' conscience and control his acts that capital may secure more than it earns in it cooperation with labor. The two are working in copartnership upon unjust terms, and this revolution will never go backward or be stayed till the classes who possess the wealth, the brains, and the leisure to consider the relations between labor and capital, shall adjust them more rationally and equitable."

THE TEACHERS CONDEMN IT.

We beg to call the thoughtful attention of the Colonist, the Minister of Education, so-called, the Superintendent, the Inspector General or General Inspector, *et hoc genus omne*, to the resolution condemning daily marking which was carried almost unanimously at the Teachers' Institute on Wednesday evening. The resolution says: "That in the opinion of this Institute the system of daily marking, which is now compulsory by statute, IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE PROGRESS OF THE PUPILS AND SHOULD BE DISCARDED." Forty-one teachers voted in favor of this motion and only eight against, so that almost the whole teaching staff of the Province are agreed that this particular regulation of the department "is detrimental to the progress of the pupils." This, it must be conceded, is an important judgment upon an important question. It is, practically, a condemnation of the department by the teachers of the province, who are best qualified to pass an opinion upon the question. The inspector, who occupied the chair at the time, was indiscreet enough to insist upon an open vote, although the evident desire of the meeting was that the vote should be taken by ballot. Mr. WILSON is too young a man, and has too much at stake in the future, to constitute himself a wire-puller for the "department" as against the members of a profession of which he is a distinguished ornament. The institute ought to know no politics. We are sure the members want no "political influence" to sway their judgment on questions of a purely technical or professional character.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A job lot of ten Hungarian women are on trial at Mitrovila in their native province for having poisoned their husbands with arsenic from fly-papers. So far as has appeared the victims were exemplary husbands, as Hungarian husbands go, and the object of the poisoning has not been made manifest. The poisoners are all peasants, and it is said borrowed their idea of dissolving their marital relations through the agency of fly-paper from the MAYBRICK case. This alleged fact supports the theory that the undue publicity given to the details of crime multiplies criminals.

During the past six months the furnaces of the United States produced 4,250,000 gross tons of pig iron, and almost the whole of this enormous product has already been used. It is expected, moreover, that there will be a still greater output during the remaining half of the year, and yet there are no indications that the production will exceed the demand. The Canadian protectionist who not long ago argued that it was useless to dream of a market for our iron or ore in the United States, because the supply in the latter country was excessive, was, to put it mildly, much mistaken.

Judge CHEVERAU, of Quebec, has just given a decision of interest to those who buy or sell on the instalment plan. A furniture dealer seized some goods, an instalment due upon which had not been paid. He based his action upon an agreement under which the purchaser consented that the articles should be taken in the event of a failure to come to time, he forfeiting the amount of money he had already paid to the seller. The court held that the agreement was arbitrary and illegal. Now the merchant is to be sued for damages. There must be equity in a contract if it is to hold good.

The British Government has appointed a committee to consider and advise upon the important questions arising out of the approaching expiration of a number of commercial treaties. The treaties with France, Italy and Spain are terminable in 1892, and those with Belgium, Germany and other European countries, except Greece, upon a year's notice. France is expected to take the lead in making new arrangements, and, while there is a strong feeling among her politicians in favor of the abandonment of treaties, it is believed that this plan will not be adopted, but that future engagements will be made for a period shorter than ten years. Mr. MUNDELLA is chairman of the committee and Mr. ROBERT GIFFEN one of its members. The London Economist suggests that a colonial representative might be added with advantage.

It is true enough, says the Oregonian, that the Canadians take the current war talk more seriously than either Great Britain or the United States. If any person in either nation took it seriously, it would be most energetically to deprecate the notion of war between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race and most indignantly to repudiate the suggestion that it is even possible. England has too many jealous and watchful enemies to think of war with the nation that ought to be her nearest ally in sympathy as it is in race. The United States has too many internal difficulties to encounter to think of going to war with anybody, particularly over a few scurvy seals. The administration that let the United States drift into a really serious difficulty with Great Britain over this Behring Sea question would get itself speedily called to account by public opinion.

According to the Secretary of War STANHOPE, the Government has seriously considered the cases of the survivors of the "Six Hundred," and finds that, consistent with the regulations appertaining to pensions, the applicants are not eligible. It seems that a line cannot be drawn between the survivors of the Light Brigade, and the men who performed the duties assigned them before Sebastopol and during the Indian mutiny. Pension the survivors of the Light Brigade and a host of other survivors with records equally as meritorious are entitled to the same consideration. Besides, it appears, that in many cases those now unprovided for, are men who, either through misconduct or insufficient service are absolutely disqualified for pensions. The survivors of England's wars who are unprovided for by pensions are indebted to TOMMY ATKINS post and all round champion, RUDYARD KIPLING, for the attention the public has lately bestowed upon them. There is a vast difference, however, between sentiment and British army regulations, as is evidenced in STANHOPE's remarks, and so it would appear that the survivors of the Six Hundred will have to depend on private subscriptions for the means to keep the wolf from the door during the remainder of their days.

DAILY MARKS IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR.—Mr. Cook cited a school where daily marks were kept in which there were 350 scholars and 15 teachers. In Wellington there are at least 350 scholars and two teachers. I have no doubt if the Hon. John Robson will give Wellington 15 teachers the daily marks would and could be kept—with pleasure. WATCHMAN.

STAR SHIP YARD.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reply to "Shipwright" in Wednesday's Colonist respecting the docking of the Queen Victoria, I would just say that your item is substantially correct. The ship was docked without stopping the pumps, and further, the men who worked with Mr. Kermode docking the Queen Victoria, admitted that it was without doubt the best job ever done in the dock. "Shipwright" goes on to say that Mr. Kermode has nothing to do with seating the vessel fairly on the blocks. Let me say right here, Mr. Editor, that it is the duty of any person who has charge of docking a ship to see that she is properly placed on the blocks, otherwise he does not properly discharge his duty as foreman of the job, and I am only surprised that "Shipwright" did not know this without having to be told. Another word to "Shipwright" and I will leave him. He says the whole of the 42 vessels might have been shored up without stopping the pumps, if the owners had employed a sufficient number of shipwrights as did the Queen Victoria. Can it be possible that "Shipwright" does not know that it is the place of the man in charge to see that he has hands enough, as was the case with the Queen Victoria and not the owners or the captain either. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that whenever the Star Ship Yard has work to do either in the dock or on their slip it will be done as well, if not a little better than is generally done by "Shipwright."

ORLANDO WATTS.

The Queen is due from the Sound this evening on her way north.

Victor Thomas Arnold, aged 2 years and 10 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Priest, Nanaimo, died at the hospital at 2 o'clock Wednesday.

Edward Phillips, the well known farmer and fisherman of Gabriola Island, died there on Saturday and was buried the following day. Deceased was about 55 years of age.

THE POLICE FORCE IN ENGLAND.

About the Trouble with the Police in England—A Bit of History.

The first decisive step toward reform in the police system of England was taken in 1829. This step was the direct consequence of the labors of Dr. Colquhoun, who in a previous year had exposed the most glaring flaws in the old system by the publication of a work "On the Police of the Metropolis." In that year, at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel, who was then Home Secretary, a committee was appointed to enquire into the cause of the increase in the commitments and convictions in London and Middlesex, and into the state of the police of the metropolis and adjoining districts. This committee, after consulting a mass of data and taking a large body of evidence, reported that the time had come for a decisive change, and recommended the organization of an efficient system of police, such as would be adequate for the protection of life and property, and the detection and prevention of crime in the metropolis. In the following year (1829) the act creating the new police was passed. The first office in which the justices appointed for its administration discharged their duties, was a meagrely furnished apartment in an outlet from Whitehall known as "Scotland Yard," and though the staff has been greatly increased and the accommodation has, to a considerable extent, been enlarged since then, the original name is still retained and is a terror to evil doers. The force in 1829 was about 3000 able men, who were sworn in and endowed with comprehensive powers as keepers of the peace and detectors and repressors of crime.

Although the benefit of the reform became quickly evident, public opinion, clinging to ancestral usage, began to suspect that the constitution had been violated and that Sir Robert Peel, whose connection with Catholic emancipation had damaged his repute in the eyes of sturdy Protestants, was engaged in a far-reaching plot to crush the liberties of Old England. His first and second names were applied derisively to the minions of the law whom he had brought into existence and armed with authority to insult the King's loyal subjects. The "bobbies" and "peelers" had to practice the manly art of defence on their personal behalf, as well as to interpose the arm of power between the evil-disposed and refractory. In 1833 a number of men were attacked at Coldbath Fields by some Chartists who were holding a meeting and three police officers were stabbed and one fatally wounded. So perverse was public opinion that the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide—which, on application to the Court of King's Bench, was subsequently quashed. This irrational hostility gradually died away except among the more ignorant classes who still cherish some share of the old prejudice.

The entire force in England and Wales is from 35,000 to 40,000 strong. The pay of the police varies considerably in different parts of the United Kingdom. In the Metropolitan district constables receive from £62 11 6d. to £80 8s. 7d. a year; sergeants from £88 12s. 11d. to £146, and inspectors from £88 12. 11d. to £251 19s. 4d. This compared with the rates of payment on this continent, is exiguous enough, but it is to be regretted that the men should have been so ill-advised as to try to wrest increased salary by intimidation. There has, however, been a tendency to demoralization of late in more ways than one, and it is likely that the actual crisis—which might, in certain cases have proved most disastrous, will lead to a thorough overhauling of the entire system.

FOUR MONTHS' SLEEP.

An Insane Man Awakens From a Long Slumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Patrick Meehan, 22 years of age, an inmate of the insane department of the Philadelphia hospital, awakened yesterday from a sleep of four months. He recognized those about him, and asked for the attendant who was with him when he sank into his slumber. Meehan came from Ireland a few years ago. He became mentally diseased, and was sent to the hospital in February last, and was seized with la grippe in March. His attendants found great difficulty in keeping him awake, and finally he fell into a deep sleep. A lack of nourishment was evident by his decreasing weight, deathlike pallor and pinched and wan features, accompanied by a coma like stupidity with no cessation. Efforts to pry open the set jaws for the administration of food proved futile. Then a silver tube was inserted through his nose and down into his throat. A quart of milk, in four doses, was first given; after that eggs whipped in milk, and a varying liquor diet was administered, together with medicine.

Meehan slept on, without moving, when pins were inserted into his flesh. Electricity was applied, and heroic measures of sleep disturbance were tried. There is no change in his mental condition.

Persons Worth Knowing About.

Sir Edwin Arnold has been offered $100,000 for his new poem of 50,000.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has received an autograph letter from the Prince of Wales acknowledging the receipt of the orations and speeches of Mr. Depew, recently published.

Theodore Tilton is described by a lady who recently saw him in the new salon in Paris. He has grown stout and his long, white hair was pushed behind his ears and his face had a restful look, peculiar to a man of leisure.

Dr. Talmage receives $15,000 a year from his Brooklyn congregation, $12,500 from a firm for the advance publication of his sermons, $6,500 for his lectures.

Rather in Earnest.

Mr. Jiraettis Wilson was interviewed by the New York Tribune the other day with reference to La Patria's suggestion that he should be made leader of the Liberal party in this country. He said that the party was not in need of a leader from outside, that he could serve it better in New York than at Ottawa, and that his business interests would not permit his extended absence from the former city. "He did intend, however," he said, "to take an active part in the impending campaign, which would extend over so vast an area. He proposed to deny himself a vacation this year, in the expectation of affording two vacations in the summer of next year during the Canadian elections, and it was his intention to enter Canada at Windsor, opposite Detroit, and speak for sixty days, twice a day, coming out at Montreal."

Lord Wolseley's Successor.

The New York Tribune's London correspondent says: Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, announced on Thursday in the House of Commons Sir Redvers Buller as successor to Lord Wolseley in the great post of adjutant-general. Sir Redvers is now quartermaster-general. He is of high repute throughout the army as an officer who combines taste and capacity for fighting with a great power of administration. His known friendship with Lord Wolseley would dispose of stories about Wolseley and his ideas of army reform being dropped together, but Mr. Stanhope gave all this nonsense an emphatic denial, and explained the reason for Lord Wolseley's retirement exactly as it is stated in my recent dispatch. He retires on the expiration of his term, and at the end of an additional year during which he has given the finishing touch to his reforms. The date now fixed is October 1. Lord Wolseley says that Mr. Stanhope, his parliamentary chief, "may rest satisfied that his work in the War Office will be permanent, and his organization of the army will remain a permanent organization." It would be hard to bestow higher praise.

Mr. Armour and the Bootblack.

A bootblack walked into the office of Mr. Armour. He had none of his outfit with him, but the bootblack was stamped in his face and all over him. He went to the gate where a guard stands between his post and the greatest packer in the world.

"Were's de ole man?" asked the urchin.

The guard told the boy to get out.

"You tell de ole man dat I want to see him. I want to see him alone. I don't want to bother you nor de ole man, but I want to see him right off."

Mr. Armour at his desk overheard the ragged request. "Let that boy come in here," he called to the young man on the gate. The urchin approached Mr. Armour in a businesslike way. There were no preliminary compliments.

"Say," spoke the urchin, "I took a nap out dere in de alley, and w'ile I was sleep some o' dem kids from de Board o' Trade come along and swiped (stole) my kit an' I'm short. I want to borrar a dollar to buy me a kit an' I'll pay you back on de instalment plan. See?"

Mr. Armour handed the boy two silver dollars and told him to go. But the boy handed back one of the dollars and said:

"I doan' want but one. I'm going to pay it back, and dere's no use o' a man goin' in deeper'n his head. I allus keep my head above de water."

The truth of the above story is vouched for by one who saw the scene and overheard the conversation.—Chicago Tribune.

It appears from the results of a series of experiments recently undertaken in Russia by N. Specnew that electricity may eventually be made to play a prominent part in agriculture. These experiments, which extended over five years, showed that by submitting different seeds to the action of an electric current their development is rendered more rapid and complete. The seeds of haricot beans, sunflowers, winter and spring rye were used. A second series of experiments was made with pot herbs and flowering plants of kind. The influence of the electrical treatment was shown by a larger crop and by the growth of vegetables of enormous dimensions. In a third series of experiments electricity on a large scale was applied, static electricity being used instead of current electricity. The results were quickened ripening and larger growth. Barley ripened 12 days sooner with electro-culture. Potatoes treated in the same way seldom showed disease, only 2 to 5 per cent. being bad, instead of 15 to 40, which is the usual percentage. An important factor in this treatment is that vines which have been subjected to it possess immunity from phylloxera, and this points to a new means of combatting the microscopic diseases which attack vegetable growth. It is suggested as a weapon with which to fight the potato bug and the army worm. The cost of the process is comparatively small.

The new Spanish War Minister has visited Valencia, and declares that the cholera epidemic is more serious than is generally believed.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

ANNUAL MEETING—PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

The Business of the Past Year Reviewed—Mail, Telegraphic and Harbor Improvements Advocated—The Fisheries, the Mines, Sealing Industry.

The annual report of the officers which was submitted and read to the meeting by President Ward was a somewhat voluminous and necessarily traveled over a great variety of subjects. Omitting portions of minor interest, the report was substantially as follows:

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year the membership decreased eleven by resignations and deaths, but thirteen new members having joined, the net gain during the year was two, giving a total present active membership of 99.

CHINA-JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Board has during the year sought by every possible means to secure for Victoria the advantages to which she is entitled as the fifth revenue producing port of the Dominion, and which ought to accrue to it from having the place made a point of call by the newly subsidized line of steamships, which is to perform the service. The Board after repeatedly memorializing both the Imperial and Dominion Governments, received from the former a final reply to the effect that as the contract had been signed, the matter could not be re-opened. In view of the fact that the Dominion Government gave an assurance that they would advocate the insertion in the contract of the clause suggested by the Board, providing for the calling at Victoria inwards and outwards of the vessels performing the service, the tenor of the communication received from the Imperial authorities is surprising and disappointing, as no practical effort appears to have been made to carry out what was suggested by the Board, and promised by the Dominion Government in the appendices.

TELEGRAPHS.

The system at present in vogue can by no means be considered satisfactory, particularly as regards the want of an auxiliar line between this Province and the United States and to the establishment of which, it may be remembered the Dominion Government have for a long time objected. The need of such a service has been constantly agitated by the Board, and its efforts in this direction are likely to be rewarded with success, as it is confidently expected that within a reasonable period a connection from lines operating in the Northwest will be extended to British Columbia, and to the systems of Puget Sound in the State of Washington.

VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT HARBORS.

Considerable improvements to the outer harbor of Victoria which have been undertaken by private enterprise and are now in a well advanced stage, will, when completed, materially advance the interests of the port, and afford adequate accommodation to vessels of the largest tonnage, such as could not be conveniently accommodated in the inner harbor. In consequence of the large increase in the influx of shipping to the port of Victoria the want of a more thorough system of dredging and other necessary improvements in the inner harbor, is greatly felt, the meagre appropriation made by the Government not being in keeping with the deserving character of such an important work. It had been hoped that a Harbor Trust could have been established for taking over the control and management of the harbor, but it having at length been ascertained from the Government, that it could not extend its guarantee to the debentures of a Trust, the matter has not been pursued further. During the past year an important incident occurred at Esquimalt Harbor adjacent to and considered as a part of Victoria, when the German barque J. H. Hustede under charter to load canned salmon, was forcibly removed from the anchorage assigned to her by the Harbor Master, to an exposed position in another part of the harbor, by order of Rear Admiral Heneage in command of H. M. Squadron (see appendices) and although this action was in excess of the admiral's authority, the Dominion Government subsequently passed an order in council setting apart for the exclusive use in future of the naval authorities, the whole of that portion of the harbor at present of any commercial value known as Constance Cove and running from Duntze Head to Ashe Head. The Board made strenuous efforts to procure a modification of this order, to the extent of permitting vessels of the mercantile marine to enjoy the advantage offered by the portion of the harbor referred to under proper supervision as to anchorage, but without avail. Your committee, in view of the point being now apparently adjusted, and having regard to the lack of sufficient harbor facilities for merchant vessels, recommend that the Board should take steps to see what arrangements can be made with the Dominion and Imperial authorities with a view to the permanent extention of the harbor by the construction of a breakwater in the outer harbor of Victoria, extending from the vicinity of Holland Point to Brotchie's Ledge, which will furnish harbor accommodation sufficiently ample for the future requirements of the commerce of our port, and form one of the most accessible and commodious harbors on the Pacific coast. Without entering into details of a scheme for this purpose, your committee merely place the matter before the Board in the hope that it will vigorously follow it up.

SHIPPING.

Upon representations made to the Board by local shipowners a repolution was passed in October last, in accordance with which it was pointed out to the Dominion Government that the facilities afforded to foreign vessels in the matter of Coasting seriously interfered with Canadian shipping interests, and it was urged that the Government should take such steps as would prevent the continuance of the alleged infractions of the Canadian shipping law. It was at the same time, and upon the same representations, suggested by the Board that the Dominion Government should consider the advisability of abolishing Port Simpson as a port of entry, the advantage of entry from that point as a port of entry being almost exclusively enjoyed by foreign steamers without proving advantageous to local British coasters. Copies of the correspondence exchanged with the Minister of Marine will be found in the appendices, from which it will be seen that considerable complications occurred in connection with the first mentioned matter, owing to the misinterpretation on the part of the Government of the Board's statements and requests. The matter was, it is satisfactory to note, finally adjusted, upon a basis in harmony with the tenor of the Board's demands.

LIGHTS, BEACONS AND BUOYS.

The question of lighting and buoying the northern section of the coast line of the Province which is now, in view of the largely increasing trade of that locality becoming a matter of absolute necessity, has been strongly advocated by the Board for several years past, and in the address presented by the Board to His Excellency the Governor-General in October last, the subject was again urgently brought under the notice of His Excellency. The recent loss of a valuable steamship off the coast of Queen Charlotte's Islands, adds further testimony to the correctness of the Board's suggestions in regard to this matter. The Department of Marine and Fisheries cannot too soon take the necessary steps for the expending of a liberal outlay in connection with beacons, lights and buoys in our waters, necessitated by the constantly increasing shipping which demands it.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Shuswap and Okanagon Railway is now in course of construction and its completion will probably be effected within two years when the fine wheat and fruit producing section through which the line runs will be brought under cultivation. The mining regions in the Kootenay country adjacent, are also to be rendered accessible by the construction of a branch line, which will connect with the C.P.R. at a point near Revelstoke, where a smelter will shortly be erected. It is to be hoped that the projected railroad into the Cariboo country may shortly be commenced, and the rich resources of that famous district brought within the reach of enterprise and capital. The Northern Pacific Railway Co. will, it is understood, at an early date construct an extension of their line to terminate at a point on the southern shore of the Straits of Fuca adjacent to Victoria, whence, by means of a steam ferry, it will connect with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, thus giving Vancouver Island the advantages of a third means of direct communication with eastern and southern points. The extension northwards of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway referred to in the Board's last report is also a matter which cannot be too strongly advocated. All the foregoing enterprises, as also others of a similar character have received the continuous and earnest support of the Board.

IMMIGRATION.

From the statistical information contained in the appendices for which the Board is indebted to Mr. John Jessop, the Provincial Immigration Agent, it will be seen that the flow of immigration into the Province continues upon an increased scale. The demand for unskilled labor, consequent upon the steady decrease in the number of Chinese in the Province, is, however, considerably in excess of the supply. For similar reasons the demand for domestic servants also largely exceeds the supply obtainable. The development of various industries throughout the Province, viewed in conjunction with the increasing scarcity of Chinese labor already referred to should have the effect of stimulating immigration into the country

The action of the Local Government in equipping survey parties for the purpose of ascertaining what lands fitted for settlement may exist in those portions of the Province which have not as yet been fully explored, is highly commendable, and will doubtless be productive of good results. There can be little doubt that in the aggregate a very considerable quantity of land fitted for cultivation and stock raising must exist in addition to those tracts which are already known. In connection with these surveys the Board hopes that should arable land be found, that the Government will not sell to other than actual settlers, the sale of land in blocks to speculators having a tendency to seriously curtail bona fide settlement.

SALMON FISHERIES.

During the past year considerable attention has been devoted by the salmon canners to the matter of fishery regulations, a delegation of their association having visited Ottawa in November last, where they had several interviews with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The result of these interviews led to a schedule of suggested regulations for governing fishing operations in Fraser river, and being submitted to the canners for their consideration and report, were practically assented to by them. The department, however, subsequently issued regulations at variance with those previously proposed and which the canners had been led to expect would be issued, which action has resulted in much dissatisfaction and irritation, although several relaxations have been since made. The regulations, however, are of a decidedly discriminating character, particularly as regards the scale of fishing licenses for Fraser river, which are put at five dollars for fishermen and for cannery men twenty dollars to fifty dollars, and it is already apparent that the carrying out of this regulation is hardly likely to be of any practical utility. The Board for years past has impressed upon the authorities at Ottawa the importance of conserving our fishery wealth, while also protecting and encouraging the large interests of those in the industry. The difficulties of arranging such regulations as will carry out these objects are fully realized by the Board, and it has, with that view, strongly recommended the Minister or competent and impartial nominee, to personally visit our rivers during the fishing season, which would greatly assist the Department in [illegible] improvements, and lead to an adjustment of a matter hitherto unsatisfactory to both the Department and to those who are interested in the salmon fisheries. The Minister has intimated his intention, if possible, of visiting B. C. during the approaching season, and it is to be hoped he will be able to carry it out.

THE SALMON FISHERIES

during the year 1889 developed the largest export trade in the history of Canadian industry owing to an unprecedented supply of fish in the Fraser River, as many as 414,291 cases being exported from Victoria to Great Britain, Australia and Eastern Canadian points, in addition to the shipments of salted salmon, aggregating a value of nearly two and a half million dollars. Details of these shipments and the salmon fleet employed will be found in the appendices. The scarcity of unskilled labor year by year is a source of considerable anxiety to the canners, whose operations during the brief period of the fishing season are greatly hampered thereby.

DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

The importance and value of our deep sea fisheries now no longer remains a matter of conjecture. It merely rests with the Dominion Government to devise some means of removing the obstacles which at present prevent the exportation of the produce of such fisheries to the large and profitable market offered by the United States, by the negotiation of such reciprocal arrangements with the Government of that country as will admit of the free interchange of these commodities. Until this is achieved, the bulk of the raw products in which the Province abounds, cannot be profitably marketed, and their value, undeniably great, must in a great measure remain lost to the country.

In its last report, the board alluded to the continued postponement of the promised survey which the Dominion Government had undertaken to make of the various fishing banks, which are known to exist off the coast of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands. It was understood that this would be done as soon as a suitable vessel could be obtained by the Government. Your committee regret having to record the fact of the work not having yet been commenced and from present appearances the date of its commencement is entirely problematical.

FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

The continued delay in connection with the adjustment of the difficulties which have grown out of the Behring Sea seizures, has operated to the detriment and has indeed caused a partial paralization of this branch of our fishery industry. In view of the large amount of capital invested in the business and the important interests involved, it is greatly to be regretted that the points at issue between the two countries, should have been permitted to remain so long unsettled. A satisfactory and peaceful solution of the difficulty, will, it is to be hoped, soon be arrived at, and with it a return of the prosperity which formerly characterized this branch of industry.

The question of preventing the indiscriminate slaughter of seals, is one which demands the earnest attention of both governments. Reference is asked to the appendices for statistical information relating to last season's operations. It will be noted that the port of Victoria fits out annually a large fleet of vessels for the prosecution of this industry.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

As noted in a preceeding paragraph, the action of the Provincial Government in dispatching surveying parties for the purpose of thoroughly investigating, and reporting upon the character and resources of such sections of the country as have not already been fully explored, will, it is needless to say, accomplish much in the direction of developing our mining interests. The future prosperity of the Province largely depends upon the putting to practical use of the rich mineral deposits which are known beyond all doubt to exist throughout the country, and for the profitable development of these resources, increased facilities for transport are of primary importance. Until the mineral producing districts in question are connected by means of railroads with the settled portion of the Province, little can be done towards interesting foreign capital in their development. The Board has during the past year energetically supported all feasible schemes having for their object the development of our mineral resources.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO GRAVING DOCK.

The great utility of this work has been amply demonstrated during the past year when several of H. M. Ships, as also many merchant vessels, have made use of the dock. In the case of the recent serious accident to H. M. S. Amphion, the existence of the dock probably saved the total loss of the vessel. In view of the fact that the capacity of the dock is insufficient to accommodate vessels of the largest size now constructed, it would undoubtedly enhance its value were steps taken to add to its length. The construction of this dock has called into existence a branch of industry formerly foreign to this port, viz., the repairing of iron vessels. In the case of H. M. S. Amphion alluded to above, it was demonstrated that work of this character could be accomplished here to the entire satisfaction of the Admiralty. Doubtless with the facilities which this port enjoys the building of an iron ship may at no late date constitute one of the leading industries.

FINANCE.

The finances of the institution continue in a highly satisfactory condition. From the report of the audit committee hereto attached it will be observed that the board is now possessed of substantial assets aggregating $3,667.82 of which $2,350 is invested on mortgage at 8 per cent., showing a net gain in the past year of $427.48.

Your committee are fully in accord with the recommendation made by the audit committee of last year, to the effect that the time has now arrived when the advisability of the Board's investing its surplus funds, in the purchase of a piece of property whereon at some future date may be erected a suitable building for the use of the members of the institution.

GENERAL TRADE AND OUTLOOK.

Your committee in presenting the foregoing brief report of the proceedings [illegible] the past twelve months have pleasure in directing attention to the substantial progress made by the Province within that period, in the development of its trade and the promotion of its industries.

The establishment of four mills of modern type, and of large producing capacity, has given an impetus to agriculture and to the consequent settlement of large tracts of land suitable for wheat growing which were previously of small value. The immense timber resources of the Province have during the past year continued to attract attention of eastern lumbermen, and several new mills, some of them of very large capacity, have been constructed within the period in question. In the city of Victoria the value of real estate has advanced nearly 100 per cent. within the past twelve months, a fact which attests sufficiently the flourishing condition of its trade. Several new enterprises, notably the construction and successful operation of the Electric Street Railway, a large flour mill and other industries have largely contributed to the present encouraging prospects of the port.

From the statistical information contained in the appendices, it will be seen that the revenue from customs and excise duties obtained from the Province during the year ended, June last, shows a large increase of the total amount. The port of Victoria contributes $972,863, a fact which sufficiently supports the claim to be considered one of the principle revenue producing ports of the Dominion.

Further wholesale changes in the scale of customs duties, within the period in question have again had the usual effect of disturbing trade throughout the country. Despite the continued absence of any legislation in the direction of provision for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates, the mercantile community of the Province has during the past year suffered but little from that cause, owing, chiefly, to the fact that very few business disasters of the character indicated, have occurred within that period.

Your committee, in conclusion, take the opportunity of congratulating the Board upon the success it has thus far achieved in grappling with, and overcoming many difficulties, some of them serious in character; and, in pointing to the rapid and genuine progress which is being made by the Province, they can conscientiously bear testimony to the fact that in no small degree is this due to the foresight, sagacity and untiring vigilance of a body which, while strenuously opposing all pernicious legislation, and discouraging all but bona fide enterprises, is always to be found foremost in aiding and encouraging such measures and schemes as have for their object the advancement of its trade interests, and the welfare of its mercantile community.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the members of the B. C. Board of Trade, this 11th day of July, 1890.

ROBT. WARD, JR., President.
T. B. HALL, Vice-President.
WM. MONTEITH, Secretary.

The President said that during the year the council had encountered considerable difficulty in carrying on its business owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum. One member had been very ill during the year, and Mr. Rithet had been absent from the Province a considerable time. Others had not been able to attend with regularity. For this reason the council had thought it better to alter the constitution so as to increase their number from eight to twelve. He thought that the Board in Victoria could in many ways extend its influence. It had 100 active members, and if every one would see to it to be his duty to assume a larger share of the work of the Board, not only would they soon have double the membership, but a great deal would be done. The present secretary having found himself unable on account of other engagements to carry on his increasing duties, the council ought to take into consideration the question whether or not they should place the salary at such a figure as should enable that officer to devote most of his time to the work of the Board. He had been much struck with a remark recently made by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Toronto, which was the most influential Board that existed in the Dominion of Canada, which exactly applied to the Board of Trade here. That remark was to the effect that what was wanted in the councils of trade bodies was more life and more interest on the part of men who were actively engaged in commerce, and who were quick to appreciate and act upon the suggestions and the experiences that were every day presenting themselves.

On motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Hall, the report was adopted and referred to the council for correction, amendment and publication.

Mr. Higgins thought the report seemed to be a very satisfactory document.

Mr. Fell characterized the report as satisfactory and exhaustive, and meriting commendation and approval. He anticipated great prosperity for Victoria, as one of the most influential and [illegible] cities on the Pacific Coast.

He trusted that all who accepted the office would be ever found at their post and do all in their power to help the city along. He commended the change and increase in the membership of the council, and hoped the result would be the obtainment of better and more really representative men. He denounced the filling up of James Bay, saying that the experience of Liverpool and other parts had been that they could not afford to fill up their dock room. Mr. Fell deprecated the existing system of drainage into the harbor, urging that the channel should be along Cook and Wharf streets, the other sewers being directed into them. The corporation were, in his opinion, a pack of fools for laying wooden drains, the result being the spread of disease.

Mr. H. C. Beeton said he had listened to the report with much pleasure and he assured the Board that he attached to it considerable value. It gave most reliable and detailed information, more than could be found in any government or official document. He should be glad to receive a good number of reports in order to disseminate in England, by means of them, the fullest and most reliable information as to the resources and prospects of the Province. The references to trade relations with the United States were sound and statesmanlike.

Mr. Beeton dwelt upon the necessity of having a live secretary, and trusted that such a man would be retained.

The report of the auditors was received and adopted, the President remarking that the balance in the hands of the Board was increasing, and a proper means of investing it should be found.

Mr. Fell nominated Mr. Ward for re-election to the presidency.

Mr. Ward said that he thought three years' service was sufficient. He should, however, be happy to assist the council in every way in his power.

Mr. Plummerfelt proposed Mr. T. B. Hall as president, an honor which that gentleman absolutely declined.

After some further discussion the election resulted as follows:

President, Mr. R. Ward.

Vice-President, Mr. T. B. Hall.

Council and board of arbitration—Messrs. Rithet, Kerr, Plummerfelt, Turner, Johnston, McQuade, Fell, Earle, Heisterman, Bourchier, Gray and Bullen.

On motion the appointment of a secretary was left for the action of the new Board.

After votes of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting adjourned.

IT WILL BE A SUCCESS.

The British Columbia Agricultural Association Hard at Work.

Mr. C. E. Renouf, the energetic secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association, was met to-day by a TIMES reporter, and in a conversation stated that the forthcoming exhibition, to be held at the grounds on Beacon Hill on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October, bid fair to be the best one ever yet given. The present tenants of Agricultural Hall, the men of C Battery, would all be out in about a week, when the association would at once put on a force of men and have the building completely renovated and the grounds put in order, and everything put into first-class condition for the forthcoming show.

The catalogues are nearly ready for publication being almost clear of the printer's hands, and 4000 copies are to be distributed. As many will be mailed as possible to people known, and those who desire can obtain extra copies at Mr. Renouf's, or at Dalby, Ballentyne & Claxton's offices. The prize list this year is the most generous yet offered, over $500 having been contributed by the citizens of Victoria, to be given to exhibitors in the shape of cups, etc. It is not intended this year to have horse races a part of the show, as no track is available except the one around Beacon Hill, which is too far from the exhibition grounds. The association does not wish to go against the Jockey Club which is to hold its fall meeting in a few weeks. The committee of management are determined, however, to make the exhibition attractive without races, and there is no doubt but what they will succeed.

FINED TEN DOLLARS.

Furious Driving Expensive—Should Have Been Cruelty to Animals.

On Sunday last a party of three in a buggy at Beacon Hill amused themselves by turning the track into a race course. This morning in the police court Joseph Carteledge, on remand, was charged with furious driving and pleaded guilty. His honor asked the particulars of the case, and officer Levin, who had been an eye witness, stated that the accused and two others were in a buggy on Beacon Hill on Sunday afternoon and driving at a very high rate of speed around the track, endangering the lives of people thereby. Officer Levin further stated that one of the occupants of the buggy, all of whom were drunk, stood up and lashed the horse terribly. Had it been possible to prove which of the three did it, a charge of cruelty to animals would have been laid.

The accused asked Officer Levin if he, the officer, was at the Hill on Sunday.

Officer Levin proved conclusively that he was there in private clothes, as was the Superintendent and one other constable, but all were some distance away at the time and could not overtake the team.

Superintendent Sheppard corroborated this, and said that in spite of the assertion that no police were there, no less than three were on the grounds, but like other mortals police are not omnipresent, and they did not happen to be close to the track at the time the offence was committed.

The accused stated that he had asked several people, and they all said that no police were present, but the officers who were there are of the opinion that Carteledge and his companions were too drunk at the time to see an officer.

His honor imposed a fine of $10, thus emphasizing Supt. Shepherd's assertion that "this sort of thing has got to stop."

Broke the Record.

At the sitting of the County Court held at Vancouver on Thursday, Judge Boyle presiding, five cases were disposed of, which breaks the Provincial record for one day's court work.

For Alberni.

The C. P. N. steamer Maude will leave for Alberni on Tuesday next, and not this evening as announced yesterday. Considerable freight is offering, and several berths have been taken by passengers.

The Turkish Baths.

It seems a pity that some enterprising person with cash enough to help him along could not be found to take up the building and fitting out of the Turkish baths, which a few weeks ago were assured to the citizens. Unfortunately a disagreement has arisen between Messrs. Gray & Raiff, owing, Mr. Gray says, to the latter's failure to put up his share of the cash to make a completion of the business. Considerable work was done toward getting the baths started, a brick plunge was built, and the lumber hauled to the ground, but further work was stopped, and now the realization is as far off as ever. If some one with capital would take the scheme up where it now lies there is no doubt but what a paying investment would be made.

Bennet-Visich.

The TIMES has much pleasure in recording the marriage of one of Kamloops' most popular young men, Mr. J. S. Bennet, to Miss Louisa Visich, which took place at Kamloops on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Fraser of Victoria, at the residence of Mr. James McArthur. The bride was supported by Miss Mary Cameron of Kamloops, and Mr. Frank A. Bennet of this city acted as "best man" for his brother, the groom. After the ceremony the guests to the number of about [illegible] sat down to a splendid supper provided by Mr. McArthur. Ample justice having been done to the good things, Mr. D. Wilson, Inspector of Schools, proposed the health of the newly married couple in a neat and witty speech, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and briefly replied to by the groom. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents from their friends who will wish them a long and happy wedded life together.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A Crazy Chinaman Attempts to Jump Overboard.

This morning several custom house officials were attracted by the strange actions of a well dressed Chinaman, who was loitering around the water's edge just below their office, for a long time. After about an hour two other Chinamen came along, and just as soon as the queer one sighted them he made a break for the water and attempted to jump in, but was stopped by C. J. Miller and a Chinaman before he could do any damage to himself. He was taken to the city lockup, where he was pronounced as being of unsound mind, and booked under that charge. To the jailer he stated that his father was trying to catch and kill him for his money, but that must be a thought of an injured brain, as the unfortunate man only had $1.75 on his person when searched.

Change in Engineers.

The second engineer of the steamer Islander, Mr. John McGraw, who has been in the vessel since her departure from Scotland, is to go chief engineer of the steamer Maude. His place on the Islander is to be filled by Mr. A. Brownlie, chief engineer of the wrecked Sardonyx.

Resident Consular Agent.

Mr. W. B. Denison, Nanaimo agent of the C.P.R. and connecting steamship lines, has received the appointment from the Hon. Levi W. Myers, U. S. consul for British Columbia, of resident consular agent at Nanaimo. Mr. Denison is well and favorably known throughout the province and will no doubt make a good representative of the stars and stripes.

Don't Want Them.

Mayor Grant has received a telegram from Mayor Moran of Seattle stating that the two Caffire boys, one of whom recently broke from the reformatory, are held at Seattle awaiting word from Victoria. Mayor Moran asks what shall be done with them. The telegram has been turned over to Supt. Sheppard who states that he doesn't want the boys back.

The Crops in Danger.

Owing to the incessant rains of late the farmers throughout Nanaimo District are beginning to look upon their crops with a gloomy aspect, and are somewhat afraid, unless sunshine shortly prevails, that the crops will all be spoiled. A great quantity of hay that has been cut is lying in the fields saturated by the constant downpours, and unless a few dry days set in to stack it, the hay will certainly prove a loss to them.

Missed His Game.

A telegram was received at the police headquarters at Nanaimo yesterday from Chief Sheppard of Victoria, instructing the officials there to arrest a woman on board the steamer City of Topeka, who was suspected of stealing a watch and chain in this city yesterday. Before the constable could reach Departure Bay the steamer had left again for the north and the woman is now free as far as the Victoria police are concerned.—Free Press.

Kissing in the Park.

A young Englishman, who is well connected and is on a visit to Montreal, appeared before the Recorder privately, charged with kissing in the Park a young lady who is well connected. The young man was also accused of assaulting the police on the previous night. He admitted that he had kissed the young lady in the park, but in extenuation of the act said he was engaged to her, and that he was an Englishman, and that such things were customary in the parks of London. The young man was fined $15, and the young lady, who was too much prostrated to be present, and preferred rather to receive the sentence than make a [illegible], was fined $10.

Forester's Banquet.

The semi-annual election and installation of the office bearers of Court Northern Light, A. O. F., took place at their hall last evening, after which the brethren adjourned to the Lorne restaurant and sat down to a table loaded with good things. The retiring Chief Ranger, H. A. Lavin, occupied the chair, and after the inner man had been satisfied, song and story whiled away a few pleasant hours. The following are the officers elected:

C. R., F. Hinds; S.C. R., Bro. Wilkes; Treasurer, Bro. Phillips; Secretary, H. L. Salmon; S. W., Wm. Nicholas; J. W., S. S. Lehman; S. B., J. Malcolm; J. B., J. Barron; medical officer, G. L. Milne.

A Coincidence.

It is a fact not generally known in Victoria that the suave and popular Mr. Bergen, manager for Miss Flora Batson, is that estimable lady's husband. The interesting ceremony at the close of Tuesday evening's concert would have been even more interesting had the audience known that a white man was marrying a colored lady, as the close of a concert given by a colored lady wedded to a white man, both of them present on the platform. Aside from her wonderful musical talent Miss Batson has many amiable qualities, and various accomplishments, and a charming manner, only acquired by extensive travel and associations with cultured people. She will leave Victoria, where she has spent several pleasant weeks, almost immediately after her song recital Monday night.

Look out for Your Ashes.

It would appear that the cause of the accident on board the City of Paris was the breaking of the propeller shaft, which caused a sudden increase in the velocity of the engines, leading to a general smash up. The breaking of the shaft was due to its having ground away the lignum vitæ, and ultimately the steel in the strut supporting it. It then was out of a straight line and in consequence of this broke by the strains brought about by its own vibration. The cause of the action is, therefore, to be traced to the grinding away of the lignum vitæ of the bearing. One theory is that the liner on the propeller shaft being too tightly shrunk on, split, thus leaving a large edge to grind away the lignum vitæ. Another is that the holes which are discharged below water on the same side as the broken shaft were continually carried to the propeller bearings as the ship was going through the water, and that they were the original cause of the accident.—Nautical Magazine.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 18, 1890.

THE DOCK.

The TIMES published upon what it supposed good authority the receipts of the graving dock for last year. The Colonist subsequently corrected the TIMES, not merely as a statement of fact, but as an effort to show that the Province had done wisely in getting rid of a "white elephant." To this the TIMES rejoined, showing pretty conclusively that the dock instead of being a "white elephant" was not only inseparable from a wise Imperial and Provincial policy, but was proving of immense benefit to Victoria. The organ now agrees with the TIMES.

The organ now says, "that the work was not constructed as a commercial speculation; that the Province derives all the advantages its leading men ever expected from its construction; that these advantages are very considerable, both to the commerce of the Province and the city of Victoria." Why did not the Colonist admit all this in the first place. The points contained in the above references in the Colonist contain the gist of the argument.

But no. To admit that the dry dock was even a moral success would have been a reflection on Robsonism. Robsonism was not wholly responsible for the bartering away of the dock, but it subscribed to the deal, which is just as bad. Why does not Robsonism admit that it was an error of judgment; that owing to a constitutional inability to see an inch beyond its nose, it agreed to the surrender of a work which would at this juncture prove a valuable asset to the Province. However, since the Colonist admits that the advantages of the dock are very considerable both to the commerce of the Province and to the city of Victoria, we can ask no more. The public will draw its own conclusions, and as usual they will not err seriously.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To-morrow afternoon will show what interest the people of Victoria take in the establishment of the Provincial University in this city. The Mayor has called a meeting to hear the report of the committee of which he was chairman, and to decide what further steps should be taken to further this great enterprise. Is it not time that British Columbia wiped out this stigma that she is the only Province in the Dominion without a university. Is it not time that the bright sons and daughters of our working people should be placed on an equality, so far as educational advantages are concerned, with the wealthier classes. Many a boy and girl with genius has already been lost to the Province through the lack of educational facilities, and it becomes every loyal citizen to do what lies in his power to further the establishment of an institution that will do more for the Province than the establishment of any number of industrial enterprises. It may not indeed contribute so directly to our material wealth but it will encourage talent and develop powers which must tell upon the future power and prosperity of the country. Of course Victoria is the suitable site for the University, but if Victoria is to deserve it she must bestir herself and her citizens must be ready to come forward with such generous gifts as will clearly establish her claims. The meetings last year were neither as large or as enthusiastic as they should have been, though they were representative and influential. We trust the meeting tomorrow afternoon will show that while we may be somewhat slow in moving in such public enterprises, when we do begin to work we mean business. Do not forget the City Hall at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

TARIFF AND BONUSES.

One of the chief difficulties attending politics in the present day, says the Montreal Star, is the extreme perplexity of political questions, the effect of which is to leave much room for honest doubt.

"Think for a moment of the multitude of points at which the Government touches the life of the people through the tariff alone. Think, in our own case, of the rivalries between importers and manfacturers, between the producers of raw materials and the users of raw materials; and then think that these rivalries instead of being left to settle themselves in some open field of competition are regulated, if not conciliated, in the Finance Minister's room at Ottawa. How difficult for even a wise man to determine whether certain tariff legislation is for the advantage of the country or not! How impossible indeed it is to take due account of all its effects, near and remote, present and future. Then take the action of Government in the matter of railway and other subsidies. How many persons can speak with intelligent conviction as to the merits of a railway policy [illegible]

The remedy, we should suppose, for the perplexities of the tariff lies in the abolishment of it, while in the matter of railway and other subsidies, the principle should not obtain except under extraordinary circumstances. Enterprises which require to be subsidized nowadays may be regarded as of questionable utility. The governments of both Canada and the United States might lay it down as a cardinal principle of their policy that no more subsidies would be granted. "There are those," continues the Star, "who hold that the wide scope given in the present day to governmental action, and the consequent increasing substitution of bureaucratic methods for the free efforts of private individuals is responsible for many evils in our social condition. Certain it is that government does many things that could be done by voluntary effort. Certain it is that it makes of itself a great spending machine, mortgaging the future to meet the needs, or what we are pleased to consider the needs, of the present. Certain it is, too, that nobody seems to know at what point Government interference ought to stop. If an act were brought in to regulate the size and shape of nursing bottles, or to provide that baby-carriages should always have a shade over them, or to prevent people from wearing boots that were too small for them, nobody could be very much surprised, seeing that bills, nearly, if not quite, as meddlesome in their character are already on the statute book."

It will be some time before this wide scope will be narrowed down. Until the idea is got rid of that men can be legislated into the path of virtue sumptuary legislation, or something akin to it, will constantly find its way to the statute books. The spirit that prompted the law against suicide is of the kind which will in time undertake to regulate the size of nursing bottles. But the paternalistic tendency in men will wear itself out after a time. The fact that the abuse of legislation, the "sins of legislators," as HERBERT SPENCER calls them, are being discussed announces the beginning of the end.

BAD MARKMANSHIP.

"Target-shooting contests in the Turkish army have developed the fact that not one soldier in twenty could hit a man at twenty paces. A target as big as a barn door placed thirty rods away was missed twenty-nine times where it was hit once. The Turk looks well in red trousers, however."

The Turks, however, are not the only bad shots. Poor markmanship is peculiar to everybody. It is astonishing how really few good offhand shots there are in the world. Thirty yards is only ninety feet, but it takes practice to hit a man off hand with a rifle at that distance. At one hundred yards the deflection of the muzzle of the rifle a quarter of an inch to the right or left leaves an object the size of a man untouched. In actual warfare we should not attach much value to the expert rifle shot, except perhaps, during the progress of a seige. Certainly in line of battle and hotly engaged, it would be a scratch if the condition of his nerves was such as to permit him to do accurate shooting. An eight inch bull's eye at four hundred yards presents a surface no larger than a dot. To hit the bull's eye at this distance requires absolute steadiness and calm weather. At eight hundred yards a bull's eye of this size is invisible and an object the size of a man is as thin as a string. Who is going to hit a man at eight hundred yards off hand? It need not discourage the Turks that they cannot hit a barn door at thirty yards, which is a little singular withal, since at Plevna they proved themselves excellent marksmen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Vancouver World, which supports the Conservative Dominion Government and the hybrid local Government, comes out squarely in favor of independence.

EDWARD D. GALLAGHER was hanged at Vancouver, Wash., July 11th. Said the Sheriff to him: "Now GALLAGHER, did you or did you not kill this man?" "None of your damned business," replied GALLAGHER. The trap was then sprung and Mr. GALLAGHER went over to the silent majority.

General Sir REDVERS BULLER, who succeeds Lord WOLSELEY as adjutant general of the British army, is the officer who was appointed commander of the forces in Ireland a few years ago, and who, after a short study of the condition of the country, reported to the government that the troubles existing in Ireland were due to "bad landlords."

The Premier's sarcastic recommendation that Mr. COTTON turn his attention to educational matters is bringing forth fruit. Mr. COTTON is now moving for the decentralization of schools. In an article on "school expenditures," Mr. COTTON proposes that the school system be reorganized; that "it pass from the hands of the Provincial Government into those of local boards." Somehow, as time passes, it grows painfully evident that the Government, unless prepared to abandon their old line of policy, must give up the ghost. The Province has had enough of paternalism.

The English papers are filled with letters on the subject of the cession of Heligoland to Germany. One writer contends that this proceeding will render a French blockade of the German coast impracticable, and will thus materially disturb the balance of power in Europe by materially altering the conditions of the ship fight. The river Elbe is one of the parties. Another writer, however, points out that England's possession of the island is admitted to be beneficial to France, and that she does well to free herself from such a one-sided neutrality. It is dangerous, he says, even for a power like England.

"To cross but seem the foil incensed potent
Of mighty opposites."

The national debt of the United States is now less than a billion. If national debt is undesirable then taxation is justifiable. But who has footed the bills? The consumer. While his pocket has been kept drained that the enormous liability incurred by the war of the rebellion should be made good, the protected gentry have steadily grown richer. It is amusing to hear from CARNEGIE, who has amassed something like $30,000,000 in the last twenty-five years, that "he who desires can purchase shares of almost all the steel concerns at much less than the capital actually invested." Mr. CARNEGIE has a few shares on hand that he will sell himself. From the appearance of things, however, the people of both the United States and Canada two years hence will elect to give free trade a chance.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company, of which Sir LESTER KAYE was the head, has failed. As much might have been expected. In the first place Sir LESTER was the wrong man in the wrong place, and secondly, had he been a thoroughly practical man it is doubtful if he could have managed so cumbersome an enterprise to success. Sir LESTER's first mistake was an attempt to manage the concern as an English enterprise. As things are done in England, you know, he fancied might be profitably imitated in the Northwest. All this involved a private palace car, and how many flunkies heaven only knows. Wastefulness is a feature of every large farm however efficiently conducted, and we may suppose that in transplanting the English system of farming to the Northwest, this natural tendency was considerably augmented. While of course the stockholders in the concern are to be commiserated with, the failure of the concern cannot be regarded a genuine calamity. Gentlemen farming is not what the Northwest wants. The sooner the idea of this variety of farming is exploded the better for any country. It is small farms that pay the best and which gave the country a population of the kind most needed.

Turkey does not relish the continued occupation of Egypt by English troops and has sent a note to SALISBURY demanding that a date be fixed on which the sway of the Sultan shall be restored in the tributary States. From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers-General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country. In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising and restored the authority of the Khedive. France remained passive and the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control. An English financial adviser has since acted as a check on the Government and an army of occupation has remained in Egypt, the force numbering 3300 men on January 1st. France, too, is anxious to see England's grip relaxed, and has repeatedly objected to the occupation of the country being prolonged. ARABI PASHA who was the recognized leader of the revolt which led to England's interference, has since been in exile on the Isle of Ceylon. It is not likely that SALISBURY will readily consent to the demands of the Porte, but will retain possession of the key to India as long as possible.

England may, after all, be compelled to reconquer the Soudan, not with machine guns and bayonets, but with bread. Thousands of people are now being fed by the British at Suakim, on the Red Sea and at Wada Halfa on the Nile, but only the merest fringe of the great mass of the famine stricken are thus reached. It is suggested that Great Britain should seize the opportunity to build railways around the cataracts, thus giving the natives employment and establishing a water and rail route, which once made, could be kept open to Khartoum in spite of any insurrection or rising. Had the Soudanese been let alone in the first place they would have been conquered long before this. The fall of GORDON regretable accident that it was, together with the subsequent massacre of troops sent to subdue the barbarians of the desert was a just retribution for Kheliveism missionaryism and meddlesomeness. Nothing will knock out a barbarian sooner than the arts of peace. Coming in contact with the superior civilization, the average barbarian manages to contract all of its vices without absorbing any of its virtues. Conquest then is made easy. Treat the Soudanese with due circumspection and inside of a decade they will have drank themselves into a state of utter desertude.

A PILL FOR OUR WATER COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR.—Herewith I send you a well developed and lively specimen of leech, which came through my tap this morning in the water. Compared to the large amount of money sunk in waterworks this is so insignificant as to appear like "straining at a gnat," but when it gets into the glass of water that one is about to drink he is apt to "swallow a camel." The question naturally arises, on seeing this and other like matter in the water, why does not our little water commissioner busy himself to evolve some scheme for its purification. CONSUMER.

Found His Out.

The author of the sensational dispatches about the mythical scalers hunting out with cannons and other gaff of a similar sort, has been discovered. It has been shown on the best of authority that the imaginative literatur is connected with the Port Townsend papers, and resides in that city. His false stories have been well contradicted, and his reputation as a muddler of the truth fairly well proven. He can rest assured, however, that he is known by the numerous readers in this city, and if he should pay a call to Victoria again a championship medal will be presented to him by a host of admirers.

THE WRECKED SARDONYX.

Official Report of the Same by Capt. Smith of the Vessel.

The regular report of the wreck of Sardonyx, as detailed by Capt. Smith, who was in charge of her at the time, will not be uninteresting to nautical people, and is given herewith. Capt. Smith shows by his report that everything was done to extricate the ship from her position, but it was unavailing. The unfortunate accident is bad for Capt. Smith, as he is comparatively a new man in these waters. He came here, however, with the highest recommendations, and it is not likely that an accident which skill could not avoid, will militate against his record. The best and most careful navigators meet with mishaps, and the unsurveyed northern waters are a menance to all who go there in ships. Perhaps after a few more valuable vessels are wrecked a thorough survey will be made. The following is Capt. Smith's report:

June 5th—At 6:30 p. m. I left Victoria in command of steamship Sardonyx bound for Skeena river, Naas river, Skidegate and way ports. The vessel was fully manned and in every way equipped for the voyage, and was well laden with passengers, mails and freight for the various landings, her draft being 11 feet forward and 14 feet 8 inches aft.

June 6th—At 2:30 a. m. Departure Bay was reached when a supply of coal was shipped for steamer's consumption, and at 6:15 a. m. the vessel proceeded on her trip, calling at the different station on the route in the usual manner. The steamer made good time and all went well until

June 13th—At 1:15 p. m, while nearing Skidegate, and about 30 miles off that port, the vessel being about 3 miles off shore, she unexpectedly took the ground on a rocky shoal. The engines were at once reversed to full speed astern. This failing, "easy ahead" was tried, the water being deepest under the bows, this also failed. An attempt was then made to run a kedge out on the port bow, but at this stage the chief engineer reported water rushing in under the engine room, and reaching three feet upon the main boilers, and that the steam must be blow off. All sluices were closed. The vessel was now filling fast. The tide was low, wind and sea moderate from E. S. E., but the steamer rolled and bumped heavily, and drifted further inshore. I then abandoned running a kedge, and ordered all boats to be launched, as I considered at any moment the vessel was in danger of sinking in deep water. This was done in a very short space of time, and passengers, mails, provisions and baggage were transferred from the boats. The anchors were thrown off the bows. There was no excitement on board during the operations, either amongst the passengers or crew, and both men and officers of all departments worked hard to save life and property. At 3:45 p. m. all the boats left the ship fully laden, and having a long distance to go, and night coming on, made as far as possible for Skidegate. I was the last to leave the vessel, and went in the engineer's boat, the other boats being ordered from alongside a few minutes in advance to avoid confusion. Some time after, or as soon as all the boats were in line, I boarded No. 1 lifeboat which carried most people, other boats close behind. Previous to the vessel's stranding, a safe course was set and steered, and at 11:50 when I could make out the land, I verified the ship's position by cross bearings.

At time of stranding, after cross bearings showed her to be 5¼ miles off shore, and one mile outside of six fathom soundings as shown on chart, that is, Lawn Hill south and white cliffs N. W. by W. of compass.

June 14th—At 12:30 a.m., I reached Skidegate village with boat No. 1 and 14 persons; at 1:20 a.m., the mate's boat No. 2, arrived with 10 persons; at 3:20 a.m., boat No. 3, arrived with 7 persons; at 10:30 a.m., boat No. 4, arrived with 4 persons.

On reaching shore, the village people received us kindly, the kindness and hospitality of Rev. A. N. Millar, who was one of the passengers per boat No. 1, was especially noticeable.

At the time the vessel grounded, she was going full speed, and was being steered S. by E. I was in charge of the deck at the time, and anticipated no danger.

When left, the steamer was heading south, the water in engineroom had risen to 9 feet, and in the cargo hold 3 feet, and rising with the tide.

June 19.—Went off to the wreck in a native canoe, and found her much bent and twisted. Mainmast pressed up through the upper and lower decks, main rigging gone, saloon smashed up, vessel listed 15 deg. to port, masts and funnel leaning to opposite sides. At H. W. two-thirds of the upper deck was covered, and she then headed S. S. W.

June 20.—Boarded the wreck again with Mr. Brownlee, chief engineer. High water mark in engine room, skylight shows a list to port of 45 deg at that stage of the tide. Mr. Brownlee was of opinion that engines and all deck machinery might be saved with immediate steamboat assistance. At low water the ill-fated steamer appears bedded and settled on a very uneven and rocky bottom. Shoal water was observed about one mile outside the wreck. Each time she was boarded as much as possible was saved and brought to Skidegate. I have taken advantage of all the natives help.

I am a native of Dundee, Scotland, holding a certificate of competency as master No. 98908, granted by the Board of Trade, London, England, on May 7th, 1880. Since which time I have been employed on steamers and have been in command of steamers for years. This is my first case of stranding or shipwreck. I have been twenty-one years at sea.

W. J. SMITH, Master.

NELSON NOTES.

County Court Session—Arrival of President Van Horne and Party.

From the Miner.

The richness of the ore at the Poorman mine is beyond dispute. Numerous pieces of ore, showing rich in native gold, have been found lately. On Saturday last a piece weighing about five pounds was picked up. It contained $15 worth of gold.

Judge Ward Spinks, whose district includes Kootenay as well as Yale, arrived at Nelson for the first time on Thursday. He decided that it would give better satisfaction to try Brady under the Speedy Trials Act at this place, rather than put witnesses to the expense and trouble of making a trip to Revelstoke. Judge Spinks states that hereafter he will hold sessions of the county court at Nelson, and compliments the people of the lakes country for their peaceableness and their ability in settling disputes without recourse to the courts.

Thursday night about 9 o'clock Nelson was visited for the first time by a gentleman who is acknowledged to be one of the foremost railroad men in the world. W. C. Van Horne is President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whose system of roads is fast becoming one of the largest in America, and visited this city to decide the route to be taken by the Columbia and Kootenay branch. He was accompanied by General Superintendent Abbott, Superintendent Marpole, engineer Stewart, member of parliament Barnard, legislative assemblyman Baker and other lesser lights. They started out from Sproat on the backs of cayuses and landed at Nelson on the deck of a rowboat loaned by contractor Keefer. The line of march was over the right-of-way to Keefer's camp, thence by the river and portages. One of the party said they were sore from riding and wet from boating. Their stay was short, as at 6:30 a. m. Friday, after presenting a siwash with a cigar, Mr. Van Horne led the way down to the river bank, leaving our people in an anxious sweat as to whether Nelson was to be a railroad town or siding.

Buried To-day.

The remains of the late Mrs. Neill, who died on Thursday at the St. Joseph's Hospital, were to-day buried from there. The deceased was the relict of the late Mr. H. Neill, and had lived in this province for a good many years.

School Tax.

The question of paying the Nanaimo school tax has at last been decided. It was passed at the last council meeting on Monday night that the payment be made. The amount has reached close to four thousand dollars up to the present date.

Receiver Appointed.

Hip Lung & Co., a well known Cormorant street firm, having become involved in litigation between the partners, Mr. W. Monteith was to-day appointed receiver of the estate by the Supreme Court, and is now in charge of the business.

Tramway Notes.

The rails for the Esquimalt addition have been laid from the car house to the end of Point Ellice bridge and before many weeks the people of Victoria West and Esquimalt will be brought into easy reach of the city.

The additions to the engine room and car house is being pushed to completion.

From Alaska.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder arrived from Alaska at 3:30 yesterday afternoon with about 150 passengers. On the 3rd instant the Elder grounded in Whitestone Narrows, 14 miles from Sitka, and did not get off until 2 a. m., when the Pinta came to her assistance. The 4th was celebrated in true patriotic style in Alaska and the passengers and crew spent a novel 4th of July in the far north.

Old Iron.

Messrs. Cohen & Co., of San Francisco who bought up all the available old iron in Victoria and on the Island have now turned their attention to the Mainland and the Islander last night brought down the first cargo gathered from around Westminster and Vancouver. After the two latter cities have been cleaned up Mr. Cohen will commence buying up the old railway stock of the C. P. R.

Victorian Sloop Seized.

A trading sloop belonging to Victorian parties has been seized by the customs house officials at Port Townsend. One of the owners, Capt. Steward, says that a regular clearance was made out for her by the British consul at Port Townsend and that the United States clearance was also signed by the collector, but when he went down to his boat, Capt. Steward found her in charge of a customs officer. The reason of the seizure was not given. A complaint will be lodged at the Victorian customs house.

Making Preparations.

A special batch of blank summonses, ready for filling in the name of the offending party and the signature of the magistrate, have been laid on the police court clerk's desk. These summonses are printed with the legal phraseology used in cases where the Thistle by-law has been broken, and will save a deal of time and trouble to the officials who have to make them out. In the past it took one officer all his time to do the writing, but the new blanks do away with all that. In a few days more the regulation crop of thistle cases can be expected in the police court.

The Draw Bridge and Electric Tramway.

A great many citizens have been speculating of late how the tramway company were going to pass their wires over the draw on the Rock Bay bridge without breaking the current. A little thing like this is nothing in these days and the superintendent has arranged so that nothing will hinder the run to Esquimalt even while the draw is open. Two wires will be strung across the bridge, the first at the usual height for the trolley to run on will be fixed so that it will swing in with the draw and the second one which will be eighteen feet higher will be used for carrying the current along while the draw is open, thus saving any stop while a steamer is passing through the bridge.

Rathom-Crockford.

A very pleasant wedding took place at Departure Bay on Saturday, the 5th instant, when Mr. J. H. Rathom of this city, was married to Miss Crockford who has for the past twelve months occupied the position of public school teacher at Departure Bay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. B. Good of Nanaimo at the residence of C. N. Young, Esq. The bride was given away by Mr. Young and Mr. Lennox Howell, of Messrs. Cowan & Wilson, supported the bridegroom. After the service and when a dainty wedding breakfast had been partaken of, the young couple left for Haldemand, where they are spending a few days honeymoon before coming to Victoria.

THE SARDONYX SOLD.

The Hull of the Unlucky Steamer Bought by R. Broderick.

All the prominent marine men gathered on Spratt's wharf this morning, some to bid and others to watch the bidding on the steamer Sardonyx, now lying on the rocks on Queen Charlotte Island. The bidding was spirited for a little while, Capt. Whitelaw and R. Broderick taking the most prominent part in bids for the hull, which was finally knocked down to Mr. Broderick for $650. The hull includes the machinery and boilers. The boats and gear were bought by Capt. John Irving for $270, and he will commence immediately to save all that it is possible to get at. Mr. Broderick has not yet decided what he will do with the hull, but more than likely it will be broken up for the old iron, if the waves have not already done the work.

ANOTHER OLD STEAMER GOING.

The Alexander Bought by Captain Whitelaw and to be Broken Up.

The steamer Alexander, which has for the last year been anchored in the harbor just off Spratt's wharf, is at last to be removed, Captain Whitelaw having found a use for her. The Dunsmuirs, the owners of the Alexander, were not anxious to sell but as a good price was offered they gave in yesterday, and the buyer immediately put men to work to take out the machinery, boilers and cabins. The cabins were partly demolished this morning and in two weeks the old steamer will be converted into a scow. After she has been converted into a scow Captain Whitelaw intends to load her down with all the old iron and copper from the Barnard Castle and other wrecks that he has bought here and tow her to San Francisco.

The Alexander was built on the Skeena River in 1876 by John and Angus McAllister, who used her for a number of years as a tug before they sold her to her late owners, who used her for the same purpose. Her machinery, which was built in Glasgow was put in at Victoria after she was towed from the Skeena. The idea in building her in the north was for the purpose of being in easy reach of the yellow cypress timber of which she is built, and which made a splendid hull. The Alexander for a long time was considered one of the strongest tugs on the coast, until the Lorne was built, when she had to take a back seat.

The next time she leaves the harbor she will instead of towing be towed herself, and if she proves as serviceable in her new capacity as in her old, Capt. Whitelaw has made a good deal.

He Played Havoc.

Albert Wale of Millstream, yesterday shot a panther which for the last few weeks has played havoc among the farmers, it having killed seventy-five sheep and two calves before being run down. Master Wale who although only 16 years old is an old hand with the rifle having downed nine panthers around Millstream. Spotting his last victim, immediately gave chase and with the help of his dog treed him. Four bullets were quickly put in the panthers head, but they did not take effect for some time as he ran over two miles before he dropped from exhaustion brought on by the loss of blood. Mr. Wale, sr., who came to the assistance of his son while the animal was in the tree saw that one of the dogs was in danger, got a little too close and a branch came crackling down, striking him on the nose and making a very ugly cut. The animal was brought to town to-day and will be stuffed.

Sons of England Extend to Nanaimo.

Preparations are being made very rapidly at Nanaimo for the propogation of a lodge in connection with the Sons of England Benevolent Society. This lodge will be founded on the same principles as that of the sister lodges at Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria and will in all probability receive the patronage of the majority of the Nanaimoites who display their ambition for this concord and to pay their devotion to the active part of its work. The Rev. H. P. Hobson, D. D. for British Columbia and W. P. Wilberforce, Lodge 77, S. O. E. B. S., Vancouver and representing the Grand Lodge, Toronto, will present his usual propitious and explicative address at the festive opening, which is to take place shortly. Mr. F. J. East, W. S. & W. T., Mr. J. Clarkson, W. T. & Mr. T. W. Mayne, W. T. & C., will also be representatives of Vancouver. Mr. R. Allen, W. P. Rose of Columbia, S. O. E. B. S., will momentarily present his appearance on this occasion in his usual exquisite and facetious manner. The Lodge will be recognized as "The Rose of the Island." There is every possible reason to believe that in a short time, members of that lodge will officiate with other lodges in other municipalities.

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LEUVILLE-LESLIE.

Mrs. Frank Leslie to Marry for a Title in a Few Days.

LONDON, July 12.—In regard to the rumor about the Leuville-Leslie marriage, it is certain that on Thursday evening the Marquis de Leuville applied for a special license at the Victoria street registry office, in which street he had lived for years. He said the case was urgent and he arranged that the marriage should take place at the registry office in the vestry hall of St. George's, Hanover square, at nine o'clock Saturday morning, as the bride and bridegroom, he said, were leaving for the United States. The license was cancelled to-day and the marriage postponed for a few days. The legal form of application reads, Wm. Ollivier, Marquis de Leuville, 63 years of age, for several years resident at 98 Victoria street. The lady is described as Frank Leslie's widow, resident of Grosvenor Hotel. Mrs. Leslie had in fact been living at the Burlington hotel and was there last Thursday. Her new residence is within 300 yards of the Marquis' lodgings, while the Burlington is more than a mile away. The greatest secrecy and mystery have been maintained.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Terrible Storms on the Continent Play Havoc—Other Items of Interest.

LONDON, July 12.—Frightful rain has followed the cyclones which have raged in various places on the continent. Within two days large tracts of the country have been devastated; thousands of horses, cattle and other animals have been killed, crops ruined, buildings wrecked, and other damages has been inflicted which will take months to repair.

Accompanying these storms in many cases are terrific flashes of lightning, the effects of which were fatal in several cases. At Auxonne, France, the barracks were struck and five soldiers killed. At Pavia, Italy, a bolt descended upon a church during service, killing two priests who were officiating at the altar and stunning a number of the congregation.

At Senickan, Bohemia, the lightning struck a dwelling house, prostrating the occupants and setting fire to the building, totally destroying it, and the family of six persons were burnt.

Two Prussian officers have been sent to England by the Government to study the mining system in vogue there, with a view to its entire or partial adoption in Germany, and also to ascertain the condition of miners as compared with that of their German brethren.

THE COMMERCIAL CO. DID IT.

American Commercial Company Causes the Delay in the Sealing Question.

NEW YORK, July 12.—An Ottawa special to the Herald, makes a very violent attack upon the North American Commercial Company, of San Francisco, charging upon it all the present disturbance on the sealing question. The correspondent says: "Our Canadian officials, at least, had been aware since about the middle of April, that the shareholders of the North American Commercial Company which supplanted the Alaska Commercial Company as lessee of the American seal islands, in the February proceedings, had began intriguing at Washington as soon as they learned of Mr. Blaine's reversion to his predecessor's scheme of an international regulation of the seal fisheries. Their efforts were directed to implanting in prospect the international regulation principle that the regulation of seal fishing in Behring Sea should mean effective prohibition of it, or, failing at that, to wreck the scheme of international regulation altogether and leave the negotiations to drag on or end as they might under the slow process of modern diplomacy."

The correspondent then goes on to commend Blaine for his dignity and fairmindedness throughout the negotiations. The correspondent states that Lord Salisbury construed the orders to the cutter Rush to be a virtual declaration war and has so informed the Secretary of State.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A Ferry Landing Collapses and Throws 150 People Into the Water.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—At Dartmouth to-night the ferry landing stage, while crowded with about one hundred and fifty persons, collapsed and the crowd were thrown into the water, resulting in a considerable loss of life. Five bodies have so far been recovered. They are those of women named Silver, Perch, and Synott, and two soldiers. The disaster was caused by the slipping out of place of the chain which held the float up. The front part of the float was thus dropped suddenly down, throwing the occupants into the water. Later accounts place the number of people on the float at 300. The crowd was made up of men, women and children who were waiting for the new ferry steamer Annex, which was just about arriving from New York. As the float approached the landing some persons jumped aboard. The disturbance thus caused to the crowded landing stage seemed to have caused the accident, at least it was just at this moment that the dump occurred and the hundreds of people on the stage began to slide into the water. Those nearest the end being buried beneath those further back, until there was a solid mass of shrieking, struggling humanity packed as closely in the water as they had been on the dock. For some minutes there was a confused crowd of men, women and children struggling in the water. A dozen men leaped to the rescue, and the drowning people were rapidly passed up to men standing on the wharves. The work of rescue was so rapidly performed that a great majority of those who fell in were rescued from death. The rescuers worked until exhausted, helping the people to land until there was no more in sight, and those who could not be saved had sunk out of sight. Several men and their wives were thrown in, and the men made a heroic struggle to save the lives of the women and as far as known with success. Harry Silver was thrown in with his wife and managed to get out safely. A man named Brodie saw his wife struggling in the water and leaped in and succeeded in saving her life. A woman named Logan, with a young child, was thrown into the water and she made a hard struggle to keep the child above water until rescued. She was successful and they were brought ashore alive. Edward Foster, an elderly man, and his daughter, fell in together. The man was rescued alive, but the daughter was drowned. When all the bodies in sight had been brought to land, the work of grappling for the drowned was commenced. Within two hours after the accident four bodies had been recovered, but up to midnight no other victim had been found. Divers are now at work, and owing to their failure to find more bodies it is hoped that the loss of life is not so large as the reports circulated during the first moments of terror indicated. The names of those whose bodies have thus far been recovered are: Miss Bessie, daughter of Edward Foster; Peter Boyle, a Crimean veteran; Miss Allie, daughter of Michael Synott, and John Bundy, a colored boy.

STANLEY'S MARRIAGE.

Princely Nuptials—Gorgeous Scene in the Abbey—Royal Presents.

LONDON, July 12.—Westminster Abbey has never contained a more distinguished assemblage than that which eagerly took advantage of the opportunity to-day of witnessing the marriage of the most popular hero of the time, and one of the loveliest and brightest women of England. Stanley's unfortunate and serious illness served to lend an additional interest to the occasion, and tinged with something of pathos an event full of joyous realization and happy promise.

All London felt the stir of the occasion, and only when some event of royal importance is on the tapis does popular interest become so manifest as it was to-day. The streets in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey were crowded from an early hour. There were hundreds of enterprising vendors of floweres and wedding favors, photographs of Stanley and his bride, histories of the happy couple and other appropriate articles, all of which found a ready sale. A reasonable part of the large building was set apart for such of the general public as by dint of early arrival, and superior pushing powers, could take advantage of the privileges. The greater part of the space, however, was devoted to the fortunate invited guests.

Among the notables were several Cabinet ministers, lords, members of parliament and scores of royal academicians, men famous all over the world as leaders in science, art and literature, and women of no less fame. All social leaders seemed to be there, and the display of beautiful gowns, rich jewels and grand artistic decorations has not been surpassed since the royal functions of the jubilee celebration. The Abbey seemed to be one great floral bower, so numerous were the flowers and rare plants bestowed at every available point. As the best known and most popular guests appeared and passed down the aisles, they were greeted with cheers. Gladstone, and his still handsome and regal-looking wife, received a subdued ovation.

The bridal party appeared promptly at the appointed hour, and their arrival was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. Stanley was pale, and his suffering and weakness were apparent to all, but he walked firmly, leaning slightly on the arm of his best man, Count Daroth, of Belgium, to the chancel where he sat down and awaited the bride. Then music burst forth as the bride appeared leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe-Tennant, and walked up the aisle amid applause and a chorus of admiring comments. She was attired in a handsome costume of satin and corded silk, with train embroidered with pearls; and she had a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She presented a fine appearance; but a strict regard for facts would impel the observation that her beauty has been greatly exaggerated by writers who have told her praise so uncommittingly since the announcement of her engagement to the famous explorer. She is moderately handsome and about 36. Stanley arose as she approached and received her gracefully, immediately resuming his seat while she stood beside him. Archdeacon Farrar at once began the service; the Bishop of Ripon performed the marriage; the Dean of Westminster blessed the couple, and Vice-Chancellor Butler, of Trinity, Cambridge, addressed them. The bride showed much emotion, her eyes filled with tears as she made the responses. Stanley was unmoved. The responses "I do," "I will," were firmly spoken by both, and were audible to all. The service lasted forty minutes and was not perceptibly curtailed on account of Stanley's illness.

The wedding procession then reformed. Stanley leaned on his wife's arm and also on a cane, and he seemed to walk with more pain than when he entered. They proceeded to the Jerusalem chamber, where Mr. Gladstone, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Wm. McKinnon, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Stanley's African comrades signed the marriage register as witnesses. The party afterwards went away through the eager and demonstrative throng to their carriage and quickly departed. The bridal carriage was covered with flowers thrown by the spectators. The bride and groom, with their friends, were driven at once to Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held in the immense grounds.

The numerous costly and beautiful presents received by the bride and groom were inspected with much interest by the guests. Included in the display were 25 gold caskets containing the freedom of as many important cities, a superb silver dinner service of 246 pieces, the gift of the Emin relief committee, and an ebony and silver screen, containing photographs of members of the expedition, presented jointly by them; an American shield mounted on a silver pedestal, inwrought with Cupids, and hundreds of other unique and and valuable tributes, including, of course, the magnificent diamond necklace presented by the Queen to the bride, with Her Majesty's likeness in pendant. There were also dozen interesting souvenirs presented by Mr. Stanley's agent, Col. Gouin, in the shape of the phonograph's record of the musical programme during the wedding. One phonograph was placed in the choir to register the anthems; another caught the wedding march from the organ, and a third recorded the chimes in the belfry. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, accompanied by Dr. Parkes, departed for Melchett park, on the borders of the New Forest of Hampshire, which Lady Ashburton had placed at their disposal for the honeymoon. Afterwards they will go to the Tennant's country seat in Wales.

FROM ALASKA.

The Steamer Queen At Nanaimo—A Prominent Sealer Arrives.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific, Captain Carroll, arrived at Nanaimo early this morning and is due here this evening. E. H. Ladd, of C. D. Ladd & Co., San Francisco, the prominent sealers, was a passenger down. He says the revenue cutters have all gone out with the exception of the Pluta, which is at Sitka, and he believes they will try to scare the sealers out of the sea. He is of opinion that if the English Government sent a man-of-war to Alaska the cutters would not bother the schooners. Mr. Ladd was one of the unlucky ones two years ago, one of his schooners having been seized and is still being held under bond. He intends to sue the United States Government for damages as soon as the question of jurisdiction is settled, which he thinks will be shortly. Several other prominent passengers came down by train from Nanaimo and took a look around the city this afternoon.

DISCOUNTS POWDER.

Discovery of a New Propulsive Force Which Makes Neither Noise Nor Smoke.

PARIS, July 10.—Paul Gifford, a French scientist, has discovered a new propulsive force, condensed liquified gas. Three hundred drops of this compound is contained in a small steel receptacle under a rifle barrel, and each time the trigger is pulled one drop falls into the breech behind the bullet. Contact with air causes it to volatalize instantaneously, with an expansive force far exceeding that of gunpowder, and expels the bullet with terrible velocity, accompanied by neither noise nor smoke.

FROM WESTMINSTER.

The Orangemen's Celebration at the Royal City a Grand Success.

WESTMINSTER, July 12.—The "Glorious 12th" is being celebrated here with more than usual pomp and circumstances. About noon the brethren of the order of Orangemen mustering. About 600 at the railway station formed a procession and marched through the city to the music of the Westminster military band, and several drum and fife bands, with two pipers in highland costumes. After marching around the park the brethren adjourned for dinner. So far the proceeding have been conducted in a most orderly manner.

ENEMIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

General Wolseley Talks About People Who Are Urging War.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Lord Wolseley in a letter received in this city writes: "The closer the bonds of union between the mother and children—England and the United States—the better it will be for both and our race, and indeed for civilization. Those who rant about the causes of a quarrel between us are no friends to either nation or humanity. There must never be another war between us, no matter how much either or both may be egged on by those who hate the English race and would, therefore, like to see us at one another's throats. We feel quite as proud of the United States as any of its people can be. Its honor and reputation are as dear to us as they can be to those on the other side of the Atlantic. I rejoice above all things to think that this mutual respect we have always had for one another is now maturing into a sincere and mutual affection."

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Rice	20 "	"	1 00
Peas, Green or Split	18 "	"	1 00
Beans, White or Brown	20 "	"	1 00
Currants (new)	10 "	"	1 00
Raisins, Valencia (new)	10 "	"	1 00
Prunes	from 6 to 12 "	"	1 00
Apricots " "	6 "	"	1 00
Peaches, 2 to 4 tins, new			50
Apricots, 3 tins, new			50
Pine Apples, 3 tins, new			50
Corn " " "			1 00
Butter, Fresh Orass Roll, per roll			55
Tomatoes, 2 lbs new			$ 25
Peas, 4 tins, new			25
Jams and Jellies, 5 lb. tins			1 00
Pie Fruit, Assorted, gallon tins			75
Mince Meat Superior, 5 lb. tins			1 00
Sugar, Light Brown, 12 lbs			1 00
Sugar House Drips, per gallon			50
Vinegar, Malt "			60
Vinegar, White Wine "			65
Butter, Creamery 30 cts per lb 3 lbs for			90
Ham, Fidelity			18
Bacon, 16 cts per lb, or 7 lbs for			1 00
Coal Oil, Pearl per tin			1 75
Tobacco, Smoking, 5 plugs			1 00
Eggs Island 30 per doz. Imported			25
Coffee, Victoria Blend			35
" Mocha, Java and Ceylon			45
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NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Wong Loy Cun, Plaintiff, vs. Won Yeh and Hip Long & Co., Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, William Monteith, have been appointed by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in this action Receiver of the estate and effects of the firm of Hip Long & Company, carrying on the business of merchants on Government street, Victoria, and in Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and all persons are hereby warned not to pay any money due to, or belonging to the said firm, or to deliver any of the goods or effects, the property of the said firm, to any person other than me, the said William Monteith, who is alone authorized to receive the same.

WM. MONTEITH,
Receiver of the estate of Hip Long & Co.
Dated Victoria, 12th July, 1890. jl12-1w-tf

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 18, 1890.

CHINESE RETALIATION.

TSUI KWO KIN, Chinese Minister to United States, Spain and Portugal, is credited with having said to a New York World reporter that "Unless the United States Government repeals the law which now excludes his countrymen from this country we shall treat the Americans to a dose of their own medicine." It will strike most people that language such as this is excessively undiplomatic, that above all things, whatever might be uppermost in the Chinese Minister's mind, he would scarcely unbosom himself to a member of the press.

Reputable American organs, however, affect to regard the statement as official, among which is the Oregonian, a paper not usually far astray in its treatment of matters and things. The Oregonian, however, has never been a very strong anti-Chinese organ, and hence in its remarks on the exclusion of Americans from Chinese territory the wish may be father to the thought. The mere exclusion of Americans from China would not be a serious matter. What the Oregonian professes to fear is, that the Americans will forfeit the right to participate in the development of China's internal industries, namely, the building of railways, the opening of mines, the establishing of manufactures and the creating of internal commerce generally. This would be a sad blow to the Americans, indeed. If it should so come about that China offered no inducements to a future race of HUNTINGTON'S and GOULD'S civilization, and America in particular would suffer.

It seems to us a poor, uncharitable philosophy that would barter away the rights of labor in America that some few hundred American citizens should be given an opportunity to plunder the Chinese exchequer. Labor is required to stand a good deal that capital shall have a chance, but to ask labor in America to compete against a hundred million Chinese slaves in the interest of a few American speculators is just pressing the limit of the law of self preservation. Aside from the fact that such a deal would not be a square one, we are not so sure that it is to China's interest to accept it. A few Huntingtons and Goulds in China, and we would not give a copper for the reigning dynasty. They would overturn the whole business. We should not have an Emperor HUNTINGTON or an Emperor GOULD—the Americans are too modest for that—but they would set up some legislative dummies, and pull the wires quite as effectually as would be possible for a crowned head. If the Chinese Government at any time has ever contemplated the employment of Americans to assist in the development of the latent resources of the country it was unconsciously nursing a viper which would wreak its destruction. The Chinese Government, in fact, instead of regretting that it must exclude Americans from its hospitable shores, should thank its "Joss" that the opportunity is afforded to refuse them an asylum. We cannot say that we are admirers of the Chinese polity, but as between hide-bound conservatism and a gang of Huntingtons and Goulds, we infinitely prefer the former.

To pursue the foregoing subject a little more seriously, we cannot help expressing surprise that any paper, however actively pro-Chinese, the Colonist for example, should be able to find in the Chinese Government's alleged intention to retaliate against the United States, the text for a sermon in condemnation of the "Exclusion Act." The course of the Colonist in the matter is, however, quite consistent. If for two years past that organ has uttered a solitary anti-Chinese sentiment it has escaped our observation. And we may add in conjection with the Colonist's extraordinary attitude, that as that paper shouts so does the Government. The Honorable JOHN and his colleagues are anti-Chinese in the abstract, only. However, we need not address ourselves to these small fry. They are powerless for harm. We shall only say that he who could regard with equanimity the influx of Chinese on these shores has no moral qualities worth speaking of. We should dislike to be regarded as wanting in human sympathy, but charity begins at home; the line must be drawn when the integrity of our own flesh and blood is being put in jeopardy. But what astonishes us most is, that the Oregonian, which in an editorial article some months ago, conceded the ability of the Chinese to freeze out competing peoples in the labor markets of the world, should find anything to deplore in the exclusion of the Chinese myriads. If there is such a thing as the "curse of cheapness," and we have eminent authority that there is, (Lord ROSEBERY) that alone, viewed as a purely material proposition, is sufficient to show that labor should be protected. And it is getting to be a tolerably prominent fact that if labor cannot obtain from their representatives the protection they require they will protect themselves. All this broadcast philanthropy urged conjointly by sentimentalists and capitalists in the interest of scrub nations is in the language Truthful JAMES, "played out!" There isn't a dollar in it except for the capitalists. Not until our already congested labor market is relieved of its load have we any moral or material right to consider an arrangement with China, which will admit of her spreading her pauper hordes over the North American continent.

HYPNOTISM.

Those who have read DUMAS' "Memories of a Physician" will remember that the leading character is a hypnotiser, and that though at a distance, he makes his influence felt on the ladies of the court. Of course, all this, though circumstantially described, was, and probably is to-day regarded the license of the novelist, that is to say has no scientific value. That, however, DUMAS in his story anticipated practical hypnotism, the experience of the present amply corroborates, and indeed we have a parallel case save that the parties interested are simple folk in no manner connected with the pomp and heraldry of power. HENRY TRANER has lost all individuality, all will power. For twenty-five years he has been a devoted husband and father, but, having a few weeks since fallen under the influence of MRS. SCHRALLY, she has become the moving force of his life. Mr. TRANER, fully alive to the dreadful situation in which he was placed, made clean breast of it to his wife, and persuaded her to lock him up in a room on one occasion, in order that he would be unable to reciprocate the behests of Mrs. SCHRALLY. The remedy of forced duress, however, proved worse than the disease. Mr. TRANER'S sufferings were so intense, that his wife released him and he sped away to the presence of the hypnotist like a crazy man. In the case of ERNEST HANSFELTER, we have the hypnotic power exemplified as wonderfully, and as unfortunately, in relation to the peace of the domestic circle. Mr. HANSFELTER is the victim of one JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT. This lady has compelled Mr. HANSFELTER to abandon his family and follow her. The third case is that of a millionaire contractor who, suffering from an acute kidney disease sought the services of ANNIE HEFNER, a specialist. This doctor is 28 years old and good looking. Her dark blue eyes so thrilled LEHMAN that he became a well man in three months after the beautiful specialist turned her attentions upon him. He continued to visit her, however, on pretence of further medical advice, till the fair physicians husband grew suspicious. But why dwell on the sequel. Let it suffice that Mr. HEFNER has brought an action against the contractor for $25,000. It may be worth while to treat hypnotism of this kind seriously, but we think not. MRS. SCHRALLY, the hypnotiser of Mr. TRANER, is described as a tall, handsome woman of thirty-three. We are not informed as to JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT'S personal appearance, but we may presume that she is fair to look upon. Until some woman ugly, scrawny and fifty seduces a man from his family, reduces him to a pliant tool in her hands, we shall be squeamish of accepting hypnotic cases of the kind described as bona fide.

MR. CARNEGIE AND FREE TRADE.

In the North American Review for July, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE sums up the tariff discussion as left by GLADSTONE and BLAINE, and finds that:

"Given a world within itself, with every requisite for manufacturing the various commodities required by its people, was it wise to give the necessary concessions and bounties to induce skill and capital to establish manufactures within this world? and, if it were found that the easiest and surest mode of building up manufactures was by taxing the manufactures of other nations, so that the product of experimental factories in the undeveloped land should be shielded from the competition of fully developed factories abroad, should this protection have been given or not, and should it be maintained as far as may be found necessary? How interesting it would be to have Mr. GLADSTONE'S answer to this problem—the only one which our country has to consider."

This is the gist of Mr. CARNEGIE'S argument, reinforced by excerpts from speeches of sundry prominent Americans, and Mr. LABOUCHERE, who is quoted as saying: "As I am an Englishman I am in favor of free trade; but if I was an American I would be in favor of protection." Mr. CARNEGIE admits that free trade is best for England, but he denies that what is good for England is also good for the United States. Mr. CARNEGIE, however, fails to show that the cost of protection has been commensurate with results. He, indeed, makes an effort to show that manufactures have created a demand for home products which would not otherwise have been the case, but the grand question, namely, whether this demand has proved most advantageous to manufactures or to consumers, he leaves in a state of blissful uncertainty. There is such a thing as purchasing certain advantages at too high a cost. If we compare the financial condition of manufacturers to that of the farmers, we cannot but conclude that the former have benefitted at the expense of the latter. Protection has made the manufacturer rich while the consumer has steadily grown poorer and poorer. In the matter of protection vs. wages Mr. CARNEGIE does not make a fair illustration. Instead of comparing the wages of railway men in the United States with those of the same class in England, why did he not compare the wages of mill operatives in the respective countries? Why did he not show us the difference in wages between the employees of protected vs. unprotected industries. The comparison of wages submitted by Mr. CARNEGIE is disingenuous. It has no relevancy to the question at issue. If Mr. CARNEGIE had offered a comparison between the wages of iron workers of the respective countries, we should then have been given an idea of the benefits conferred by protection upon labor. Mr. CARNEGIE makes a most plausible defence for free trade in the United States, and he gets in some neat strokes on England's policy. At the best, he only succeeds in showing that free trade is of vital importance to England, whereas to the United States it is not.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

In regard to deep-sea fish and other raw products of British Columbia, we observe that the Board of Trade still advocates reciprocity. We can imagine that when Minister FOSTER and his colleagues read this feature of the Board's report they will call for the votes and proceedings of the House, and proceed to verify the records of our representatives. It is not pleasant to criticise the actions of acquaintances, friends it may be said, but facts are facts, and it is sometimes necessary to give them prominence, and so we will proceed to discuss matters which will grate less harshly on the nerves of the board than their reciprocity inconsistencies. Passing on to the Graving Dock, then, we find that the Board differs slightly from JOHN ROBSON and the Colonist with reference to its utility. A concensus of opinion issuing from a body of men who are supposed to know what they are talking about with regard to a matter of this kind, is bound to carry weight, and happening to run counter to Robsonianism, the latter should, if it has not become too calloused, seek the twilight of some dark corner there to relieve the luridity of its blushes. In the matter of the Fraser River fisheries, the Board, we are of the opinion, had as well have remained silent. It should occur to the Board that the Dominion Government will scarcely undertake to enact suitable regulations on the strength of an annual, formal, and hackneyed complaint. Either an out and out demand should be made that something be done and that quickly, or perfect silence be maintained, followed by a movement looking to the emancipation of this Province from officious paternalism. If this Province is incapable of regulating its own fisheries, it had as well cease to undertake to govern altogether and straightway petition for a viceroy. One of the fruits of a generous but independent support of government is neglect, and Ottawa is no exception to the rule. When British Columbia shall begin to evince restiveness over being compelled to play the wall flower, the political beans at Ottawa will suddenly wake up to the fact that paying dearly for the fiddler, she is entitled to dance. The opposite doctrine, however, prevails here. Support the Government is the cry, or you won't get anything. Was British Columbia represented at Ottawa by half a dozen of the rankest Grits that could be scraped up, she would scarcely come in for more genuine neglect than has been the case for several years past. British Columbia, since the secret of Macdonaldism is bribery, might obtain from Ottawa some valuable concessions, if like the Eastern Provinces she sometimes offered "to kick in the traces." But what is the use of bribing a willing Province? Must British Columbia await the advent of a new generation in power before it can hope to secure politicians shrewd enough to work Macdonaldism for all it is worth? It seems to us the veriest nonsense in the world that this Province, suffering the most of any in the Dominion from the consequences of "National Policy," should be compelled to feed on the heel taps of the national pap bottle, when by asserting a decent degree of independence, it might come in for a donation as liberal in proportion as that required to insure the loyalty of Quebec. This Province, on anything like a close vote in the House, would hold the balance of power. It does not seem to realize its advantages, however. Despite that it cannot fish without Dominion interference, despite that it is taxed 20 per cent. for the necessaries of life, it supports Macdonaldism with the unreasoning persistency that distinguished the solid twenty-one in the Local House. And what has been the recompense? A barrack for C Battery, and Colonel PRIOR gone to England as captain of a rifle team!

THE DECADENCE OF WIT.

A party writes to the Week deploring the decadence of wit, or rather the absence of it in the speeches of Canadian public men. "An analysis of the speeches," he says, "delivered by Canadian orators of the present day shows that the one great feature they lack is wit. Perhaps," he explains, "the absence of wit is due to the undoubted fact that we are apt to regard the witty man as a dangerous fellow. The effervescence of wit is considered froth, and ponderous diction substituted. The brilliant, witty speaker is spoken of as very good in his way. Funny but not solid." It is unquestionable that the average parliamentary oratory is Boeotian in its heaviness, and for the reasons suggested by the Week's correspondent. Experience has proved that wit is a dangerous quality to exercise. But it must be borne in mind that the senate house is a poor place to look for wit. If the country was full of wits the chances are they would never find their way into Parliament. All smart men are witty, but parliaments, unfortunately are not always composed of smart men. Before politics were reduced to a science, that is, before "practical politics" came into play, not a few witty men were employed to do the legislative work. Such men nowadays, however, are fallen into disrepute. They are not to be depended upon in practical politics. They have "views" of their own. Was the Dominion Parliament composed of men of wit, or in other words, men above mediocrity, Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S influence would be subject to frequent and violent mutations. But the people who most frequently deplore the decadence of wit are those who confound it with humor. The exercise of wit does not necessarily produce laughter. The function of wit is to convince, that of humor to amuse. Wit deals with facts, employing a peculiar imagery. Humor is a representation of imaginary, short-lived, over-strained emotions, which excite derision rather than sympathy. The first may be employed in argument with good effect, the second is a dubious resource where the speaker or writer wishes to carry conviction along with him. CERVANTES killed knight-errantry by employing humor, it is said; but knight-errantry was on the point of giving up the ghost when Don Quixote was penned. The publication of that famous satire was a case of kicking a man after he is down. Sunset COX, a politician of admitted parts, was a humorist. What was the consequence? He never fully acquired the confidence of his colleagues. GARFIELD made one humorous political speech and no more. That came so near ruining his political prospects that he never dared essay another. It is a severe strain on the nervous system to be compelled to lend an ear to dry remarks on still drier subjects, when the slightest flow of fancy would act as a tonic. But serious subjects will not bear tampering with. People will not have it that way. He who would be thought wise must be careful how he employs wit, while as for humor, let him eschew it altogether, or like BILL NYE make a business of it. It is not likely that men are less witty and less humorous than in by-gone times. The fact that wit is not found in legislative assemblies is owing wholly to the fact that it is either unavailable or that men possessed of it are objects of fear to the machines which in these latter days run the affairs of the country, and hence are elected to remain in private life.

LOOTING.

The Ottawa Free Press, taking Gen. MIDDLETON as its text, sermonizes as follows on "looting:"

But is not "looting" on a large scale the settled policy of the Dominion Government? Are not the sugar monopolists, the cotton lords, the cordage combinesters and the other special favorites of the Government licensed to loot from one end of the Dominion to the other; and do not the Government pay an army of customs officers to protect them in their looting operations? In order to obtain the privilege of looting, to rob the public, to restrict production, destroy competition and obtain exorbitant prices for inferior goods, it is only necessary to form a combine in a particular line of business and subscribe liberally to the Tory corruption fund. General Middleton only took a few furs from a man who was represented to him as a rebel. He made a serious mistake, but the men who profited most by the illegal confiscation of Bremner's furs are retained in office by the Federal Government. Some of them have even been promoted since the charges of looting were preferred in parliament against them. Is the General, who was, apparently, misled in committing the unwarrantable acts for which he has been obliged to resign his office, to be the only one to suffer? What about Warden Bedson and Indian Commissioner Reed? If the General followed the discussions in parliament or studied the policy of the government before starting to put down the rebellion he probably judged that looting was "the custom of the country," and that he would be justified in adhering to that custom in dealing with suspected rebels. Perhaps he considered that when the ministers under whom he served were licensing combinesters to fleece loyal citizens there could be nothing wrong in authoring the members of his staff to take some furs belonging to a man suspected of treason.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied," which it may be supposed includes poets. Whether there is any truth in the assertion is questionable, but it is indubitable that alleged poets frequently develop freaks wich place them in the category of cranks. JOAQUIN MILLER, it should seem, has degenerated into something of this sort. Consistent with his disgust for modern civilization which he takes no pains to conceal, he refused to write a Fourth of July poem for the Oaklanders. A California contemporary referring to the eccentricities which the poet of the Sierras is developing says:

There are many material things which grate harshly upon his poetic nature, and he has learned to ignore rather than to love the bustling, busy life of city and town. Not many years ago he declared that never again would he cross the continent and that the country to the east of Mount Shasta whose rugged peaks he loves so well, would see him no more. High upon the foothills, three miles back of East Oakland, Miller purchased a fifty-acre tract of land two years ago, and here he has built his home. From the doorway of his cottage he views the Golden Gate and the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. They are near enough to him, he says, from that distance, and he has so far followed his life as a hermit that he scarcely ever comes to the city. During the past year his visits have been growing more infrequent, and he even refuses to see the city people who climb the mountain side to pay their respects to him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Panama Canal Commission has reported a scheme to tunnel through the Culebra Mountain. A tunnel through a mountain big enough to let a modern steamship pass through would be a hole worth going to see. The only thing to equal it would be the hole in the pockets of the men who undertook to make it.

Mail: The British Columbia Government seems to enjoy but a small share of the confidence of the chief centres of population in the province. Of the nineteen straight Government supporters elected in the recent contest only two were returned by the four cities, and the two populous districts of Westminster and Nanaimo, which have a total representation of thirteen.

Out of a possible attendance of about 550, the average attendance of the House of Lords has dwindled down to less than a hundred. To correct this abuse one of the members suggests that only those who are regular in attendance be allowed to vote. It is only when reform measures threaten their prerogatives that the peers turn out in full force to balk the popular will.

The capture of a rich banker by banditti, who exacted a ransom of $100,000 for his release, has caused the Italian Government to display a little energy in the pursuit and punishment of the bloodthirsty miscreants. The leader of a band captured near Frosinone has a record of forty-two murders to answer for. One would naturally suppose that, with the vast number of troops at its command, the Government would be able to suppress brigandage.

During the present week the Irish Police Bill will provoke an animated discussion in the House of Commons. The practice of shadowing prominent Nationalists will give the Parnellites an opportunity to roundly assail BALFOUR'S methods. He recently asserted that only a dozen men in the Green Isle were shadowed, but the Parnellites claim to be in possession of proof that in one province alone nearly thrice that number were scheduled for shadowing.

One of the features of military drill in the Russian army is the training of soldiers to swim in battalions, at the same time using their weapons. At the recent annual military manœuvres in the presence of the Czar, a fine exhibition of proficiency was given in this direction. A large force of infantry swam across a wide lake in full marching order, with the help of fascines made of reeds and rushes, or of inflated sheepskins. At the same time they kept up a lively fire on the boats of a supposed enemy who were disputing their passage.

The Victoria Chinese Exclusion Act, which was first enforced in the latter part of 1888, has had the effect of checking the Mongolian invasion, the arrivals last year numbering only 170, fully nine-tenths of this number returning to the colony, consequently the law did not apply to them. The arrivals for the first quarter of the present year were only thirty-six males and one female. It is now announced that the Attorney-General may visit England to conduct the appeal before the Privy Council, the Supreme Court's recent decision on the Chinese question having been against the Government.

The Ruling Senate established by PETER I in 1711 is one of the great colleges or boards of government that administer the affairs of Russia. The Senate's functions are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. To be valid a law must be promulgated by it. It is also the high court of justice for the empire. According to a recent decision of this tribunal the wives of such exiles to Siberia as have served their time but have not been restored to their civil rights, may travel or live wherever they please without the consent of their husbands, and may even get married. The experience of political offenders in Russia is indeed a bitter one.

Mr. JOSEPH GILLOTT was a Birmingham working jeweler in 1830. One day he accidently split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt, not finding his quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a ready substitute. This happy accident led to the idea of making pens of metal. It was carried out with secrecy and promptitude, and the pens of GILLOTT became famous. The manufacture of metal pens has been as important as any invention connected with business, and education since that of printing. There are now numerous firms which supply as many pens every day as all the geese in England could have supplied in year. There is still, however, a large demand for quills and quill pens, but for common use, in these days of universal education, the importance of GILLOTT'S first invention is incalculable.

The report that France desired to establish a protectorate over Siam, is followed by a cablegram intimating that England, having absorbed Burmah, is now getting up a frontier dispute with Siam, which would make a desirable addition to British Further India. But a short time ago the French Ambassador proposed to Lord Salisbury that an imaginary line be drawn down the middle of Siam, and that the country to the west of that should be considered the sphere of British interests and that to the east the sphere of French interests. The King, CHULALONGKORN I, is a man of progressive ideas, a fact shown by his steam yacht in the river at Bankok, the Departments of Education and Posts and Telegraphs, the repeating rifles of his soldiers, the scarlet lancers and brass bands. The office of Second King has been abolished and he is now meditating a scheme of constitutional government. At present his word is absolute law. His revenue is estimated at $2,000,000.

An official letter to the Board of Education, Vancouver, from Hon. JOHN ROBSON, is published in the minutes of proceedings, by the Telegram. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of the 21st instant, having reference to school sites, I beg to say that it is my intention to see Mr. Van Horne; but, should I not be able to meet him, I hope the School Board will meet him, as it is quite evident there is no use in trying to deal with Mr. Brewster. Yours truly, JOHN ROBSON.

P. S.—By the way, Vancouver has now a live representative in Mr. Cotton, who will, doubtless, be able to accomplish the desires of the constituency. J. R.

A man occupying the position of Leader of the Government, most people will think, ought to be above uttering a contemptible sneer at the representative of any constituency, more especially when, as in this case, the representative has no connection with the subject matter of the communication. Mr. Cotton is the choice of the people of Vancouver by an overwhelming majority. As a "live representative" he may be "able to accomplish the desires of the constituency" if the Government of which JOHN ROBSON is the head is not completely blinded by petty vindictiveness. As an independent representative, Mr. Cotton may accomplish a great deal, but to "accomplish the desires of his constituency," with Mr. Robson as Premier will very likely be impossible. And it was to emphasize this fact, doubtless, that Mr. ROBSON so far forgot himself as to introduce into an official letter a reference which, under any circumstances, was a piece of vulgar impertinence.

ALL OVER CANADA.

The News Gathered From Various Quarters of the Dominion.

Mrs. Hugh Morrow, of Draper township, Ont., suicided by drowning.

Alfred Hannaford, Hamilton, aged 16, fell beneath a street car and was instantly killed.

For advertising the Louisiana lottery, George Darby, manager of the Toronto News, and W. C. Bunting, manager of the Mail, were fined $20 and costs in the police court to-day.

The Halifax Echo says the wholesale and retail druggists of the Dominion are talking of forming a combine to resist the recent heavy increase in prices put upon alcohol by the distillers of Canada.

The assessors have nearly completed taking the census, and it is estimated that the returns will show that Montreal, with its adjacent suburbs, has a total population of 277,700.

E. P. Bender, promoter of the Northern Canadian Atlantic, who has just returned from England, says in about a month English engineers will come to Canada and commence the work of surveying ground for the proposed railway. This railway, when built, will reduce the Atlantic navigation to four days. The track would run from Quebec across the Saguenay district to a point of the Labrador coast, probably St. Charles Bay.

Sir Alexander Campbell, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, leaves on the 16th for England.

Jas. Loughead's warehouse and Hutchins' elevator and contents, at Sarnia, were burned on Thursday; loss $11,000.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late John Page, chief engineer of canals.

The Minister of Militia has decided to double the annual allowance of ball ammunition.

There are sixteen successful candidates for the cadetship of the Royal Military College. Ten are from Ontario, one from Quebec, one from New Brunswick, two from Prince Edward Island, and two from Nova Scotia.

On the occasion of his 74th birthday, Hiram Walker, founder of Walkerville, Ont., was presented with an address and magnificent piece of bronze, manufactured by Tiffany, New York, and valued at $1000. A procession and speeches were also indulged in.

In connection with summer amusements in Montreal, La Semaine Religieuse publishes an official announcement by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, to the effect that he has no objection to concerts given on week days, provided the laws of Christian modesty be observed, but he forbids Sunday concerts. This is aimed at a noted park which is largely patronized by French Canadians. The Archbishop did not venture to make any more direct reference, as the proprietor threatened in such event to sue him for libel in the courts.

It is stated that complaints are to be made to Rome against Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, who is accused of having taken an active part in the recent elections for the Quebec legislature.

Thos. Sims, a member of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society, died in Toronto from the effects of sunstroke received on Dominion Day.

H. J. Morgan has obtained a interim copyright for a new biographical dictionary, to be called "Canadian Men of the Time."

Mr. Fred White, comptroller of the N. W. M. P., will proceed to Regina shortly. While there he will investigate Davin's charges against Herchmer.

Dr. O'Reilly, inspector of prisons, has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

A CHARMING FRUITATIVE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the severe forms of cholera morbus, diarrhœa and bowel complaints prevail. As a preliminary, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 50 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM EXPLORER STANLEY'S BOOK.

The Horrors of Beauty—Thrilling Scene of Savage Marital Love—The Meeting With Emin—How Discipline Was Enforced—End of the Awful Tramp.

From the start the author reports desertions, thefts, and sale of arms and ammunition, and stories of hunger, disease and starvation soon follow. The peculiar feature of African travel—the country without roads, boats, pack animals, farms, game, or anything else that makes travelers sure of progress and having life sustained, are vividly described in every chapter, until the reader wonders how any of the expedition survived. Men would steal a gun and sell it to the natives for a morsel of meat, until the rule was made that death should be the penalty of theft. One man was hanged; another stood with a noose about his neck and many were at the other end of the rope ready to drag the wretch to eternity. Then the leader "set up a game" to see whether his brutish followers might not have some humanity and loyalty in them. He had previously arranged that one of the head men should beg for the culprit's life. Here is his description of what followed:—

"Now, my man, have you anything to say to us before you join your brother who died yesterday?"

The man remained silent and scarcely seemed conscious that I spoke. Then I turned round to the head man. "Have you anything to say before I pass the word?"

Then Rashid nudged his brother chiefs, at which they all rushed up and threw themselves at my feet, pleading forgiveness, blaming in harsh terms the thieves and murderers, but vowing that their behavior in future would be better if mercy was extended for this one time.

During this scene the Zanzibaris' faces were worth observing. How the eyes dilated and the lips closed, and their cheeks became pallid, as with the speed of an electric flash the same emotion moved them!

"Enough children! take your man, his life is yours. But see to it. There is only one law in future for him who robs us of a rifle, and that is death by the cord."

Then such a manifestation of feeling occurred that I was amazed—real big tears rolled down many a face, while every eye was suffused and enlarged with his passionate emotions. Caps and turbans were tossed into the air. Rifles were lifted, and every right arm was up as they exclaimed: "Until the white cap is buried none shall leave him! Death to him who leaves Bula Matari! Show the way to the Nyanza! Lead on, now—now we will follow!

THE INNER MAN.

There is but little description of slave-catchers and their methods, but it is enough to show what a hell Central Africa must remain until the slave trade is suppressed. Much of the suffering of the expedition might have been averted had not the natives suspected the party of being slavers and killed every one who attempted to find food. Unable to obtain supplies by trade the men stole fruit, grain and animals. That some who sought for food were themselves killed and eaten did not detain others from straying from the column, impelled by their inner cravings. Discipline was hard to maintain, treachery was to be feared. Says the author:—

"The more experience and insight I obtain into human nature the more convinced do I become that the greater portion of a man is purely animal. Fully and regularly fed he is a being capable of being coaxed or coerced to exertion of any kind, love and fear sway him easily, he is not averse to labor however severe; but when starved it is well to keep in mind the motto 'Cave Canem,' for a starving lion over a raw morsel of beef is not so ferocious or so ready to take offence. Rigid discipline, daily burdens and endless marching into regions of which they were perfectly ignorant never seemed to gall our men much when their stomachs were pampered and abundant provender for their digestive organs was provided; but even hanging unto death was only a temporary damper to their inclination to excessive mischief when pinched with hunger."

STANLEY'S BAD HEALTH.

When returning to learn the fate of the rear column the situation was at one time desperate. "I had had no meat of any kind, of bird, or beast, for many a month," he writes, "subsisting entirely on bananas or plantains, which, however varied in their treatment by the cook, failing to satisfy the jaded stomach." His muscles had become thin and flabby and were cords and sinews; "every limb was in a tremor while traveling, (and the vitals seemed to groan in anguish for a small morsel of meat." Even his servants were alarmed for his fate. He overheard his tent boy say to another native of Zanzibar that he did not believe the master would last long, as his strength "was declining fast."

In the same paragraph in which he describes the state of his health, Stanley complains of the ground as being "rank with vegetable corruption, the atmosphere heated, stifling, dark and pregnant with the seeds of decay of myriads of insects, leaves, plants, twigs and branches." Moreover, at every pore his head, neck, arms or clothes "was caught by a tough creeper, calamus thorn, coarse brier, or a giant thistle-like plant, scratching and rending whatever position they hooked on," while insects also of numberless species "lent their aid to increase my misery. Only the pulicat of the Nile valley affects the trumpet tree. As we marched under the leaves these ants contrived to drop on the person, and their bite was more vexious than a wasp's or red ant's; the part bitten soon swelled largely, and became white and blistery."

OUT OF THE WOODS.

The end of the awful tramp in the forest came at last.

"Then we halted on the crest of a commanding hill to drink the beauty of a scene to which we knew no rival, which had been the subject of our thoughts and dreams for months, and now we were made glad according to the days wherein we had been afflicted and the period wherein we had seen evil." Every face gloated over the beauty of the landscape, and reflected the secret pleasure of the heart. The men were radiant with the fulfilment of dear desire. Distrust and sullenness were now utterly banished. We were like men out of durance and the dungeon, free and unfettered, having exchanged foulness and damp for sweetness and purity, darkness and gloom for divine light and wholesome air. Our eyes followed the obscure track, roved over the pasture hillocks, great and small, every boskey islet and swarded level around it; along the irregularities of the forest line that rose darkly funereal behind us, advancing here, receding there, yonder assuming a bay-like canoe, here a cape-like point. The mind grasped the minutest peculiarity around as quick as vision, to cling to it for many years. A score of years hence, if we live so long, let but allusion be made to this happy hour when every soul trembled with joy, and praise rose spontaneously on every lip, and we shall be able to map the whole with precision and fidelity."

ANIMAL LIFE.

Of the multitudinous animal life of the forest he writes:

"Many people have already questioned me respecting the game in the forest. Elephant, buffalo, wild pig, bush antelopes, coneys, gazelles, chimpanzees, baboons, monkeys of all kinds, squirrels, civets, wild cats, genets, zebras—ichneumons, large rodents, are among the few we know to exist within the woods. The branches swarm with birds and bats, the air is alive with their sailing and soaring forms, the river teems with fish and bivalves, oysters and clams; there are a few crocodiles and hippopotame also.

"As for birds, they made clatter enough overhead, but we were in the basement and they were on the roof of a fifteen-storey house. They could not be seen at all, though their whistlings, warblings, screamings and hootings were heard everywhere. There were parrots, ibis, touracos, paroquets, sunbirds, swifts, finches, shrikes, whippoorwills, hoopoes, owls, guinea fowls, blackbirds, weavers, kingfishers, divers, fish eagles, kites, wagtails, bee eaters, pipits, sandpipers, cockatoos, hornbills, jays, barbets, woodpeckers, pigeons and unknown minute tribes, and millions of large and small bats.

"Insects would require a whole book. Never have I seen such countless armies and species during my various marches through the forest. I should consider it infra dig to refer to these minute creatures after the lavish abuse I, in common with others of the expedition, have bestowed on them. I recollect but few hours of daylight that I did not express myself unkindly toward them. The bees, large and small, the wasps, the hordes of moths by night, the house flies, tsetse, gadflies, gnats and butterflies by day, the giant beetles, attracted by the light in the tent, sailing through the darkness and dashing frantically against the canvas, rebounding in their rage from side to side, and all the time hoarsely booming, finally with roars of fury dashing themselves against my face or book as though they would wreak vengeance on me for some reason; then the swarms of ants pouring into my plate, intruding into washy soup, crawling over my bananas; the crickets that sprang like demons and fixed themselves in my scalp or on my forehead; the shrill cicadas that drove one mad, worse than the peppo-inspired Manyuema women. The Pasha professes to love these tribes, and I confess I have done as much mischief to them as possible.

"But if we were bitten and stung by pismires and numberless tribes of insects by day, which everyone will confess is as bad as being whipped by nettles, the night had also its alarms, terrors and anxieties. In the dead of night when the entire caravan was wrapped in slumber, a series of explosions would wake everyone. Some tree or another was nightly struck by lightning, and there was a danger that half the camp might be mangled by the fall of one; the sound of the branches during a storm was like the roar of breakers or the rolling of a surge on shore."

EMIN'S WELCOME.

The meeting with Emin is described in the quiet manner which Stanley always uses at climaxes where almost any other man would be tempted to drop into fine writing:—

"At eight o'clock amid great rejoicing and after repeated salutes from rifles, Emin Pasha himself walked into camp accompanied by Captain Casati and Mr. Jephson and one of the Pasha's officers. I shook hands with all and asked which was Emin Pasha? Then one rather small, slight figure, wearing glasses, arrested my attention by saying in excellent English: 'I owe you a thousand thanks, Mr. Stanley; I really do not know how to express my thanks to you.'

"'Ah, you are Emin Pasha. Do not mention thanks, but come in and sit down. It is so dark out here we cannot see one another.'

"At the door of the tent we sat and a wax candle threw light upon the scene. I expected to see a tall, thin, military-looking figure, in faded Egyptian uniform, but instead of it I saw a small, spare figure, in a well-kept fez and a clean suit of snowy cotton drilling, well ironed and of perfect fit. A dark, grizzled beard boarded a face of a Magyar cast, though a pair of spectacles lent it somewhat an Italian or Spanish appearance. There was not a trace on it of ill-health or anxiety; it rather indicated good condition of body and peace of mind."

A FIENDISH ATTEMPT

To Burn a Family While Sleeping Peacefully—Who are the Miscreants?

A dastardly attempt to burn the house of Mr. Paris Carter, 122 Pandora street, was made last night by some persons unknown, but whom the police would like very much to interview.

That the object of the would-be incendiaries was to burn the whole Carter family alive, is manifest, because a large sack, filled with straw and paper, half burned, was found placed against the back door of the Carter residence this morning. The stuff had been fired but the straw being damp, it had not burnt with fierceness enough to set fight to the woodwork of the door, the latter being probably due to the dampness which has prevailed lately. This was most fortunate, for had the house got ablaze, the chances are that its inmates might have been suffocated or burned in their beds. The proper authorities have been communicated with and an effort will be made to locate the miscreants.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

NEW TARIFF AS PROPOSED BY THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Mr. McKinley Goes Mr. Foster One Better—British Columbia's Excessive Loyalty—The Farmers the Miners and the the Fishermen Pay the Bill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8.—If there is any province in the Dominion which would be benefitted more than another by reciprocity with the United States, it is British Columbia. I have on many occasions given TIMES readers reasons why this is the case, although it is no doubt equally apparent to themselves, living as they do in close proximity to the neighboring republic. Dust, however is thrown in their eyes by the organs of the high protection party so that their masters may reap part of the proceeds of the farmer, the miner, the mechanic and laborer. Although British Columbia representatives in the House of Commons have time and again voted that it was to the benefit of the province to "clap on full sail" as Sir Leonard Tilley used to say, in the way of taxation, it does not by any means follow that the great mass of the people there are in favor of paying more for the necessaries of life than they would have to do had we a reciprocity treaty with the United States. People of Victoria can scarcely be thought to concur with Col. Prior, M. P., when he stood up and voted in the House that they were anxious for an additional tax on their imported beef. This is a direct point where it cannot be discussed that the consumers do not pay the duty, although there are occasions when the manufacturer, to get a market for his wares, is compelled to do so. No one pretends that British Columbia raises a surplus of meat, not even sufficient for its own necessities, so that it is compulsory for the people if they are to obtain that essential commodity to import it from the United States. Increase the duty then and you directly increase the price, because the manufacturer has no necessity to cut prices to get his goods sold in Canada.

TOO MUCH APATHY.

Here in the East the opinion prevails strongly, and not without just cause, that there is such a apathy of things political in the west that there is no desire on the part of the people there that there should be any improvement, that their affairs should be better attended to in Parliament, but on the contrary, that they will submit to whatever is desirable on the part of any of the other province, say Quebec, no matter how injuriously it might affect their own province. The sealing vessels may be captured at free will by Yankee pirates in the open sea, and no protest is forthcoming. In their sweet innocence they are satisfied to learn, and have been so for the past number of years, that "negotiations with the home office is progressing satisfactorily." An extra embargo is placed between themselves and the people they trade with, and they declare all is lovely, "Long live the King." The necessities of life and the implements of the farmer are taxed to the mast head, and the same meek and loyal cry is heard. A portion of the taxes on the tools of the miner is removed and again it is "Long live the King." Had they been increased there is not the slightest doubt but a similar answer would be forthcoming. To one who has not studiously watched political events as shown, first by the representatives of the people, and secondly by the people who chose these representatives, this might appear to be somewhat exaggerated, but nevertheless it is.

LITERALLY A FACT.

Gather up thy manhood, British Columbia, assert thy independence, agitate for thy rights, cease doing homage to any party, call it by whatever name you like, and your people will obtain that consideration to which you are entitled to. Take a leaf out of the programme of Manitoba, whose people will burst railway monopolies or oust Governments, who will have railways subsidized even if the proposed route should be to the moon, as many are apt to say of the Hudson Bay road. The Northwest will have their just claims or go into rebellion; the Nova Scotians, who deny they are Canadians, will either have their pound of flesh or set upon their own account; Prince Edward Island sent a whole phalanx of Government members to Parliament to terrorize the Government or get their demands; Peter Mitchell will bulldoze the Administration to such an extent that they will require to attend to New Brunswick. Quebec—it would be ridiculous to say anything about Quebec. British Columbia alone, is the province without a grievance

RETALIATION.

But I have somewhat digressed from the question of reciprocity between ourselves and our neighbors. Take a glance along with me at some of the provisions of the McKinley Bill, and you will see at a glance what this so-called protective tariff is likely to bring us. Mr. McKinley is no greater fool than Mr. Foster, and both can play the same game. Read the following table and then say if the new order of things—for the McKinley Bill will certainly become law—will not have a marked effect on our exports:—

	Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Horses	20 p.c.	$30 00 per head
Cattle over one year old	20 p.c.	10 00 per head
Cattle under one year old	20 p.c.	2 00 per head
Hogs	20 p.c.	1 50 per head
Sheep	20 p.c.	1 50 per head
All other live animals	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Barley and rye	10c. per bush	30c per bush
Barley malt	10c per bush	30c per bush
Oats	10 p.c.	30c per bush
Beans and peas in the pod, etc.	20 p.c.	40 p.c.
Butter and substitutes	5c per lb	6c per lb
Cabbages	15 p.c.	1c each
Cheese	6c per lb	8c per lb
Fruit — Grapes plums and prunes	1c per lb	2c per lb
Fruits preserved in the juice	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Eels and other fish preserved	25 p.c.	50 per lb
Fresh fish other than halibut	Free	1c per lb
Honey	20c per gall	25c per gall
Hops	8c per lb	15c per lb
Lard	2c per lb	3c per lb
Onions	10c per bush	15c per bush
Potatoes	15 per lb	1c per lb
Peas, green or dried in bulk	20 p.c.	40 c. 15c p. bu.
Lumber, sawn	$2.00 per M.	$2.50 per M.
Eggs	Free	5c per doz.
Hay	10 p.c.	$4 per ton
Nursery stock	Free	20 p.c.
Potatoes	10c per bush	25c per bush
Seeds	Free	40 p.c.
Vegetables		25 p.c.

It is all very good for the monopolists, who like cormorants suck the last drop of blood out of the farmers, miners and fishermen, to tell them to enshroud themselve in the Union Jack, and live in the past glories thereof, lest it should be in any way tarished by freer intercourse with the United States, but a free, independent and intelligent people will scarcely be carried away by such buncombe. In the year 1888 there were exported from the Dominion to the United States horses to the value of $2,402,370; cattle, $648,178; sheep, $1,027,410; eggs, $1,119,582; barley, $6,489,517; potatoes, $957,570, and hay, $800,622. The new American tariff will destroy all this trade. Take eggs alone, and the duty, based on the figures of 1888, means $707,580, and so on all through the list. If this does not make our farmers loyal, they ought to be.

SLABTOWN.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Fireman Throws the Body of a Child into a Furnace to Save Funeral Expenses.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 11.—A detective from the police headquarters waited in the station of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western railway to-night for the express from Oswego to come in. On its arrival, fireman Fred. V. Curtis was taken off of the cab and to the city jail, charged with the most inhuman crime. His accuser is Frank Granish, a fellow fireman, with whom the prisoner went over the road to-day. Curtis has been brakeman on the road for nine years, but has just been put on an engine to fire under instructions from Granish. This morning Curtis came into the cab with a bundle which he tossed carelessly on the coal in the tender. He said nothing about its contents till the train passed Pleasant Ridge, a lakeside resort near here, when he picked it up and remarked that it contained all that was left of his fourth of July. Curtis left the bundle undisturbed until the train was again full speed, then picked it up and unwinding the paper wrapper opened it in sight of Granish. It held the body of a well developed baby. Curtis said to his astonished companion that it was his own, and that he was going to have a quiet funeral. Without further ado he opened the fire-box, and deliberately threw the body on top of the blazing coals. He said he had frequently done the same thing before. Granish was appalled at the coolness of the man, but Curtis only laughed. When the train returned to the city at noon, Granish gave information of the crime to the police, who made the arrest to-night. Curtis denies the story, but his wife was delivered of a still-born child on Tuesday. The truth is unquestioned by the police. The woman has two children living.

A BIG HOTEL.

The Guests May not Like it, but They Can't Help Themselves.

Edwin Ashley, an English tourist, who is at the Grand Pacific, says that the largest hotel in the world is in South America. Talking about the big house he said:

"The Grand Quarantine hotel at Flores Island, at the mouth of the River Platte, is not only the largest in the world but the strangest. While the accommodations are poor the people will stop there, no matter how anxious they are to get away. The hotel combines an international boarding house, a military camp, a prison, and a seaside resort. The sovereignty of the island is vested in the Republic of Uraguay. In the early months of the year Rio de Janeiro is placed under a sanitary boycott by the people of the River Platte, and not a person is allowed to pass Flores Island until he has been at sea at least ten days. That accounts for the big business at the hotel. The guests come in boat loads from 300 to 600 at a time. There are first-class passengers, immigrants, and a number of intermediate classes. Upon arriving at the hotel the crowd is assorted and packed away. Packed is a good word in this case, for you are entirely at the mercy of the management. If you make a protest the officials shrug their shoulders and say they are indeed sorry, but they speak only the pure Spanish language. Some times they will put six or seven in a room.

"If you don't like that you can get out, but you will soon return; for it is the only place on the island where you can stop. A permanent garrison is maintained on the island and it includes a commandant, a physician, a secretary of state, lighthouse keepers, postmaster and telegraph operators. Every morning during pleasant weather a tugboat comes down from Montevideo with letters and provisions. When a norther blows those on the island are placed on short rations.

"Think of stopping at the biggest hotel in the world and of not being able to get but one or two meals a day, with bananas for one of the meals! I had this experience during a storm, when the tug did not not arrive for five days. When I was on the island there were over 1,000 guests at the hotel."—Chicago Tribune.

DRAGGED THROUGH THE STREET

Three Baptist Ministers the Victims of a Cuban Outrage.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Three Baptist ministers, one of them an American citizen, were dragged through the streets and imprisoned on a false charge by Cuban authorities. This was the news received in this city from Havana to-day. The outrage took place at Guanabacoa; Rev. Albert J. Dalz, general superintendent of the work of the American Baptist Missionary Society in Cuba, accompanied by Rev. Angel Gedlaeza, had gone to Guanabacoa to conduct religious services. The meetings had been held for some time and had been fairly successful, until last Thursday night, when four civil guards entered the house and placed the three preachers under arrest. They were charged with holding meetings in a private house without having secured a license or permit from the authorities as the law required. In spite of their protest, they were dragged through the streets and locked up in prison. They are still treated as common felons. Dr. Diaz is a naturalized American citizen, although he has labored in Cuba twelve years.

TROUBLE BREWING

ARMED FORCES TAKE POSSESSION OF SAN SALVADOR.

President Menendez of San Salvador Poisoned by Wine in Order That General Ezeta Might Secure Control—Nicaragua Costa Rica and Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—That trouble is brewing among the Central American republics over the proposed confederation, which may result at any moment in war, is manifest from the latest advices received in this city. The jealousy and distrust with which each country views the design of the other, together with other matters, the chief of which is the great disparity in the respective national debts and the local advantages the Nicaragua canal has, combine to raise the bitterest opposition to a scheme which would link together in one national Central American, the Republics of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Guatemala. Among the diplomats here it is talked that instead of drawing to to a peaceful amicable settlement, the imbroglio is daily becoming more implicated.

The story of President Kenendez of San Salvador, is as follows: At the banquet table a small bottle of wine was set apart for the president's use, in fact the guests surrounding him had bottles of a similar character. During the progress of the banquet the president complained of not feeling well, and asked to be excused. He retired to his room, and in a few minutes he was seized with convulsions, frothed at the mouth and turned livid. Medical aid was summoned but without avail. Within three quarters of an hour the lifeless body was all that was left of the president of San Salvador. General Ezeta was at once summoned, and collecting all his available forces, marched to the White House and took possession of the presidency, causing his soldiers and the remaining guests to proclaim him provisional president. The following morning General Ezeta summoned the ministers who were with President Menendez and requested them to remain in office subject to his orders. This the cabinet agreed to do, but within twenty-four hours General Ezetan made himself master of the situation. He disbanded the cabinet and selected new men, known to be opposed to Guatemala's scheme to secure control in San Salvador and who were more in accord with the will of the people at large. As soon as Ezeta formed a new cabinet, he found the Guatemala faction in San Salvador maturing plans for his overthrow. The ringleaders in the plot were summarily dealt with. No less than thirty were shot and forty exiled from the country. The garrisons at the seaports and on the frontiers are being reinforced, and San Salvador may to-day be fairly said to maintain an armed peace. The military, which had been considerably reduced during the Menendez administration, is now being reinforced, everybody being liable to military duty.

Nicaragua, learning of this, became considerably alarmed, and as she desired to avoid bloodshed she consulted with Costa Rica, and efforts are being made on the part of these two republics to induce San Salvador to promise not to lend her aid to any movement toward union that may be accompanied by force. The Nicaraguan canal is playing an important part in the matter. The interests of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua are akin in this enterprise, even were it necessary to use desperate measures to avoid submitting to Guatemala. Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have an idea in view of entering in a confederation with the United States of Columbia.

The prime outlook of this federation is protection to mutual interests on one side, and the control of the only interoceanic communication on the American continent, on the other. Should this federation take place, the keynote of all transfer American enterprises will be held by the three countries named.

A BICYCLE RAILROAD.

A Unique Proposal for Connecting Two New Jersey Towns.

Something entirely unique in the construction of railroads is about to be made in five minutes. The railroad requires for its use a special form of bicycle, although the ordinary saddle, handle-bar, and propelling machinery are employed. An

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE SYSTEM

is that the bicycles cannot jump the track, and that anyone can ride them without any previous experience of skill in the art. The track being elevated is adapted to use in all seasons of the year. The machines will be provided with head and rear lights for night use. The track is built by bedding cross ties three by six by three and a half feet long in the ground once in six feet, and screwing upon them a post and rail [illegible] high, of dressed yellow-pine lumber. This post is secured to the cross-ties by means of bolts and angle-irons. Narrow wooden stringer pieces connect the posts and the top stringer piece has a T-shaped rail screwed upon it on which the bicycle runs. In the upper part of the frame are two grooved wheels which run one in advance of the other on the single track rail. The

POSITION OF THE SADDLE

is between the wheels so that the rider is carried above the trackway and astride the track-supporting structure. The handle-bar is located in front of the rider in the usual manner, and, while not required for balancing or steering, serves to steady the rider and to assist when propelling rapidly. The frame is made double. It extends downward below the track-rail on opposite sides of the track structure about two and a half feet, and has at the lower end small guidewheels running horizontally on opposite sides of the lower string-piece of the trackway to keep the machine in an upright position. The driving-wheel in front of the rider is about twenty inches in diameter and is connected with a ratchet and chain to the propelling treadles.

The First Direct Vessel.

The German bark Mercator, 143 days from London, was taken into Vancouver harbor by pilot Capt. Robertson yesterday. The Mercator is consigned to Bell, Irving & Co., of Vancouver, and is the first direct ship to that port from England. She has 500 tons of cement and a large quantity of heavy iron pipe. On the voyage out she experienced very light southerly winds from Juan Fernandez to the equator, and from there northerly winds to Cape Flattery. All aboard are well.

CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

The Bill Passes its Second Reading in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Lords last evening Lord Salisbury moved a second reading of the bill providing for the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Though the island has been serviceable during the war with Napoleon he said it had since been unimportant and was wholly worthless for stragetic purposes. He generally believed the importance of the island to England and the magnificent advantages to be derived from its transfer, referring to the African clauses in the Anglo-German agreement. He argued that as long as Witu was in the hands of another power English interests to the northward could be interfered with. Under the convention there was not the slightest chance for such an interference. Until the conferences of Europe were reached he urged that an exclusive English protectorate over Zanzibar would assist in the supression of the slave trade and develop the commerce of England and India. There was no reason, he said, to apprehend any difficulty over the convention with any European power. It was impossible for England to affect to look up the whole of Africa. He contended that the agreement was mutually advantageous. It would remove all danger of disunion and conflict by cementing good feeling between those who by sympathy and descent ought always to be friends. Earl Kimberley said that in exchange for Heligoland England had got responsibilities of a protectorate. The Dominion Parliament, he said, ought to have evidence of experts that cession involved no less military or naval advantages, and ought also to know the position of the Government towards the claim of France to the position guaranteeing power and Zanzibar. Lord Salisbury explained that communications were proceeding with France which preclude the present discussion of negotiations with that country. Earl Kimberley thought that Parliament ought not to be required to ratify the cession of Heligoland without the assurance that France would assent to England's protectorate over Zanzibar. The bill then passed its second reading.

LADIES ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Countess of Shrewsbury and Mrs. Field Dragged From Their Carriages.

LONDON, July 11.—On Monday night when the Bow street riot was at its height the Countess of Shrewsbury with her escort, Sydney Webb, of New York, left the opera house and entered her brougham to be driven to her residence. The vehicle had made but little progress when it was stopped by a mob and quickly surrounded. Several ruffians wrenched off one of the carriage doors and the others seized the countess and attempted to drag her to the ground and strip the diamonds she wore which were of great value. Webb sprang to the defence of the countess and dealt her assailant a blow. Both he and his companion were rapidly becoming overpowered when they were rescued. Just at the moment when it seemed that the countess would be dragged into the streets, troops of Life-guards came dashing against the crowd scattering the rioters in all directions. The soldiers assisted the coachman to replace the broken door of the vehicle and conducted the countess and her escort beyond reach of the crowd. Mrs. Field, of New York, had a similar experience except that her assailants, most of whom were women, stopped her carriage and attacked her with even greater violence than the male rioters visited upon the Countess of Shrewsbury. Mrs. Field was also rescued by the soldiers before the theft of her jewels, the object of the attack upon her, could be accomplished.

SAMPLE OF "NEWS."

Go From Home to Hear Home Happenings—Who Wrote the Letter?

The following dispatch was received to-day in the regular telegraph report, and is a fair sample of what is circulated in the American press concerning the sealing business here:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—By a private letter received in the city yesterday from Victoria, the recent dispatches concerning the warlike attitude of Victorians towards the Behring Sea cutters, sent out from this port, are in a manner confirmed. The letter says: "A general opinion prevails here that two fleet sailing crafts have been fitted out, armed and equipped and sent to Behring Sea to aid the British sealing vessels to resist seizure by the American revenue cutters. Most of the British sealers, it is generally understood, have armed their crews, and are evidently prepared to give the cutters a brush this season." From the same source it is learned that Capt. Hooper of the Corwin does not share the general belief, but on the contrary entertains no fear whatever of any belligerent action on the part of the sealers. The Corwin is at Victoria waiting her sailing orders. It is thought she will soon proceed to Behring Sea.

[It is a well known fact that no swift schooners are being, or have been fitted out here with guns to resist the revenue cutters. The assertion in the dispatch that the Corwin is at Victoria is a year with the truth. The Editor.]

A petition has been numerously signed by the citizens of Victoria, the Canadian premier for Rear Admiral Hotham, C.B.

DECORATION DAY.

The Sermon Preached by Rev. F. Jenns at St. John's Church.

The members of the I. O. O. F. chose yesterday as the day on which they should decorate the graves of the departed brethren, and for weather they could not have chosen a better one. In the morning the members formed a procession at their hall on Douglas street and marched to St. John's church where the pastor, Rev. Percival Jenns, preached a very appropriate sermon.

He chose for his text 1st Cor., xii, 25 and 26, "The members should have the same care one for another." "And whether one member suffer all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored all the members rejoice with it." He said,

I rejoice this morning that I have the double privilege of addressing those whose custom it is to worship in this church, and also our brethren of the noble order of Odd Fellows. The members of the church have come here cognizant of the fact that this day has been set apart, and is known all over the whole dominions of Great Britain as Hospital Sunday, its object being to further one of the great works of our Supreme Master, in ministering to the sick and wounded, who himself the physician of body as well as soul, went about healing all manner of diseases. Our brethren of the noble order of Odd Fellows have joined us to-day, that they may testify by their presence the principles of their order—an order established on the foundation of universal charity, to carry out the work of Him who promises to welcome hereafter, as children of His Father, to the home prepared for them from the foundation of the world, those who when their brethren hungered fed them, thirsty, gave them drink, strangers, welcomed them in their lodge, naked, clothed them, sick, visited them, and in prison came unto them. Truly blessed is this work, and they only know the real joys of life, who are exercised in it, and are partakers of the same Holy Friendship, Love and Truth.

As one of your own poets has said:

"From these delightful fountains flow
Ambrosial rills of pleasure,
Can man desire, can Heaven bestow
A more resplendant treasure?
Adorn'd with gems so richly bright,
We'll join a constellation,
Where every star with mildest light
Shall fill his proper station."

The text which I have chosen, from St. Paul's letter to the Corinthian Church, sets forth the principles of Odd-Fellowship. There were many in the first century, as well as in our own, who joining the Christian church, lost sight of the fact that of all gifts charity is the greatest, and that without it all others are useless. They disputed regarding the excellence of their endowments, and entered those who had the most conspicuous. St. Paul, to show the unreasonableness and evil of this state of things, often drew his illustrations from the human body—that wonderful structure in which a great variety of organs combine to produce symmetry and strength. It was plainly evident that the parts of the body had different offices, equally clear that no one part could dispense with the other, and that the slightest injury inflicted upon one part was an injury inflicted on the whole—the weakest on the strongest and the strongest on the weakest. So argues St Paul, is it with the church composed of many members. Some might seem without honor, but none without use; each had its proper functions. This great fact is recognized by the Odd Fellows' Society. They emphasize the close links between the several classes in the community, and point out how the breaking of any one of these links would go far toward dislocating the whole system. Solomon recognized this when he said, "The King himself is served by the field"—that the throne is connected with the soil, that the lofty occupier of the one is dependent on the tiller of the other. When we reflect upon a great empire like our own; its enormous wealth—its merchants covering the ocean with their fleets—its teachers devoting themselves to the diffusion of knowledge—its men of science, with their lofty investigations—its artificers daily producing a thousand luxuries, etc., we might think little of those who till the land. Yet they are the upholders of this splendid combination, the mainspring of its mighty rotations. The miners who extract our coal, and the food producers are they on whom we are all dependent. Without them how could the armies go forth to war, or men of science unfold the treasures of the earth? If they ceased their work a general harm must follow.

There is no more pitiable spectacle than that of a proud and haughty individual, who looks superciliously and contemptuously on those who occupy stations in life inferior to his own. A land covered with palaces and no cottages would be a land covered with costly sepulchers. Now, this is one great object of Odd Fellowship, it is designed to break down class distinctions, and in doing this, it does a vast and most important work, which is very imperfectly done, if done at all, in our churches. I am sorry to say that people come to our churches, and are always addressed as dear brothers and sisters. Yet they may regularly attend church and even be partakers of the same Holy Communion and repeat daily their belief in the communion of saints, yet for ten years hardly know the name of the person who sits in an adjoining pew. Now, this with Odd Fellows is impossible; they are brethren in something more than name. They meet in one common hall as friends. If they are sick they can receive substantial relief, not as a mere charity, but as their right. Again, every member of the society is benefitted by being brought in contact with the poor and distressed. The word of God tells us that the poor shall never cease out of the land. We have here one of those wise and benevolent arrangements of Providence, which so eminently distinguish the moral government of this world. A land where there are no poor is a land where people soon crystallize into repulsive selfishness, a land of all others most undesirable to dwell in from a moral standpoint, a school for Christian graces, a land the most difficult in which to make advances in genuine piety. The more repulsive and most anti-Christian are those who live in utter forgetfulness of others, caring only for themselves. These people soon learn to exaggerate their own infirmities. A mere prick of a pin is thought a mortal wound; every word from their best friends is construed into either a slight or a malicious insult and they soon settle down to talk of nothing but their own wants and supposed infirmities. No joy but in their own advancement and no sorrow but in their own trouble. Therefore those who are in need are our benefactors, and the gratitude they give us is more than compensation. Beautifully does Job express this when he says:

"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness and it clothed me, my judgment was as a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind and feet to the lame. I was a father to the poor."

Not that the Odd-Fellows aim no higher than that of becoming a moral and alms giving society. They are perfectly satisfied that no institution based merely on moral precepts could ever stand. There must be the life giving support of the religion of Christ as a motive to friendship, love and truth. But some may say why should this society have so singular a name? Why are they Odd Fellows? When Jesus said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," he was judged an Odd man. The masses of men think it more blessed to receive than to give. The man who receives augments his own stock; he who gives diminishes it. So it appears at first sight. But in reality, he who gives receives. He receives in moral power. A man's wealth does not consist in the abundance of things external to himself. The more a man gives, the more he becomes like to the loving generosity of God. The divine life in its relation to creatures is but one continuous bestowal of gifts. Sacrifice is that whereby man becomes likened to God in God's creative, world-preserving energy. The world is given up to self-love. Those who follow a life of self-denial for the good of others are singular. They are indeed Odd Fellows.

Odd was the Apostle Paul, that his judges pronounced mad. To give up home, friends, popularity, reputation, the things coveted by every person, is singular indeed. The old pagans knew something of the beauty of self sacrifice. The Romans referred with pride to the stern old general who, rather than consent to the dishonor of his country, returned of his free will as a captive to Carthage to undergo a death of torture and of shame. They understood the power, the majesty and the wealth of sacrifice.

To do the work of an Odd Fellow, you must attend the couch of the sick and the dying, the side of the suffering and the distressed, the house of the mourning, the graves of the departed, the abode of poverty and of crime, visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction as well as the lodge room, where social intercourse and fellowship abound.

But it is often said, "Why if Odd-Fellowship be a moral and religious society for men of understanding to take up, why do we have all this flummery about dress; these collars of divers colors, banners, etc.? The same question might be asked of the Builder of the Universe. Why has he made animals and birds of such diverse forms and colors? The gorgeous birds of Paradise, with such fantastic plumage. Why are the leaves of trees of every conceivable shape? In nature, beauty and utility are always combined, so that the color of every bird, and the form of every leaf serves for a particular purpose? So is it with the regalia of Odd Fellows. Had a vulgar mind observed the great Sir Isaac Newton gazing abstractedly at the falling of an apple he would have thought in himself that "little things serve to amuse little minds." But the great philosopher was dealing with one of the greatest problems in the universe of God. Had that same vulgar mind observed the sage blowing soap bubbles he would have concluded he had fallen into second childhood. Yet, alas, how the world has became enriched by the empty bubbles of soap he blew! I shall conclude this morning by referring to a few of the great truths which this regalia symbolizes. First we have the All-Seeing Eye as the emblem of Omniscience. Every one who enters a lodge is thus reminded that he who made them is not blind to the actions and thoughts of men. That, although to mortal vision "clouds and darkness are round about" the infinite one, yet we know that judgment and justice are the foundations of his throne. That He dwelleth in the light and in Heaven as no darkness at all. "The darkness hideth not from thee."

II. The skull and crossed bones, emblems of mortality. They remind us not merely that we are dust and unto dust must return, but that it is our duty lovingly to commit to the tomb the mortal remains of a departed brother. To cherish his virtues and for ever to bury his imperfections.

III and IV. The three links and axe. The former, the emblem of F. L. T., the all encircling chain of sympathy. That we are one in aim, labor and reward. That if one member suffer, all suffer with it. While the axe is an emblem of pioneering, it reminds us that over this ground, the primeval forest stood, the wild beasts roamed and the interlacing branches of trees exclude the light of day. The axe cleared the forest.

V. The heart and hand. The emblem of sincerity, candour and frankness. These are but samples that lead up to higher degrees, and none can dispute their beauty and utility.

The afternoon was devoted to the decoration of the graves of both those who were buried in the old and those in the Ross Bay cemeteries. The majority of the members and their families took carriages at the hall and drove out, while about fifty brethren, each one wearing a badge and carrying in his hand a handsome bouquet, marched in procession to the silent cities, where a large number of persons interested in the beautiful ceremony had proceeded them. Following is a list of some of those whose graves were visited:

Block 2—R. Jenkinson, T. Calvert, Thos. Craigie, Wm. Bowden, Wm. Spring, R. Foster, J. Stevens, Chas. Moss, A. Rutherford, R. Lewis, A. Nelson, A. Rogers, G. J. Clark, James S. Drummond, S. Glover, I. Ragazzoni, C. Pollock, C. Gleseelman.

Block G—C. Ragazzoni, T. Lee, C. Watkins, W. J. Jeffree, J. Barrbonx, A. Hendry, W. Tinson, G. A. Petzschler, H. Beemings, E. Wilby, C. Taylor, C. Lee, — Lafonier, Geo. Reynolds, R. Jeffry, J. Stafford, R. Lipsett, J. Dwyer, F. Fitzere, A. H. Gollil.

Block A—J. H. Carmichael, Digby Palmer, Edward Truran, J. Morris, A. Cridge, W. P. Marsh, Hy. Forman, R. Hudson, Thos. Hodges, P. J. Hall, J. Seymour, J. Anderson, G. Anderson, A. A. Townsend, L. Eckstein, A. C. Couves, E. Coleman, A. Astrice, John Woods, R. McKay, N. C. Bailey, H. Franklin, E. Grancini, Wm. Lee.

Block B—J. Speide, A. Finney, Thos. Price.

More Unions.

During the present week two more labor unions will be organized in Victoria, viz., the stonecutters and tailors, both of which trades are very strong in Victoria. Both unions will be represented in the Victoria trades assembly.

For the Widow.

A check for $117.50 was to-day sent to New York for Mr. H. G. Fox, widow of the late engineer Fox of the Sardonyx. This amount was collected by engineer Shepherd, and is additional to about $50 collected among the steamboat men and already sent on to the widow.

Hardly Probable.

Sealing men say that the report that the schooner Penelope had 1700 sealskins on the 12th of June cannot possibly be correct as it was toward the end of May before she left here for the northern cruise. The number has evidently been greatly exaggerated, and should probably read 170.

Case Postponed.

The case of Lee How vs. Inspector Young, which was to have come up to-day has been postponed until the 21st inst., as the full bench were in session this morning. It is reported in Chinatown that the prosecutor in this case has left the country, and that his whereabouts are unknown at present.

Another Oklahoma.

A recent arrival from Port Angeles says that all the government reserve there is being jumped by parties and buildings erected. It seems that some law has been found where a man can take up two lots in a government town site and hold them the same as tideland, the holder having prior right.

Firemen's Tournament.

The meeting of the committee appointed to discuss matters in connection with a firemen's tournament proposed to be held here in the fall, adjourned from Saturday evening until to-morrow, Tuesday, evening. It is understood that the James Bay boys have formed a racing hose team and they will compete if the tourhment is given.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

There seems to be opposition to all things, but it was hardly thought that an opposition Salvation Army would spring up. One did spring up, however, in this city on Saturday evening, two men preached, or tried to preach, at Campbell's corner, while their more noisy opponents were beating their drums and tambourines on Salmon's corner. Between the two there was enough noise to drown everything else, but to cap the climax the band commenced to play and then it was about time to leave.

Teachers' Examinations.

Mr. J. N. Muir appeared before the examiners this morning to write on the subject of education should he be required to do so. The Superintendent of Education kindly informed him that as he had taught in the Province for a number of years the examiners would consider his claims to a certificate without asking him to demonstrate on paper his knowledge of school law. Some think that Mr. Muir is too well posted in school law.

Six university graduates were examined this morning on "School Management." This is the only subject on which graduates are required to write.

Deep-sea Fishing.

The Velos returned Friday night to Vancouver from Hope Island, the fishing grounds of the Deep-sea Fishing Company, after a very successful trip, says the World. The members of the company who went up supplied the fishing tackle and engaged the Indians to catch the finny tribes. Within six hours after the proper place was reached, the Indians had their canoes full and as many as could be taken care of conveniently—about five tons. The catch was then cleaned, packed in ice and brought down. About one-half will be placed upon the local market and the remainder shipped east. None of the fish caught were extraordinarily large for halibut, but several weighing 100 pounds were taken. This is the third cargo brought down and the returns are entirely satisfactory.

Anacortes.

On Wednesday last, the new passenger coach on the Seattle and Northern Railway was put into requisition for the first time, and conveyed a party of prominent railroad men over the line as far as Sedro junction. Among them were Col. W. P. Clough, vice-president of the Great Northern; Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon Improvement Co.; John L. Howard, Manager; H. W. McNeil, local manager; J. H. Londerlach, of Tacoma; Dr. Adams, of New York; Col. E. H. Morrison, and several visitors. Col. Clough, who attentively examined the road and surrounding country, made this visit in the interests of his company, which is now negotiating with the Oregon Improvement Co., with a view to obtaining trackage on their line and terminal junction at Anacortes. The advantages of the geographical position of this point are steadily gaining recognition, and should the Great Northern as well as the Northern Pacific arrange for admittance and terminal grounds on Ship Harbor, a rapid growth and prosperous future are assured to the youngest of the Sound cities.

FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.

Sully & Heyman's New Carriage Factory and Other Buildings Reduced to Ashes.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 14.—At 2.30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a small cabin near the Merchants hotel. An alarm was at once given and the fire brigade with apparatus was on the scene in short order. The flames, however, by this time had made considerable headway and before they were got under control, Sully & Heyman's new carriage factory, and a stable and eight cabins, the property of Mrs. Dr. Black, were reduced to ruins. The carriage factory was valued at $6000 with a stock valued at $2000, making a total of $4000 nearly covered with insurance.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY MEETING.

Work Done at Last Night's Meeting—Officers Elected.

The regular meeting of the Victoria Trades' Assembly was held last night at the Philharmonic Hall, and among other business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Heatherbell; vice-president, A. Dutton; secretary, D. M. Carley; treasurer, D. Farquhar; sergeant-at-arms, F. T. Stevens; trustees, F. Shakespeare, E. Dickinson, John Malcolm.

After the election of officers other business came up, and the situation of the Musical Union was discussed. The Assembly congratulated the members of the union that they were now getting good rates for their work, and hoped the movement would extend.

An address to the clergy of Victoria was adopted, the address being a plea to the heads of the several churches to take up the cause of working men to obtain a reduction in the hours of labor and pointing out that true Christianity would be greatly benefitted thereby.

A committee is also to be formed to investigate the state of Chinatown, and to report on the influences it and its denizens have on the morals and health of the white portion of the city. This, if done intelligently, which no doubt it will be, should give a clear and business like picture of the sad state of things in that filthy region.

Other minor matters were discussed and disposed of and the meeting adjourned.

Crushed to Death.

While the people of Winnipeg were enjoying the Orangemen's procession on Saturday, one of the saddest events that it has ever been the lot of the TIMES to publish, happened to the family of a former prominent Victorian, Mr. J. B. Ferguson. Mrs. Ferguson and her two little girls were watching the procession; when a team of horses took fright at a flag and dashed into them. Edith a bright little girl of 8 years was knocked down before she could get out of the way and was killed instantly. The family is well and favorably known in this city, where they resided for some years, and where Mr. Ferguson's mother lives. The little girl was a great favorite among her acquaintances in this city, who will hear with sorrow of the terrible accident that has overtaken her.

Pushing Business.

Supt. Abbott, who is in town, said to a reporter to-day, that the building of a branch into the Kootenay by the C. P. R. was simply a big gamble. The company were spending half a million dollars on the work on the strength of very rich prospects, but no one could say there were any mines there as yet. They were in the position of Mr. Atkins, who has bought into the Hall Bros. claim, and who says "it has shown good prospects, but it will cost $50,000 to tell whether there is a mine there or not."

The company however had confidence in the country and believed it would turn out all right. There are now 700 men at work on the road and by the 15th of this month five miles will be completed. In answer to an enquiry Mr. Abbott said traffic on the western division was continually increasing and the present volume would no doubt be increased when the two branches now in operation were completed.

Marriage Bells.

Quite a company of interested and admiring friends assembled at St. Paul's Church, Nanaimo, last Thursday evening to witness the celebration of the nuptials of Mr. Jeffery Planta and Miss Mary Lawrence of this city, who have been so long and favorably known throughout that district. The bride, who arrived under the kind paternal care of Jas. Abrams, Esq., who gave her away, was attended by her bridesmaids, Miss Lilly Planta and her sister Miss Sarah Lawrence. Jack Good was best man, and the bridegroom, who was waiting inside with his father, and other members of the family, led up his fair partner to the altar, where the solemnization of their nuptials was completed, and a brief address delivered by the rector, which was listened to with attentive interest by all present. After the signing of the register, the happy couple drove to the residence of J. P. Planta, Esq., S. M., hard by, where an elegant supper had been provided for all assembled, and afterwards they left for their pretty new cottage home, lately built on the estate of Mr. H. Rosewall, Comox road, leaving on the Catch next morning for Vancouver, where they will spend their honeymoon.

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·WILD·
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COLIC AND CRAMPS
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Faber's Golden Female Pills.

For Female Troubles; acting like them on the market. Never fail. Successfully used monthly. Guaranteed to relieve suppressed menstruation.
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J. Hutcheson & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

Our Reduction Sale Still in Progress.

IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

There still remains a few pieces of a very pretty mottled material.

Regular price 30c., Reduced to 15c. per yard.

Also a few lengths of all-wool, 24 in., in check and stripes.

Regular price 35c., Reduced to 20c. per yard.

The cheapest line on record is our 44 in. Brilliantines in stripes and plain.

Regular price 75c., Sale Price 50c. per yard.
" " 65c., " " 45c. " "

ALL WOOL 44-IN. FOULI.

Regular price 75c., Reduced to 55c. per yard.

MANTLES, JACKETS, DOLMANS—We invite special attention to the Reductions in this Department. We have on hand the best selected stock in the city, and have marked them as follows:

SUMMER MANTLES.
Reg. price $10, Reduced to $5.90
" 12, " 6.50

IN BLACK SILK DOLMANS.
Usual price $12, Sale Price $7.50
" $14.50, " 9.00

IN DUST CLOAKS, black and colored
Reg. price $4.50, Reduc'd to $2 90
" $6, " $3.50

Jerseys, Short Jackets, Dressing Gowns and Wraps of all descriptions GREATLY MARKED DOWN.

BOYS' AND MISSES' HOSIERY—Since the commencement of our sale a few sizes have been sold out. We have still a fair assortment of sizes in plain and ribbed,

REGULAR PRICE 40 CENTS PER PAIR, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

BALBRIGGAN VESTS.

Long sleeves $1, Reduced to 75c.; Short sleeves 75c., Reduced to 40c

Our remnant counters are loaded with bargains in

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, REMNANTS OF RIBBONS,
REMNANTS OF PRINTS AND SATEENS, REMNANTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Our PARASOLS are nearly cleared out; what remains will be sold much under cost.

Call early and share in the bargains at

THE WESTSIDE

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the southern side of Ochuckhoit Harbor, Vancouver Island, and containing 320 acres more or less:

Commencing at a stake on the shore as the mouth of a small creek 1 mile from head of harbor, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to high water mark, thence westerly along the shore line to point of commencement.

BEAUMONT BOGGS.

Victoria, May 29th, 1890. m29 w3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 3,000 acres of land more or less, described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked W. H. G., F. G. W., and G. F. G., on the west coast of Vancouver Island, about two and one-half miles south of the entrance to Nitinat Lake on the right bank of a small stream thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence along the coast line to the point of commencement.

C. C. PEMBERTON,
A. S. DUMBLETON,
H. S. T. HENDERSON
W. H. GROVE.

Victoria, B.C., 21st June, 1890. jy21 6t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land and overflowed land, situated in Esquimalt district, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, containing 200 acres more or less: Bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "A. DeCosmos' N. E. corner," situated at the north-east corner of the said Coburg Peninsula, and Salt Lagoon, thence running south westerly along the shore line of Royal Bay till it nearly intersects the north eastern corner of section seven, Esquimalt district, thence across the said Coburg Peninsula to the south-west corner of Salt Lagoon, thence following the shore line of section 13, 14, 59 and 15, of the said district in a north easterly direction till it reaches a point nearly opposite Ringard Light, and thence in a south-westerly direction across the mouth of Salt Lagoon to the point of commencement.

A. DeCOSMOS.

Victoria, B. C., June 28, 1890. jy2-2m

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT TWO months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land and overflowed land, situated in Esquimalt District, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, containing 200 acres, more or less: bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked A. DeCosmos' s. w. corner, situated at the south-west corner of the said Coburg Peninsula, thence crossing the said Coburg Peninsula, and following the shore of the said Salt Lagoon in a north-easterly direction to the south-eastern corner of section 32, Esquimalt District, thence north westerly along the shore of the said Salt Lagoon and in a point nearly opposite the Ringard Lighthouse, thence across the said Salt Lagoon to the north-eastern corner of the said Coburg Peninsula, thence following the shore of Royal Bay in a south-westerly direction to the point of commencement. Provided always that the most expeditious and economical means of providing a good and sufficient road or a gravel bank maintained in the usual manner to the Coburg Peninsula shall be the sole consideration for the granting of the above application.

A. DECOSMOS.

July 5, 1890. jy5-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the south half of section 33, Township 5, Clayoquot District, containing 320 acres more or less.

THOS. AF STEWART.

July 5, 1890. jy7-2m

LAND NOTICES.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 38, 40, 41, 47, 207, 1199 the N. ½ of Lot 25, the easterly ½ of Lot 74, and parts of Lots 277 and 278 in the City of Victoria.

A CERTIFICATE OF INDEFEASIBLE title to the above mentioned lands will be issued to Walter Scott Chambers on the 8th day of August, 1890, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said lands, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry office,
Victoria, 7th May, 1890. m9 15-8w

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

The westerly half of lot 898 Victoria City

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE of Richard Hunter, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned portion of said lot bearing date the 7th day of April 1884, has been lost, and application has been made to the undersigned for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry office,
Victoria, 16th July, 1890. jy16-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIXTY days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Section 13, Township 5, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte District, containing 640 acres.

THOMAS MATHEWS,
BYRON HOLMES WEST,
THOMAS McFARLANE GRAHAM,
JAMES PUSEY.

May 13th 1890. my13-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, commencing at a stake on shore line, about two and a half miles east south east, of Bonilla point, running north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

JOSIAH JAQUES.

Victoria, May 13th 1890. my13-2m

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 320 acres of land near Mission Valley, on north side of Yale district, commencing at post, being north west corner of Wetsalt's pre-emption claim, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to the place of commencement.

ROBERT MUNRO.

May 19th 1890. my29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following tract of land, situate on the north side of Salt Lake, Nitinat District, commencing at a stake marked "E. G. W. S. E. corner," thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

E. G. WALKER.

Victoria, B.C., June 6th, 1890. jy12-6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 30 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber off a tract of land in Loughborough Inlet, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a stake near mouth of Wakeman River, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to bank, thence meandering shore line to point of commencement.

JOHN STEWART.

July 5, 1890. jy8-6t

POWER OF TESTIMONY.

A STRONG SERMON BY THE REV. DR. TALMAGE AT BEATRICE, NEB.

"We Are Witnesses" to the Wonders Worked by Faith, to the Great Influence for Good and Comfort of Belief in Jesus Christ.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 6.—Dr. Talmage preached here in the open air to an immense congregation which had gathered from all the surrounding country to hear the famous preacher. His text was, "We are witnesses" (Acts iii, 15). Following is his sermon:

In the days of George Stephenson, the perfector of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam power successfully and without peril; but the rushing express trains from Liverpool to Edinburgh and from Edinburgh to London have made all the nations witnesses of the splendid achievement. Machinists and navigators proved conclusively that a steamer could never cross the Atlantic ocean; but no sooner had they successfully proved the impossibility of such an undertaking than the work was done, and the passengers on the Cunard and the Inman and the National and the White Star lines are witnesses. There went up a guffaw of wise laughter at Professor Morse's proposition to make the lightning of heaven his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all the news of the wide world, by Associated Press put in your hands every morning and night, has made all nations witnesses.

So in the time of Christ it was proved conclusively that it was impossible for him to rise from the dead. It was shown logically that when a man was dead he was dead, and the heart and the liver and the lungs having ceased to perform their offices the limbs would be rigid beyond all power of friction or arousal. They showed it to be an absolute absurdity that the dead Christ should ever get up alive; but no sooner had they proved this than the dead Christ arose, and the disciples beheld him, heard his voice and talked with him, and they took the witness stand to prove that to be true which the wiseacres of the day had proved to be impossible; the record of the experience and of the testimony is in the text: "Him hath God raised from the dead, whereof we are witnesses."

Now let me play the skeptic for a moment. "There is no God," says the skeptic, "for I have never seen him with my physical eyesight. Your Bible is a pack of contradictions. There never was a miracle. Lazarus was not raised from the dead, and water was never turned into wine. Your religion is an imposition on the credulity of the age." There is an aged man moving over yonder as though he would like to respond. Here are hundreds of people with faces a little flushed at these announcements, and all through this assembly there is a suppressed feeling which would like to speak out in behalf of the truth of our glorious Christianity, as in the days of the text, crying out, "We are witnesses!"

TESTIMONY, NOT ARGUMENT.

The fact is that if this world is ever brought to God it will not be through argument, but through testimony. You might cover the whole earth with apologies for Christianity and learned treatises in defense of religion—you would not convert a soul. Lectures on the harmony between science and religion are beautiful mental discipline, but have never saved a soul and never will save a soul. Put a man of the world and a man of the church against each other and the man of the world will in all probability get the triumph. There are a thousand things in our religion that seem illogical to the world and always will seem illogical. Our weapon in this conflict is faith, not logic; faith, not metaphysics; faith, not profundity; faith, not scholastic exploration. But then in order to have faith we must have testimony, and if five hundred men, or one thousand men, or five hundred thousand men, or five million men get up and tell me that they have felt the religion of Jesus Christ a joy, a comfort, a help, an aspiration, I am bound as a fair minded man to accept their testimony. I want just now to put before you three propositions, the truth of which I think this audience will attest with overwhelming unanimity.

VANQUISHED BY THE GOSPEL.

The first proposition is: We are witnesses that the religion of Christ is able to convert a soul. The Gospel may have had a hard time to conquer us, we may have fought it back, but we were vanquished. You say conversion is only an imaginary thing. We know better. "We are witnesses." There never was so great a change in our heart and life on any other subject as on this. People laughed at the missionaries in Madagascar because they preached ten years without one convert; but there are 35,000 converts in Madagascar today. People laughed at Dr. Adoniram Judson, the Baptist missionary, because he kept on preaching in Burmah five years without a single convert; but there are 20,000 Baptists in Burmah today. People laughed at Dr. Morrison, in China, for preaching there seven years without a single conversion; but there are 35,000 Christians in China today. People laughed at the missionaries for preaching at Tahiti fifteen years without a single conversion, and at the missionaries for preaching in Bengal seventeen years without a single conversion; yet in all those lands there are multitudes of Christians today.

"FREE GRACE!"

But why go so far to find evidence of the Gospel's power to save a soul? "We are witnesses." We were so proud that no man could have humbled us; we were so hard that no earthly power could have melted us; angels of God were all around about us; they could not overcome us. But one day, perhaps at a Methodist anxious seat, or at a Presbyterian catechetical lecture, or at a burial, or on horseback, a power seized us, and made us get down, and made us tremble, and made us kneel, and made us cry for mercy, and we tried to wrench ourselves away from the grasp, but we could not. It flung us flat, and when we arose we were as much changed as Saul, the heathen, who went into a prayer meeting with a dagger and a gun to disturb the meeting and destroy it, but the next day was found crying, "Oh, my great sins! Oh, my great Saviour!" and for seven years preached the Gospel of Christ to his fellow mountaineers, the last words on his dying lips being "Free grace!" Oh, it was free grace!

There is a man who for ten years was a hard drinker. The dreadful appetite had sent down its roots around the palate and the tongue, and on down until they were interlocked with the vitals of the body, mind and soul; but he has not taken any stimulants for ten years. What did that? Not temperance societies. Not prohibition laws. Not moral suasion. Conversion did it. "Why," said one upon whom the great change had come, "sir, I feel just as though I were somebody else!" There is a sea captain who swore all the way from New York to Havana, and from Havana to San Francisco, and when he was in port he was worse than when he was on the sea. What power was it that washed his tongue clean of profanities, and made him a psalm singer? Conversion by the holy Spirit. There are thousands of people in this assemblage today who are no more what they once were than a waterlily is a nightshade, or a morning lark is a vulture, or day is night.

NOT ASHAMED OF JESUS.

Now, if I should demand that all those people here present who have felt the converting power of religion should rise, so far from being ashamed they would spring to their feet with more alacrity than they ever sprang to the dance, the tears mingling with their exhilaration as they cried, "We are witnesses!" And if they tried to sing the old Gospel hymn they would break down with emotion by the time they got to the second line.

Ashamed of Jesus, that dear Friend
On whom my hopes of heaven depend?
No! When I blush, be this my shame:
That I no more revere his name.

GOD LIGHTENS OUR BURDENS.

Again I remark that we are witnesses of the Gospel's power to comfort. There are Christian parents here who are willing to testify to the power of the Gospel to comfort. Your son had just graduated from school or college and was going into business, and the Lord took him. Or your daughter had just graduated from the young ladies' seminary, and you thought she was going to be a useful woman and of long life; but the Lord took her, and you were tempted to say: "All this culture of twenty years for nothing!" Or the little child came home from school with the hot fever that stopped not for the agonized prayer or for the skillful physician, and the little child was taken. Or the babe was lifted out of your arms by some quick epidemic, and you stood wondering why God ever gave you that child at all, if so soon he was to take it away. And yet you are not repining, you are not fretful, you are not fighting against God.

What has enabled you to stand all the trial? "Oh," you say, "I took the medicine that God gave my sick soul. In my distress I threw myself at the feet of a sympathizing God; and when I was too weak to pray, or to look up, he breathed into me a peace that I think must be the foretaste of that heaven where there is neither a tear, nor a farewell, nor a grave." Come, all ye who have been out to the grave to weep there—come, all ye comforted souls, get up off your knees. Is there no power in this Gospel to soothe the heart? Is there no power in this religion to quiet the worst paroxysm of grief? There comes up an answer from comforted widowhood, and orphanage, and childlessness, saying, "Ay, ay, we are witnesses!"

TURN TO GOD WHEN IN TROUBLE.

When a man has trouble the world comes in and says: "Now get your mind off this; go out and breathe the fresh air; plunge deeper into business." What poor advice! Get your mind off it! When everything is upturned with the bereavement and everything reminds you of what you have lost. Get your mind off it! They might as well advise you to stop thinking. You cannot stop thinking, and you cannot stop thinking in that direction. Take a walk in the fresh air! Why, along that very street or that very road she once accompanied you. Out of that grass plat she plucked flowers, or into that show window she looked, fascinated, saying: "Come see the pictures." Go deeper into business? Why, she was associated with all your business ambition, and since she has gone you have no ambition left.

Oh, this is a clumsy world when it tries to comfort a broken heart. I can build a Corlear's engine, I can paint a Raphael's "Madonna," I can play a Beethoven's "Eroica Symphony" as easily as this world can comfort a broken heart. And yet you have been comforted. How was it done? Did Christ come to you and say, "Get your mind off this; go out and breathe fresh air; plunge deeper into business?" No. There was a minute when he came to you—perhaps in the watches of the night, perhaps in your place of business, perhaps along the street—and he breathed something into your soul that gave peace, rest, infinite quiet, so that you could take out the photograph of the departed one and look into the eyes and the face of the dear one and say: "It is all right; she is better off; I would not call her back. Lord, I thank thee that thou hast comforted my poor heart."

"WHEN DEATH COMES TO TAKE US."

Again, I remark that we are witnesses of the fact that religion has power to give composure in the last moment. I never shall forget the first time I confronted death. We went across the cornfields in the country. I was led by my father's hand, and we came to the farm house where the bereavement had come and we saw the crowd of wagons and carriages. With more than a Sontag's generosity he comes to meet your need. With more than a Sontag's music he comes to plead for thy deliverance.

A Warning.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of people are inclined to look upon a cold in the head as a matter of little importance—involving at the most only a temporary inconvenience. No more disastrous mistake was ever made. The neglected cold in the head is the source of the catarrhal affections with which about seven-tenths of the people of this country are afflicted, and catarrh itself is too often the preliminary stages to consumption and death. The symptoms of catarrh are manifold, but among them may be mentioned, offensive breath; dull, oppressive headache; offensive droppings from the nostrils into the throat and bronchial tubes; deafness or partial deafness; constant hawking and spitting, weak and watery eyes; a hacking cough and feeling of general debility, ringing in the ears and frequent dizziness. These are but a few of the more general symptoms, and those who experience them should lose no time in applying a remedy. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and in the case of this too prevalent disease may lead to death. We offer Nasal Balm as the probable as a positive cure for cold in the head and for catarrh in all its forms and stages. Nasal Balm has been tested in thousands of cases, and the testimonials in our possession prove that it is all we claim for it. It has cured other sufferers, it will cure you. It is easy to use, pleasant and agreeable and does not require a douche, or any torturing instrument to apply it. Give it a trial and be convinced of its great efficacy. Sold by all dealers or sent post free on receipt of price 50c. for small or $1 for large size bottles by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont. daw

Col. Elijah Ketchson, aged 96, died in Sidney, Ont. The colonel took part in the war of 1812.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.

PROCEEDINGS RELATED BY THE HISTORIAN.

The Lumberman's Song—The Terrible and Unjust Judgment of a Kootenay Chief—Jack's Opinion of What the Indian Should do to the White Man.

Jack was standing with his back to the hearth brooding, his old waistcoat hanging open, his hair down over his eyes and the fringes of his skin breeches beginning to crackle with the intense heat. A wild looking figure truly, giving one somehow an idea of open mountain tops and wide plains. The restless look about his bronzed fair face gave a painful impression of one in prison very tired of stone walls. Mackie was playing with the strings of his banjo, just ready to break off into a song. Suddenly Jack looked up all sunny again, and seeing my serious face said, "Well, Mr. Secretary, toothache or colly wobbles? No, I have it—whisky wobbles, a common complaint. Mackie, let's have a song."

At once the chords were struck and the old log walls rang with the melody:

THE LUMBERMAN.

Centuries these woodlands stood,
Looking down on ages past;
Strong through evil times and good,
Bowed to man at last.
War upon these ancient glades,
Shaken to each soaring crown.—
Axemen swing your glancing blades!
Hew the woodlands down!

Chorus—

Lay the ancient woodlands low!
Backs are bended—
Timbers rended—
Shrouded in the deathly snow;
Voices calling—
Giants falling—
Lay the woodlands low!

Bended low each haughty crown,
Prone amid the deathly snow,
Hew the ancient woodlands down,
Where the wheat shall grow.
Where man at his labor sings,
There shall mighty cities rise;
Where the axe in triumph rings,
Nations strong and wise.

Lay the ancient woodlands low,
Mighty ships shall ride the wave,
And, whence tides of commerce flow,
Bring wealth home again.
Lands for labor, homes for rest,
Commerce for men's empty need—
Harvests of the timber'd west!
Honest toil the seed!

Lost Creek Jim drew a long whiff from his little black pipe and said, "Damn the Indians anyhow. What's came over them; there's no good in 'em, now—not as much as a color. There's these Kootenays, now. Years ago I was down in Idaho trading, and I came one night on a camp of them, and oh, Lord, it was cold. I concluded to camp. Well, I looked to the horses and then came up to the fire and sat down along side of old Chief What's-his-name. He said nothing nor I either, but he passed the pipe all right, and we took a whiff apiece every now and again, all the evening. Now, I knew the old man's daughter had run away with a young Nez Perce buck, who had a wife of his own, so that she'd no right fooling with him. I was just aching to ask him if she'd came back. But, somehow, I thought it'd be best to let him speak first, cause I knew he felt pretty sore about it. I felt kinder sorry for the old man. Well, the pipe was getting low, and it was quite dark overhead when we heard some one come up very slow on a tame horse, and after a bit the bushes crackled a bit and a woman crawled up to the fire looking quite played out. Then she sat down by the old man's other side and I saw it was his girl come back to him. She nestled up to him and whispered low in his ear, and then the old man drew up stern—terrible hard, and turned on her and drew a revolver and shot her dead. I grabbed him by the arm but it was too late, and when I asked him what he'd done it for he turned away from me and says, says he, "She was a whore!" Well, all night long I lay by the fire, and not a wink of sleep did I get for thinking of the old man and how bad he must have felt when he did a thing like that. But what was worse, in the morning up came the Nez Perce buck to pay for her as his wife, straight and fair. He said his own wife was dead and he had run away with the girl. Now, he was come to get the old man's consent. When the old man heard that, he never said a word, but he just went out to the herd and roped a horse and rode away south and I never seen or heard of him again from that day to this."

"Well," said Mackie, "that must have been a precious long time ago, judging by what they are now."

"As a chief told me, speaking to a prominent Photographer," if they set out as men it must just have taken ages to corrupt them."

"How many ages has it taken to corrupt you?" said Jack.

"Damn them, anyway," said the Imitation Cowboy, "I'd like to round up every Indian on the range, pound them all in a corral, and introduce a book agent in among them. That'd fix 'em—dead immortel sinch."

"We'll give you the agency old man," said one of the police.

"What have the Indians been doing to you fellows anyway," said Jack.

"Doing, why—"

"Excuse me; if I were an Indian," said Jack, "I should spend my sunny youth feeling tenderly around for your scalps, gentlemen. If I caught a photographer levelling with one of those diabolical 'tripods on me I'd have a bloody massacre, and as for you, Mr. Cowpuncher I fancy I should find it somewhat difficult to distinguish your tail for dust. We go about whiskeyfying and taking in their women, destroying their hunting grounds, slighting their little dignitaries, teaching them all kinds of strange diseases. If they get desperate and kill a few whites, we don't take a moderate compensation in cash like they would, but shoot at sight and treat them as rats as if they were grey wolves. A man was bragging to me the other day about a trip he had made with United States troops somewhere in the Snake Valley. He said they found the bodies of three whites mutilated by the Indians to show it was an unhealthy locality; then they discovered the retreat of their women and children and old men, up in a pass, slaughtered the whole lot of them in cold blood and then ran away. That's what is called pacifying the Indians, a policy of massacre in time of war and a mixture of pauperism and starvation in time of peace. They are being hunted to death and each we give lint every charitable in the country must needs have his little coyote yelp at their heels. They have got to die out sooner or later, but if I were an Indian I tell you I'd make the game short and merry, and I'd be out on the war path most of the time scalping tender feets and would-be toughs."

"Right you are," said Lost Creek Jim, "give them some more."

The Itinerant Photographer, after his kind, was compounding meanwhile a vile plot to make a picture of Jack, to promise to deliver the order in three days, and then keep him four months in lingering misery and suspense before doing so. The imitation cowboy, after his kind, produced a revolver about a foot long and glared at Jack. Jack blandly observed, "Don't you think that you would be more useful *loaded?*" The cowboy looked to see! A moment later he observed the shadow above him of a CLUB.

"Lets have a drink," said Jack.

(To be continued.)

WHERE FUR SEALS ARE BORN.

The Pribylov Islands in Behring Sea—How the Seal are Taken.

From Mr. Hatt, who was last year in Behring Sea on the schooner Henry Deavis, which was overhauled by the cutter Rush about 100 miles east of the Pribylov Islands, J. T. A. Buffinch writes in the Port Townsend Leader, I learned several interesting particulars.

The latter part of June myriads of seals begin to assemble on the islands, where they breed, and from whence the older seals make daily trips to the adjacent waters for food for their own or any other baby seal, for they are gregarious and very communistic, the young not recognizing parents or parental authority, consequently many of them come to a bad end.

The Pribyloy Islands consist of the islands of St. Paul, St. George, and Otter island. They lay in a line from north to south. The largest and most northerly, St. Paul, is perhaps a mile long, or nearly round. Directly south one and one half miles is the nearly round rock called Otter island, and not more than two miles south of this is St. George, which is perhaps a mile long and one-fourth mile wide. These islands lay low, are composed of sand principally, with here and there a rocky beech, and on these kelp covered rocky beaches the seals crawl and lay as thick as sardines in a can, making the welkin ring with their roaring and uncouth antics, for the seal on land is the clumsiest of all animals, and always, when in masses, appears to be in fighting humor. The little seals are born, and soon after they clumsily flop to the water, and we may say, after reading President Harrison's last proclamation, enter upon the duties of life with that zeal (seal) an assurance of such protection gives.

Not so the older ones; they have been there before; and leaving their festive progeny to play about the counters of Mr. Blaine's revenue cutters, they climb upon the side of a wave and placing one flipper over their heads, as Mr. Hatts tells us, have one of their number keep a lookout, and rocked thus "in the cradle of the deep," shove away exactly like a man, and continuously during daytime in smooth water. Sometimes they ship with their head under water, at times raising the head (the eyes closed in slumber) for breath. The seal lays all on the surface, and when the sentinel gives alarm silently sinks, without a splash, coming up soon with inquiring eyes to see what was the matter. At night they feed, and then is the time a sensible codfish will make himself as scarce as a policeman at a row. The sealers use shotguns mostly. Occasionally a young seal when wounded, fights viciously, and the old ones are as hard to kill as a poor joke. An average large seal is about eight feet long and will weigh from 300 to 400 pounds. The young, when he takes to the water, is about eighteen inches long, and is so exuberant and happy that he hardly knows what to do with himself, and leads a rollicking life till some poacher comes along and seals his fate.

When on the islands the natives place a fence between the seals and water, then drive them to an open place still further away, and then the slaughter begins, and the luminous, pleading brown eyes look in vain for mercy, for a great corporation wants their coats, and dainty girls, who faint at sight of a mouse, pay a premium for their destruction. The presence of the cutters in the North gives a kind of an air of dignity to those seas, and, possibly, a certain amount of assurance to the seals; but the poacher smiles audibly and gleefully drops his dories and "shoots like the shadow of a ghost on his sleeping victim," which he always tries to shoot in the back of the head and get hold of quickly, for now and then the animal sinks and is lost. Far away a line of smoke appears, the boats are recalled, every stitch of canvas spread, and often before the cutter folks can see them, are safely away, or, if boarded, hide their skins under coal or in some cute way the ordinary cutterman don't know of.

It is expected there will be a good catch this season.

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

From the DAILY TIMES, July 11.]

The tug Lorne is laid up at Spratt's wharf.

The new steamer Chieftain is having her engines placed in position.

Steamer Lottie brought down two scow loads of coal this morning.

A large baldheaded eagle was brought down on the Louise by Captain John Irving.

The Government pile driver is being used to-day in driving the piles for the new custom house wharf.

Civil Engineer Herring, of New York, who is to look over the city and report on sewerage matters, will not arrive for some days yet.

Cuisine, of the Russell Hotel, Nanaimo, has acknowledge entering wines and cigars on false invoices, and paid the customs penalty.

Allerville is the latest addition to the Inlet villages. It is to be started at the end of the North road, a mile west of Port Moody depot.

The new Roman Catholic orphanage in New Westminster is to be located at Sapperton instead of on Edinburgh street as was at first intended.

The ship Commodore has paid off her crew and is laid up. She is owned by Dunsmuir & Co., of the Wellington colliery, the miners of which being on a strike, there is no work for her.

The number of Japanese employed fishing this year far exceeds in number employed any other year and the chances are that within a few more years they, with their wives, will be employed inside the canneries.

The ship Chas. R. Moody, with steel rails for the Fairhaven Southern, has arrived in Bellingham Bay, and is unloading her cargo. The iron for the British Columbia portion of the line will be received at New Westminster.

The steamer Louise discharged 4600 pieces of box wood on to the Yosemite yesterday and commenced to discharge her cargo of 2000 cases Skidigate oil and 20 tons of furs at Spratt's wharf this morning. About 150 tons of miscellaneous goods will compose her outgoing cargo.

From the DAILY TIMES, July 12.]

The Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., will hold its meeting in Victoria next year.

The Natural History Society members went out toward Shawnigan today.

It is probable that a Gourney cab service will soon be established in Victoria.

The people of Comox want a weekly paper established in that thriving settlement.

The Indians are bringing in large quantities of blackberries and all the old clothes are being swapped.

Work has been commenced on the Vancouver sugar refinery and a building 94x107 feet is soon to be erected.

An old Puget Sound pioneer, named E. Ellison Ely, who came to Washington in 1851, died on Thursday at his home on Whidby Island.

A board of $650, the property of the late Barney Goulding, was found yesterday afternoon in an old cigar box in the store formerly occupied by him.

John Chapman, rancher at Seebelt, was tried at Vancouver on Thursday for a murderous assault on another rancher named Wilson. The case was dismissed.

Unless a speedy arrangement is reached in the coal striking difficulty at Wellington, it is asserted in San Francisco that coal will advance in price fully $2 to $4 per ton.

Mr. Thomas Cochrane and Lady Adela Cochrane have arrived from their ranch near Calgary and will be the guests of James Brady, C. E., Henry street, for a week or two.

Donald Ross, of Ross & Hewlett, who are agents at San Francisco for several Victoria sealers, has left that city for Victoria to find out all he can regarding the sealing industry and as to what Victoria boats are going to do in view of the threats that have been made regarding them if they enter the Behring sea.

It is rumored that the C. P. N. Company have succeeded in getting a new boat to replace the Sardonyx and that she is now on her way from Valparaiso. The northern business has increased so much of late that the steamer Princess Louise is altogether too small for the trade and something will have to be done before long. The new boat it is said is of 500 tons burden and a new boat.

The Canadian Pacific railway company are now running what is termed observation coaches in the Rocky Mountain and Selkirk divisions. These cars are so constructed that passengers sitting in their seats can observe the towering mountains hid in the clouds as they are being hurried along on the steel belt which spans our Alpine heights. It is the intention to place similar coaches on the western division, so that the scenery of the Fraser and Thompson river canyons can be taken in by east and west bound travellers.

Dunsmuir's Version.

Prior to leaving San Francisco last Saturday, Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir to a Post reporter, stated the demands of their miners were so unreasonable that they could not be granted. He denied the statement that the miners were compelled to work ten hours. The rules of the company compelled three shifts a day, each shift working eight and not ten hours as erroneously circulated by parties interested in keeping up the strike.

Death's Hand.

W. Haughton, a native of Lincolnshire, England, aged 45, and one of the prospectors who came here during the gold excitement of 1862 died of paralysis at the Jubilee Hospital this morning after a short illness. During the early days he was one of the luckiest of miners, but like the rest of that class spent his money as fast as it was earned.

Around the Courts.

One of those complicated Chinese cases was up before the Chief Justice in chambers to-day but was not concluded. Luke Sang, for the Hip Lung company, is trying to make Wong Sing one of the company, continue in the business but Wong Sing wants to go into another business and consequently he would like to be excused.

The case of Brule vs. Pomfrey and Johnson, a text of which was published some time ago, was up before the full court to-day. This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Drake who set aside a deed of trust. The case occupied the attention of the court all day.

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CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

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A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

CATARRH

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and snuffing, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you are a Catarrh sufferer, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. By unusual or even reasonable cold or head results in Catarrh, followed by ozena and death. Nasal Balm is sold by druggists, or will be sent, free paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

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Nasal Balm is the best in the world.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

J. T. Maston would not listen to any one. He resisted the begging and tears of Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt. He went out of the house where he had kept himself in hiding. He was recognised, and those who had trembled for fear of the consequences of his work now took revenge by joking and laughing at him, and this in many thousand different ways. He was forced to listen to jeering remarks, even from the street gamins. "Ah!" they shouted, "here he is who wanted to change the axis of the earth, who wanted to discover coal mines around the North Pole, and even wanted to remove it." In short, the secretary of the gun club was compelled to return to the mansion of Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt, who used all her wealth of tenderness to console him. It was in vain, however. J. T. Maston could not be consoled, as his cannon had produced upon the earth's sphere no more effect than a simple popgun would have done. A fortnight went on in this way, and the world resumed its daily routine and did not even think any longer of the projects of the N. P. P. A.

A fortnight and no news yet from President Barbicane and Captain Nicholl. Had they perished by the discharge in the land of Wamasai? Had they sacrificed their lives in the most mysterious operation of modern times?

No.

After the detonation both were overthrown along with the Sultan and his court and a thousand natives in one grand tumble, but they all got up after a little time strong and hearty.

"Did you succeed?" asked Bali-Bali, rubbing his shoulder.

"Do you doubt it?"

"Me doubt it?"

"But when will you know it?"

"In a few days," said Barbicane.

Did he appreciate that the operation had failed? Perhaps. But he never would have acknowledged it before the Sultan at Wamasai.

Forty-eight hours later the two partners had taken leave of Wamasai, not, however, before having paid an enormous sum for the damage done to the country. As this amount of money went into the private purse of the Sultan, and as his subjects did not receive one cent of it, he had no reason to complain of the operation.

Then the two associates, followed by their ten helpers, reached Zanzibar, where they found a vessel to take them to Suez. From there under false names the steamer Morris brought them to Marseilles; then they took the train to Paris, where they arrived without having had any collision or accident, and taking the railroad to Havre they arrived in time to go to America by the Bourgogne, of the Transatlantic line. In twenty-two days they made the trip from Wamasai to New York, and on the 16th day of October the two knocked at the door of the mansion of New York at three minutes past noon. An instant afterwards they found themselves in the presence of Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt and J. T. Maston.

CHAPTER XX.

IN WHICH THIS STORY, AS TRUTHFUL AS IT IS DEPLORABLE, IS FINISHED.

"Barbicane! Nicholl!"

"Maston!"

"You!"

"We!"

And in this plural pronoun, uttered simultaneously by the two associates in a single voice, might be heard a flood of irony and reproaches.

J. T. Maston pressed his iron hook on his forehead. Then, with a voice which seemed to stick in his throat, he said:

"Did your shaft at Kilimanjaro really have a diameter of twenty-seven meters?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did your projectile really weigh 186,000,000 of kilograms?"

"Yes."

"And was the shooting really done with 2,000 pounds of meli-melonite?"

"Yes."

This thrice-repeated "yes" fell on J. T. Maston like masses of stone on his head.

"Then I can only conclude—" said he.

"What?" asked President Barbicane.

"As follows," said J. T. Maston. "As the operation did not succeed, the powder did not give to the projectile an initial velocity of 2,800 kilometers."

"Really?" said Captain Nicholl, with a tone of sarcasm.

"Yes, your meli-melonite is good only to charge pistols of straw."

Captain Nicholl sprang up at this remark, which was an outrageous insult to him.

"Maston!" said he.

"Nicholl!"

"You ought to be blown up with the meli-melonite."

"No, gun cotton; that is more sure."

Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt had to intervene and cool these two enraged gunners down.

"Gentlemen," said she, between the mouthfuls.

"And anyhow," President Barbicane resumed, with a very calm expression, "what's the good of calculations? If it is certain that the calculations of our friend, J. T. Maston, were correct, as it is certain that the explosive of our friend Nicholl had sufficient power. Yes, we have only employed known quantities of science. We lacked experience. Why did we fail? Perhaps we may never know."

"Well," said the secretary of the gun club, "we will commence all over again."

"And the money then which has been spent for this operation is a dead loss," observed Captain Nicholl.

"But public opinion," said Evangelina Scorbitt, "would not allow you a second trial." "What will become of our Arctic region?" said Captain Nicholl. "Where will the stock of the N. P. P. A. fall to?" said President Barbicane. Well, it had already fallen so far that the stock was offered at the price of old paper.

This, then, was the result of the gigantic operation. This was the memorable fiasco to which the superhuman projects of Barbicane & Co. had led.

If ever engineers, unlucky engineers, were laughed at in public, if ever the newspapers made drawings, songs and paragraphs not at all flattering to the people mentioned in them, this occasion exceeded them all. President Barbicane, the directors of the new society and their associates of the gun club were universally sneered at. In every language they were made ridiculous, and to make it easier for the whole population of the world to read, the scorful articles were printed in "volapuk." In Europe especially remarks and songs to make the persons of the N. P. P. A. ridiculous were spread broadcast. The greatest hit was made by a Frenchman, who composed a ballad which was sung in every concert hall of France and America. But will we never know to what the failure of this enterprise was due? Did this failure prove that the operation was impossible of realization; that the powers at the disposal of mankind would never be sufficient to bring about a change in the earth's movement? Did it prove that the country around the North Pole would never be removed to those regions where the sun and heat would melt the ice without human help?

Information on this subject came a few days after the return of President Barbicane and Captain Nicholl to the United States. A very simple paragraph appeared in the Times of October 17. Here is the article:

"We all know that the result of the operation to create a new axis has been nothing. However, the calculations of J. T. Maston, founded on established facts, would have produced the desired result if through an unexplainable slip an error had not been embraced in them from the beginning. When the celebrated secretary of the gun club took for a basis of his calculations the circumference of the earth's sphere he figured it at 40,000 meters in place of 40,000,000 meters, and to which the failing of the operation is due.

"Where could such an error come from? Who could have provoked it? How could such a remarkable calculator commit such an error?

"It is certain that had the problem of the modification of the earth's axis been correctly figured it would have been exactly solved. But this forgetting of three zeros has made a change at the end of the calculation of twelve naughts.

"It is not a cannon one million times larger than that of twenty-seven centimeters which was necessary. A trillion of these cannons throwing a trillion projectiles of 80,000 tons each would be necessary to displace the North Pole, admitting the meli-melonite had the expansive power which had been attributed to it by Captain Nicholl.

"Therefore the whole shock under the conditions under which it was produced has displaced the North Pole only three-thousandths of a millimeter, and has only changed the level of the ocean at the most nine thousandths of three thousandths of a millimeter. In regard to the projectile fired, it will be a small planet, and will belong in future to the solar system, sustained by solar attraction. ALCIDE PIERDEUX."

So this want of attention on the part of J. T. Maston at the beginning of his calculations had produced such a humiliating result for his company.

But even if his associates were angry against him, if every body laughed and joked at him, it is only fair to state in his favor that this mistake which had wrecked the operation had spared the world a terrible catastrophe.

A flood of telegrams and letters arrived from all parts of the world congratulating J. T. Maston on his mistake of three naughts. J. T. Maston, more downhearted and crushed than ever, would not listen to the hurrahs which the world now uttered for him. President Barbicane, Captain Nicholl, Tom Hunter, with wooden legs; Colonel Bloomsberry, the gay Bilsby and his associates would never pardon him. But Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt could not be angry with him, most excellent lady.

J. T. Maston had begun to do his calculations over again, refusing to admit that he was wrong at that point.

He was, however; the engineer, Alcide Pierdeux, had not made a mistake. Having learned his error at the last moment, when he had no time to make it known, he had remained perfectly composed among all the fright and terror of those about him. That was why he proposed a toast in champagne at the moment when the shooting was taking place in the Old World.

Yes, indeed, three naughts had been forgotten in the circumference of the earth. Suddenly J. T. Maston remembered the whole matter.

It was at the beginning of his work when he had shut himself up in the Ballistic Cottage and written the number 40,000,000 on his blackboard. At that moment the electric bell begin to ring with great force. J. T. Maston went to the 'phone. He exchanged a few words with Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt. Suddenly a terrible stroke of lightning from the storm through the telephone knocked over his blackboard and himself. He got up, commenced to write over again the numbers which had been half rubbed out on his blackboard. He had just written the numbers 40,000 when the telephone rang for the second time. He went again to listen to Mme. Scorbitt, and when he did begin his work he forgot to put on the last three naughts of the earth's circumference.

What a terrible blow it was to this unhappy lady when J. T. Maston was compelled to tell her the circumstances which had produced the mistake! Yes, she was the cause of the disaster. It was on her account that J. T. Maston found himself dishonored through the long years which he had yet to live, as nearly every member of the gun club usually lived to the age of a hundred years.

After this conversation at New Park J. T. Maston had gone away from the mansion. He went back to his Ballistic Cottage and walked in to his study muttering to himself: "Well, now I am not good for any thing any more in this world."

"Not even good enough to get married?" said a broken voice at his elbow.

It was that of Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt. Absolutely crushed and broken-hearted she had followed him.

NOT EVEN GOOD ENOUGH TO GET MARRIED.

"Dear Maston"—she began.

"Well, yes," said he, "but only under one condition—that I shall never make any mathematical calculations."

"My dear friend, I have a horror of them," answered the excellent widow.

Thus it happened that the secretary of the gun club made Mrs. Evangelina Scorbitt Mrs. J. T. Maston.

In regard to the article of Alcide Pierdeux, we might say that it brought him into great celebrity and reputation.

It was translated into all languages, printed in every paper, and thus his name became known all over the world. The father of his old sweetheart had refused him his daughter's hand, after telling him that he could not give him his daughter, as he was too smart. But now, after having read this article, and being able to understand it without any help, he began to feel sorry and know better. He sent him an invitation to dine with him and his daughter.

CHAPTER XXI.

VERY SHORT, SINCE ENOUGH HAS BEEN SAID TO MAKE THE WORLD'S POPULATION FEEL PERFECTLY SURE AGAIN.

And now the inhabitants of the world could again be perfectly easy. President Barbicane and Captain Nicholl will not again begin that enterprise so woefully miscarried. J. T. Maston will not again figure out any calculations, however free from mistakes. The article of Alcide Pierdeux has told the truth. What the law of mechanics proves to us is that to produce a displacement of the axis of 23 degrees and 28 minutes, even with the meli-melonite, a trillion cannons similiar to the one which had been bored into the cliff of Kilimanjaro would be necessary. But our whole sphere, bored over its whole surface, is too small to accommodate them. Therefore the inhabitants of the earth may sleep in peace. To modify the conditions in which the earth is moving is beyond the efforts of humanity. It is not meet that mere humanity should change any thing in the order established by our Creator in the system of the universe.

Australian Divorce Laws.

In the past the divorce laws in Australia have been very much mixed, and parties wedded who wished to untie the knot, found it almost impossible to do so. Latterly a new Act has been passed, which makes divorce possible, for the following reasons:—

1. Desertion for three years or more by husband or wife.

2. Habitual drunkenness, with cruelty and neglect, by husband or wife.

3. Imprisonment for three years and upwards under commuted sentence for a capital crime by husband or wife.

4. Frequent convictions for crime (on part of the husband only) during past five years, leaving, as a sequence, the wife unsupported.

5. A conviction within past year of attempted murder of either party by the other.

6. A conviction within past year on assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

7. On proof (otherwise than by legal conviction) of repeated assaults by either party upon the other.

8. On proof of adultery by either party since the date of marriage and of passing of the late Act.

Waste Not Precious Time.

Be quick. You can use a minute but once—make the most of it. Especially time when suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, bad blood or any disease of the stomach, liver or bowels. You can't take Burdock Blood Bitters too soon, every moment wasted delays the longed-for cure.

A MURDEROUS MINISTER.

A Parson, Crazy With Jealousy, Kills His Rival With an Axe.

BIRMINGHAM, July 11.—At Voodale last night Rev. D. R. Martin, a Methodist preacher, killed Samuel Walker by cutting his head off with an axe. A woman was the cause of the tragedy. Martin was in love with Susan Williams, and had been paying her attentions for some time, which were coldly received. There was a church supper in the village last night, and Martin asked the girl to accompany him there. She refused and accompanied Walker to the festival. The couple had only walked a block when Martin came from up behind them with an axe, and with one blow split Walker's skull open. The girl fell fainting on the ground. The minister has fled and has not been captured.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Correspondence between the United States and Great Britain touching the subjects in dispute in Behring Sea, called for under a resolution of the House, will probably be ready for transmission in a day or two. Those who expect to find in the documents referred to any evidence of strained relations which are said to exist at present between the governments of the two countries, will seek in vain. Those, on the other hand, who have looked for a firm and dignified insistence upon the rights of the United States in the premises by those charged with so important a trust, will not be disappointed. Negotiations were actively resumed in the latter part of April, and have continued with here and there an interruption, ever since then, without suspension or abrupt termination. There was at no time the slightest hitch. There is one feature of the negotiation to which attention may profitably be drawn perhaps, since it is likely that official documents will not disclose it. This is a proposition on the part of Sir Julian made about four or six weeks ago to submit certain questions involved in the dispute to arbitration. Mr. Blaine was not unwilling to accede to this proposition, but he wished to define clearly beforehand the facts which should be submitted. Upon this point the negotiators were unable to agree. It was believed that Sir Julian desired power conferred upon the abitrator to decide what were the facts and what were not. In other words he wanted the arbitrator to have an opportunity to go, as it were "behind the returns," but this Mr. Blaine, it is thought, would not agree to, and so the whole proposal fell through. As to who the arbitrator was to be, that was a question not reached, of course, since a basis of the arbitration could not be settled. It is probable, however, that the chief of non-maritime powers, Switzerland, for instance, would have been chosen for the office.

The failure to adopt in the foregoing instance the principle of arbitration, does not preclude the possibility of its being employed ultimately after all. On the contrary, it is believed by those in a position to know that the present drift of the negotiations is still in that direction, and that the arbitration will be found a practical and honorable solution of existing difficulties touching the seal fisheries of Behring Sea.

The Woman Stands the Brunt.

LEIPZIG, July 11.—The trial of the woman Reinhold and her three male companions on the charge of complicity in the anarchists plots which began this morning, ended this afternoon. Mme. Reinhold was convicted and sentenced to six years imprisonment. The three men were acquitted and released.

Wants to be Pardoned.

PARIS, July 11.—Soir asserts that General Boulanger has asked the government to pardon him and permit him to return to France.

A Noble Nurse.

LONDON, July 11.—Among the latest recruits to the corps of skilled nurses, is Lady Alexandria Leveson Gower, the only daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, who is so well known in the United States. Her ladyship began her probation to-day at one of the most important hospitals.

Bismarck's View.

BERLIN, July 11.—A Frankfort journal published an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the ex-Chancellor says had he been in office he wouldn't have signed the Anglo-German Convention in its present form. The Prince remarked that Heligoland might be insured to Germany much more inexpensively than had been the case.

Stanley Under the Weather.

LONDON, July 11.—Stanley is ill and is under the care of his friend and fellow traveler Surgeon Parke and Dr. Wm. G. Hewitt. Miss Dorothy Tennant to whom Stanley is expected to be married is being informed of his condition. Crowds of callers are constantly coming and going in anxious quest of information as to the sick man's condition. Dr. Parke while declaring the illness to be of but temporary duration is still fearful that it may be necessary to postpone the wedding or at least to change the proposed programme of ceremonies.

Price of Furs.

The following telegram was received by a dealer in Victoria:

LONDON, July 11.—The prevailing belief that the Behring Sea will be open this season has caused a decline of about 10 per cent. on the price of seal skins in the London market.

Stanley Married at Westminster.

LONDON, July 12.—Stanley's condition is much improved this morning. It is definitely settled that he will start for Westminster Abbey at one o'clock this afternoon, and there be married. Stanley's requests the Abbey officals to arrange the ceremony, so as to be as brief as possible, and that he be allowed to retain his seat during the solemnization.

425 Postmen Discharged.

LONDON, July 12.—There is change in the position of affairs among the postmen who are quietly engaged in orderly discharge of their duties. In all 425 men have been dismissed in consequence of their connection with the recent demonstration. These men, Postmaster General Raikes declined to reinstate.

David Pugh Dead.

LONDON, July 12.—David Pugh, member House of Commons from Carmethenshire, Wales, is dead.

The Strengthening of Canada's Defences.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—It is learned, as a result of reports to the Imperial War Office and admiralty by army and navy officers who have been in the country on inspection of defensive works on Atlantic and Pacific coasts, that existing plans for strengthening defenses will be considerably modified and added to in view of the increasing Russian armaments in the Pacific. Those reports recommend corresponding augmentation of British defensive works and naval force on the Pacific side. Reports consider that this is urgently required. It would include large coal depots for war ships, store houses, increased barrack accommodations, dock yard, arsenal and works capable, under pressure, of building and repairing the largest classes of war ships and manufacturing cannon, rifles and ammunitions and permanent torpedo flotillas swift class. Instructions have been issued to enforce in most rigid manner the new law against information being divulged as to works already in existance, and plans of those under consideration. Precautions have been taken such as were never known in Canada before.

LONDON, July 12.—A Times special from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government received official advice this afternoon from Victoria, B. C., that the report about the Canadian sealers fitting up there for defensive operations in Behring Sea is without foundation. The state department was considerably exercised regarding the situation, but now the fears of injudicious proceedings have been dispelled. That a feeling of bitterness exists against the American executive is unquestioned. It has considerably modified, however, since the semi-official announcement that pending negotiations no seizures would take place. A high official in the fisheries department talked freely to a Times correspondent to-night. He did not deny that the persuasive influence had not been reported to the Canadian sealers, who, exasperated at the long delay in securing a settlement would have gone north prepared for an emergency. Early last month the British fishermen met at Victoria to devise means of resisting capture. Many favored arming the vessels, but wiser counsels prevailed, thanks to the energetic protests of Col. Prior, M. P., an influential Pacific coast politician, who saw in the ill-advised proceedings the most serious consequences. Though far removed from the sealing grounds, public sentiment in Eastern Canada respecting this dispute is aroused. Newspapers, irrespective of party, are abating their complaints about England's procrastination, and with one accord assert the Dominion's national dignity must be maintained at all hazards. Cypher messages are constantly passing between the authorities here and the colonial offices, but regarding the nature of the negotiations nothing can be ascertained.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

To Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—The navy department having received information that trouble is imminent between Salvador and Guatemala, has ordered the U.S. steamers Rangers and Thetis to proceed to Central America and look after the protection of American interests.

Old Probs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The following is the weather forecast for to-morrow morning for Oregon and Washington: Fair weather except local rains in northern Oregon and Washington.

Swept by Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The town of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich., was swept by fire last night and twenty-eight buildings destroyed. The loss is heavy.

Father and Sons Killed.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Christian Eckert was killed this morning and his two sons Chester and Frank, aged respectively eighteen and twenty, were seriously injured by an explosion at 119 East 120th street. All three were engaged in the manufacture of soda water at the time. Chester subsequently died from his injuries. Neither of the bodies were slightly bruised. The mother lost her reason on hearing of the accident and disappeared from four other children of the family.

A Big Deal.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The deal was completed this morning by which an immense railroad freight clearing house is to be established on a tract of land southwest of Chicago, owned by President Stickney of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road. By an arrangement of tracks proposed, any road can exchange freight with any other road outside the city limits and without any unnecessary switching. The roads which this morning closed the deal by subscribing for stock were: The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City; Alton, Burlington, Wabash, St. Paul, Penn., Atchison, Northwestern and Wisconsin Central. It is understood the capitalization was for nearly $3,000,000.

Supreme Lodge, K. of P.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Almost immediately after the opening of this morning's session, the members of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, proceeded to the election of officers with the following result: Supreme Chancellor, G. B. Shaw, Eau Clair, Wis.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, W. W. Blackwell, Henderson, Ky.; Supreme Prelate, E. J. Blackmere, San Diego, Cala.; Supreme Master of the Exchequer, S. I. Filley, Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal, R. T. S. White, Nashville, Tenn.; Supreme Master-at-Arms, G. H. Morrison, Nevada; Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Fund, W. B. Kennedy, Cincinnati, Ohio; Supreme Inner Guard, Dr. D. C. Birkwell, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Supreme Outer Guard, John H. Thompson.

Sparring in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The California Athletic Club gave an exhibition this evening, consisting of a light sparring contest, and wrestling. Captain Short of the police force was present but did not interfere with the performance. This was the first exhibition given by the California Club since Chief of Police Crowley recently announced his intention to stop prize fighting in this city.

San Jose Sheriff Starves Prisoners.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 9.—The finance committee of the board of supervisors to-day filed a report severely censuring Jonathan Swigert, sheriff for his conduct as the county jail. They find that of the 15 cents per day allowed for the subsistence of each prisoner he has not expended more than one-half, the remainder going to his private purse, and that the prisoners have been illy and insufficiently fed.

Arrested For Stealing His Own Horse.

MERCED, Cal., July 9.—Isidore Cruz has complained to the authorities here that J. G. Malcolm had in his possession a horse belonging to Cruz, which he had as security for a small amount of money. Cruz said he was ready to pay the debt, but Malcolm had disappeared, and he wanted Malcolm arrested for embezzlement. In the meantime a letter had been received from Bakersfield by the sheriff, saying that the horse had been stolen there, and giving a description of the thief. Cruz answered to this description, but to make sure he was induced to go to Stockton, where Malcolm had fled, to identify him. At Stockton Cruz was identified as the horsethief and both he and Malcolm were arrested later on a charge of battery for beating a Merced woman.

Rate War to Asia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A prominent Southern Pacific official states that there is a prospect of a rate war between the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail steamship lines. The Canadian Pacific steamer Abyssinia, advertised to sail from Hong Kong June 16, will touch at San Francisco after calling at Vancouver.

If the Canadian Pacific persists in this course it is known positively that Pacific Mail steamers will run to Vancouver. This will result in a rate war, as the Pacific Mail is determined to make the Canadian Pacific keep its agreement not to touch at San Francisco.

Ousted Young Blaine.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Speaker Reed to-day had James G. Blaine, jr., ejected from the floor of the house on a complaint lodged against him by Congressman Houk of Tennessee. Young Blaine is clerk of the house committee on foreign affairs, of which Hitt, of Illinois, is chairman. Under the rules none of the committee clerks have a right to the floor except when the business of their committee is before the house, but young Blaine has been going in and out frequently. The Blaines and Reeds are not on speaking terms.

To Colonize Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—Wag Yin Wan, a wealty San Francisco Chinaman, who has associated with him a well known attorney of the same city, has just purchased 15,000 acres of land on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and will complete to-day the purchase of another large tract of land, on which coffee, indigo and tobacco, and, it is believed, tea can be successfully grown.

Large Chinese colonies will be established at once, and will be the first ever established in this country. The colonists will be aided by the federal government. Journals here decry the prospect of Chinese colonies for Mexico.

A Transparent Tale.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Miss Mary Sharp, a Brooklyn school teacher, has just returned from an exploring expedition in Africa. Miss Sharp, who was alone in her travels throughout the wilds of Africa, went directly to Liberia and then started on a journey through a country inhabited by savages. Wherever she went she was treated in a kind and hospitable manner. Speaking of cannibalism, she says it is the custom of the inhabitants of the interior countries to eat human flesh. The savages look upon the practice as a luxury. Miss Sharp tells some weird tales of her experience regarding cannibalism, and believes that from the manner in which she was treated by the savages a wild field for study on a most interesting and but slightly known race could be opened up to civilization. Miss Sharp will remain in this country only a short time, her intention being to return to Africa to pursue her explorations.

Sold Wildcat Mines.

NEW YORK, July 10.—George W. Rumble and James Waldron, who were doing a flourishing business in mining stocks in the Pacific Mining Exchange, were arrested to-day on the exchange. They were selling stock in mythical Western mines. They were held in $500 bail each at the Toombs.

ON THE VERGE OF INSANITY.

"The Reaper King" Who Formerly Spent Money Like Water, a Total Wreck.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 12.—Wm. N. Whitley, once known as "The Reaper King," who spent money like water, is now a ruined old man on the verge of insanity. He is nearly seven feet high, with a massive frame. He has worked 24 hours or more, at a stretch, without rest or food. When in one of his fits of abstraction, he would kill any one who disturbed him. It was he who built the great East street shops, the largest in use and the next largest in the world, being exceeded in size only by the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany. When the tide of his prosperity was at the highest, he employed 3,500 men, had a fine brass band of 25 pieces, which gave almost nightly concerts during the political campaigns. He used to give free excursions out of the town, sometimes to more than 1,000 men. His lack of knowledge of the value of money ruined him. The mammoth shops are deserted. Miss Helen Whitley, his only daugster, was buried yesterday from her father's home on East street. The funeral was a peculiar one, only the immediate relatives being present.

The pronounced eccentricity of Mr. Whitley manifested itself even in his great grief and he declined to permit an undertaker to come into the house until an hour before the funeral. The coffin was an oblong box made at the shop of Amos Whitely, Miss Whitley's uncle. It was black with black tacks and rivets. No embalming process was permitted and the body was buried within thirty hours after the girl died. No crape was allowed on the door and the pall bearers were all members of the family. Mr. Whitely is visibly affected. The dead girl was one of the most accomplished young ladies in the city. Mr. Whitely went so far as to order one of his own delivery wagons to be used as a hearse, and only at the last moment, by a vigorous interposition of friends, was the real hearse secured.

Distrustful People

Make an exception in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Its known virtues as a cure for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and all bowel complaints cause all who know it to regard it as the most reliable and effectual remedy obtainable.

WAR IN RATES.

VICTORIA TO BE AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP PORT OF CALL.

Traffic Manager Rice of the Pacific Mail Steamers Talks to a Times Reporter—Why the Competition May be Begun—Northern Trade Worth Having.

Among the passengers to Victoria by last evening's North Pacific was Mr. G. H. Rice, who for the past fifteen years has had charge of the traffic of the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental line of steamships at San Francisco.

His visit to Victoria is an important one in many ways, as it heralds a probable war of rates on trans-Pacific steamers, and also is the forerunner of a scheme which will make Victoria the northern headquarters, possibly of two lines of ocean steamers, whose dates of arriving and leaving would be so near that hardly a week would elapse without an ocean racer being anchored in these waters.

Mr. Rice was met last evening at the Driard by a TIMES reporter, and a large amount of most interesting information was obtained. Primarily the reason of Mr. Rice's visit here is to sound the leading business men of the city upon the prospects of business here for the lines of boats he represents, and also to appoint local agents to act for the company. This action of the Pacific Mail has been caused mainly by the request of the Canadian Pacific that they be paid a bonus of $144,000 per annum to keep away from San Francisco. For some months past an agreement has been in force between the two companies providing that the C. P. R. boats should have all the Oriental trade north of the State line of California, and that the Washington and Oregon trade should be theirs as well as the British Columbia. Lately, however, the Canadian Pacific has announced that their next steamer from the Orient, the Abyssinia, would carry passengers and freight from Hongkong, Yokohama and Oriental ports to San Francisco, via Vancouver, and that the same vessel would on her return to Japan, call at 'Frisco for freight and passengers. She is expected to arrive at San Francisco about August 26th and will be followed by the Batavia, Bell Isle, Parthia and Sussex.

The Pacific Mail have anticipated this move by invading the territory hitherto occupied by the C. P. R., and that is just what traffic manager Rice is here for. Through the agency here, the company will endeavor to get a part of the heavy flour shipments from Oregon to the Orient, and agencies will also be established in China and Japan, where it will bid for business to Vancouver and northern ports beside its regular overland carrying trade to New York of tea and silk. The Canadian Pacific has been a bold bidder for this trade for some time, and with the help of their trans-continental road have already handled a large amount of it.

Manager Rice says that when the demands of the C. P. R. for the bonus of $144,000 were first made, he recommended a small subsidy. He was also supported by George Gould, president of the Pacific Mail line, but the latter's displacement from the presidency followed soon afterwards, and upon the demands of the C. P. R. for either a fight or a bonus, Mr. Rice answered for his line, "We will give you all the fight you want." Mr. Rice further states that it is the present intention of the Pacific Mail to run all its China steamers to this port. Until the outer wharf is finished they will anchor just off it. The China fleet of the company now consists of the China, City of Peking and City of Rio de Janero, all of which are magnificent vessels of 4000 tons carrying capacity, and a speed of 16 knots can easily be obtained. The China is a Scotch built vessel, the others American. The China, which is said to be one of the finest ocean passenger vessels in the world, is a comparatively new boat, and cost over a million dollars.

The boats will stop off the outer wharf, and will not for the present go to Vancouver or Tacoma, and and an effort will be made to concentrate the whole volume of the Sound and Oregon trade at Victoria, although Mr. Rice says this will depend largely on the action of local steamboat lines, who will have to act as feeders for the ocean boats. If the former work in harmony with latter, Victoria will be the central point of transhipment, but if they are arbitrary the ocean liners will have to go to Vancouver and Tacoma, and a struggle for the trade is to be made.

It has not yet been decided fully whether the boats of the O. & O. line will come north or not. This will greatly depend on the volume of trade offering, but this company and the Pacific Mail are in harmony and will assist each other in everything, and if the competition of the C. P. R. steamers is so great that the whole force of the two lines needs to be put on it will be done. The C. P. R. line claims that save some Oregon flour shipments it gets very little western bound freight, while annually 200,000 tons, representing a revenue of $1,000,000, is taken by the American lines from 'Frisco, and it argues that a money compensation must be paid to it or it will enter San Francisco for business. On the other hand the Pacific Mail people assert that the Canadian line is only a tramp line, and has nothing in common with the Canadian Pacific Railroad which will dispense with the boats as soon as the charters are expired, as its own new steamers will be ready by that time, and in view of the fact that these boats are soon to be dispensed with by the C. P. R. they are endeavoring to make a bribe payable for good behavior in the matter of rate cutting.

The war if once started will no doubt be a bitter one, and prices are almost certain to go down in freights to the Orient from the $5 they are now to $2, or perhaps $1.50, and Chinese steerage westward from $51 to $17.50, and eastward to $25. Mr. Rice, the gentleman who is now here to conduct the preliminary business, is a veteran manager, and has been identified for the past twenty years with the freight traffic of this coast, having come from Chicago twenty years ago to take charge of the Southern Pacific Railway traffic. After five years in that company he took service with the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental lines, which position he has since held. His stay in Victoria will be for a day or two, during which time he will look about as to the prospects. Miss Rice, his daughter, is with him.

For Alberni.

The steamer Maude, Capt. Brown, sailed for Alberni at 11 o'clock last evening, with several passengers, among whom were Capt. C. Spring, Mr. Dickson and family and Miss Fletcher. She took a lot of lumber and general provisions as cargo.

Port Townsend Election.

The election in Port Townsend passed off quietly and a good average vote was polled. The Australian system of voting, which is the Canadian system, worked well. H. L. Tibbals, Democrat, was elected by 10 majority. The council also went Democratic.

Smuggling Operations.

An officer whose identity is necessarily concealed told a Seattle reporter yesterday that smuggling operations upon a large scale are being carried on through Ellensburgh. Opium is the principal article of illicit commerce and it is brought down the old Kootenai trail from the British lines and shipped eastward.

Change of Time Table.

A change has been made in the time table of the C. P. N. Co., and in future the steamer Rainbow will leave at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning on the Bute Inlet route instead of on Wednesday, as heretofore. The steamer for Vancouver also leaves at 3 o'clock in the morning instead of four as formerly.

Mr. Pearse's Offer.

Mr. B. W. Pearse writes to correct the press report of his remarks at the University meeting. He was reported to have said that with 30 others he would give $1000 a term, or with 50 others $500 a term. Mr. Pearse's offer was to subscribe the sums named under the conditions referred to, but he did not propose to give the amount each term.

Fighting for an Estate.

Halvor Stevenson, a lawyer from Crookston, Minn., has been in Seattle for several days past looking into the estate of Andrew A. Holt, the smuggler shot at Salmon Bay while resisting arrest by Special Inspector of Customs J. H. Goblentz, in April last. He represents Holt's brother and sister, to whom the smuggler left nearly half of his property.

Fined For Pool Selling.

Police Magistrate Hallett, of Vancouver, has given judgment in the case of Mr. Beattie, against whom an information had been laid for selling pools on the race course at the time of the races on June 2nd. As the practice of selling pools at race meetings is almost universal, there is naturally a good deal of interest felt in the case, and the magistrate's imposition of a fine of $50 and cost.

Sanitary and Economic Cooking.

We have received from Irving A. Watson, Secretary of the American Public Health Association, the prize essay on "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking Adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means," by Miss Mary Henman Abel. The book will be of great practical use in the homes of the country, especially in the homes of people of only moderate circumstances. It is a complete cookery book.

Will Return to Victoria.

A letter has been received in the city from Prof. Loseby, of H.M.S. Swiftsure, in which he says that the ship will arrive in England about August 20th. The letter was written in Callao, and among other things the professor says that as soon as she arrives in England he intends to leave the ship and return to Victoria, where he will settle down. This will be good news to musicians and music lovers of this city, all of whom have a good word for the professor, who helped to make a success of a great many concerts during his stay here.

A Novel Postal Card.

A very peculiar postal card passed through the Nanaimo post office yesterday, says the Free Press, consisting of a square piece of bark with a stamp in the corner, which had been sent from a place called Rossford. The card was sent by a loving sister to her brother, and stated that it was the nearest approach to the writing material used in civilization. It is presumed there are no postal cards in that village, but the bark certainly answers the purpose equally as well, although it is not so pleasant to write upon, and it certainly serves as a curiosity.

Burglars in Vancouver.

The police here are in possession of the description of three burglars who have been operating in Vancouver lately, and who must be pretty hard cases. Last night they were surprised by a night watchman, drilling a safe, and when an attempt was made to arrest them, showed fight and fired two shots at the officer. One of the bullets went through the officer's hat, the other through the shoulder of his coat. The burglars must be desperate men, but as their descriptions are well given, there will be no danger of their getting into Victoria undiscovered.

It Worked All Right.

On the Rithet's trip from Victoria to Westminster on Monday morning a comical affair occurred, says the Columbian, but one that did somewhat serious damage to the fittings of the steamer. A party of young men got hold of one of those chemical fire extinguishers and the man who held it was attempting to explain to the fellows how "the blamed thing worked," as he expressed it. Two or three of the party had hold of the nozzle and were twisting it around when, with a terrific hiss, the latent flew open, and the stuff rushing out 52 a young man on the shore from grabbed all over another's back and head, drenched the carpet, the hangings and the furniture, and fizzed and sputtered like a First of July whirligig. Then the fellows hauled the extinguisher out of doors and let it play into the sea until it had no more left. The frantic attempts of the crowd to get hold of the nozzle while the machine was ruining the cabin furniture are said to have been tremendous. The damage done to the cabin fittings and furniture amounts to about $150. The officers of the steamer were far from pleased, and will in future see that no more chemical extinguishers are left around where thoughtless young men can play with them.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Business Done at the Meeting Last Evening—Asphalt Sidewalks.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall last evening. Present: Mayor Grant in the chair and the full Board.

Routine work being complete, the business of the evening was commenced by reading the following

COMMUNICATIONS.

From R. Herring, C. E., stating he would soon arrive here.—Filed.

From H. G. Lewis, agent marine department, in reference to the erection of a wharf and club house at the termination of Menzies street, and asking if such permission had been given.—Clerk instructed to state that permission had been given conditionally.

From F. H. Ralf in reference to return of $20 paid in by him as a deposit while using the streets for building purposes.

Ald. Vigelius stated that the money had already been paid to S. Gray, and the application was received and filed.

From S. D. Brown in reference to the repair of sidewalk on Humboldt street.—Referred to committee.

From a Montreal firm in reference to garbage crematory.—Referred to committee.

From Drake, Jackson & Helmcken in reference to Mr. Griffith's claim re Colquitz water usage.—Referred to committee.

From Eberts & Taylor, enclosing account payable to claimants—Referred to committee.

From the same re deed of certain property disposed of by the city for non-payment of taxes.—Mayor and Clerk authorized to execute said deed.

PETITIONS.

From property owners on Frederick street, requesting grading of said street west of Cook street.—Referred to committee.

From property owners, requesting a new sidewalk on Wilcox street.—Referred to committee.

From property owners on Carr street making request for sidewalk on said street.—Referred to committee.

NEW BY-LAW.

From Eberts & Taylor, enclosing draft of by-law dealing with sale of liquors, and excusing themselves for not having other by-law drafts finished yet.—The by-law, which prohibits the sale of liquors to persons under twenty years, was read a first time.

REPORTS.

From the street committee in reference to award to Mrs. Christopher for damage to her property, and recommending that 75 cents per yard be paid by the city to those who desire to lay asphalt sidewalks.

Ald. Wilson spoke strongly in favor of allowing a dollar a yard.

Ald. Harrison thought that too many permanent sidewalks should not be laid until proper grades were provided, and he would vote against an increase to the 75 cents.

Ald. Vigelius said that if any increase was made in this instance it should obtain in the future.

Ald. McKillican was in favor of the city paying half of the expense of laying walks where the price did not exceed $2 per yard.

The Mayor thought that substantial walks should be laid down in the business part of the city. In reference to street grades, that was a matter he had been hammering away at for three years, and should be done at once. A board of commissioners had been appointed, but nothing had been done.

Ald. Harrison here rose to ask why city surveyor Leech was not present. He was paid to come, was well and should come.

No answer came to this question, and on vote the report of the committee was adopted.

A delayed letter from Crane, McGregor & Boggs, re laying of an asphalt approach to Trounce avenue, and stating that no offer of $50 had been made to them to do the work.

Ald. Harrison explained that instructions had been given to the assistant city surveyor regarding making the offer to the firm of $50 for the work, but that official had evidently not attended to his duty. On motion it was decided to so inform the correspondents.

JOHNSON STREET SEWER.

Mayor Grant pointed out that the law in reference to the connecting of drains with the Johnson street sewer was not being carried out.

Ald. Harrison rose to say that the city barristers were evidently afraid to test their own by-law. The sanitary officer had endeavored to get a case and to procure summonses, but no action had been taken.

The mayor did not think the city barristers to blame.

Ald. Harrison asserted that two hundred names of breakers of the by-law had been given to the city barristers.

The mayor said the sanitary officer had a right to lay an information without reference to the city barristers.

STREET GRADES.

Ald. McKillican moved that the committee appointed to get the street grades be communicated with, and asked to complete their work at once.—Carried.

The board then rose.

SPORTING NOTES.

Brief Resume of Sporting Matters Here and Elsewhere.

Manager Harris has decided to winter the Portlands in California at the close of the league season. He will also take them to Honolulu.

John L. Sullivan and William Muldoon are fighting a newspaper battle, which is making Eastern sporting writers who fill up space, rich at a rate which Jay Gould might envy.

Quinn and the Jap wrestle a second match at Seattle on Friday night. Reserved seats have been placed at $1.50, and the management of the affair expect to make a killing.

THE RING.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Special cablegrams from London to the Police Gazette contains the following regarding pugilism: Geo. Dixon, the colored featherweight champion refuses to fight Col. McCarthy for the purse the Pelican Club offered. Alf. Mitchell agrees to fight Jack Dempsey in the Pelican Club rooms for a purse. Jack Burke is awaiting a reply to his challenge to fight Jack Dempsey. Joe McAuliffe and Frank Slavin met at the sporting office to-day and ratified the match at the Ormond Club in the first week of October. The stakes are £50 a side and a purse of $1000.

THE RIFLE.

BERLIN, July 11.—Among the riflemen taking cups to-day were Schoelke, Fischer, Muller, Scharf, Radloff, Schmidt, Silburg and Engle, all New Yorkers. Bernhardt of Philadelphia, Kolle of Brooklyn, and Jacoby of San Francisco, also took prizes which Americans have hitherto done out of all proportion to their numbers.

WRESTLING.

The Graeco-Roman match which took place at Seattle on Wednesday night between W. H. Quinn and Matsada Soracichi was won by the latter. The agreement was that Quinn was to throw the Jap three times in an hour for $500 a side and the gate receipts. The match was strictly "for blood" each man doing his best. The first fall was won by Quinn in 14 40½. After a hard struggle, although the Victorian had not turned a hair white, the Jap was pretty well winded. The second bout was even harder than the first, and lasted for 29 minutes when the Jap threw Quinn with a half Nelson. But the exertion of throwing the heavy weight completely exhausted him and he fainted before he got to his corner. Quinn has arranged for another match with the Jap best two out of three which will be a more even thing. He will also wrestle Richardson shortly. The wrestlers seem to begin to see the necessity of regaining their reputation and they are now all working hard to get the upper hand.

A wrestling match between John Sugget and Harry Moss will take place in the Nanaimo Opera House, on July 17th.

CRICKET.

The match between the Victoria club and the Lawn Tennis club was won by the latter with 95 runs to spare.

The Beresfords also had their first match, facing an eleven from the Champion. The play was good, and the Beresfords scored a victory against their naval opponents by ten runs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—In the international cricket match between the Canadians and the United States, the latter won by one inning and 33 runs.

LACROSSE.

The great match of Vancouver vs. Westminster, played at the latter city on Saturday, was won by the Westminster men after a hard struggle, they obtaining four straight games.

BASEBALL.

The shoemakers of Vancouver have challenged the printers of that city to a match of baseball for a barrel of oatmeal and a barrel of flour for St. Luke's Home.

Philip Downing, a young Boston negro, 25 years old, has secured a patent on invention which may attract wide attention as cable and electric cars take the place of horse cars. Mr. Downing's invention is a device for switching a car which is very much unlike the ones in use. On many roads watchmen do the switching by the primitive method of separating the rails with an iron lever. According to Mr. Downing's model, the switches can be opened or closed by merely turning a brass arm whose handle is to the right of the brake handle on the platform of the car. The arm is connected underneath the car with a lever and a brass globe which does the work effectively—in the model. This is extremely simple, but it cost young Downing many months of hard labor. Downing's invention was praised highly in Boston.

BRIEF LOCALS.

The Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

Police officer Robt. Walker is again back on duty after a well earned holiday.

The Provincial Government have offered $2000 reward for the arrest of the Cariboo stage robber.

The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending July 7th were $313,000; for the same week last year $285,000.

There was 1361 miles of railway constructed in the State of Washington during the half year ending July 1st.

Steps are being taken at the Terminal city for the incorporation of the Vancouver Loan, Savings and Trust Company, Limited, with a capital of $500,000.

A rule nisi has been granted for a new trial of the case of Gillespie vs. Black, which involved the ownership of a valuable lot in Vancouver. The first trial was in Gillespie's favor.

The two little Caffire boys are running at large in Seattle and will no doubt before long let the people of that city know that they are there if the police do not keep their eyes open.

It is reported by the Mainland papers that three refugees from American justice are in hiding in the bush near Brownsville, and that they are annoying the Indians, levying on the latter for food.

Mr. R. Crocker, who arrived at Nanaimo from Englishman's River yesterday, reports the crops in the best condition, and many of the farmers have commenced to cut the oats which have grown to a very large size.

Nanaimo is at present infested with a class of people whom the Free Press stigmatizes as tin horn gamblers. They generally show up about pay day and endeavor to get the hard earned cash of the miners by either fair or foul means.

The newly elected officers of the Women's Institute for Christian Work, of Pandora Avenue Methodist Church are: Mrs. Watson, president; Mrs. Burt, vice president; and Mrs. Adams, secretary-treasurer. Committee: Mrs. Pendray, Mrs. Goodacre and Mrs. Carne.

The list of premiums offered by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia has been issued, and shows that a very efficient committee have had a hand in its preparation. The list of prizes are liberal, and the rules and regulations not severe. The exhibition will be held at New Westminster the 6th and 7th of August. All entries for exhibiting close four days before.

The regular session of the County Court is held to-day in Nanaimo. There are a number of cases on the list including the plaints for the recovery of the tenements at Wellington. The Free Press says that Mr. Luxton, of Davie & Pooley, will appear for the Dunsmuirs, and Mr. Campbell, of Vancouver, a lawyer recently arrived from the east, will appear on behalf of the defendants.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

W. Steves, of Steveston, is in the city.

Henry Young returned from Tacoma last evening.

C. Spencer returned from the Mainland last night.

R. B. Johnston, one of Vancouver's principal real estate men is in the city.

D. M. Blackwood, of Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg, is in the city for a day or two.

A. McT. Campbell, Winnipeg, representative of the Canada Life, is at the Driard.

E. G. Anderson, returned by the Yosemite last night, from a trip up the Island and to the Mainland.

Geo. H. Rice, traffic manager of the P. M. S. Co., and O. & O. Co., is at the Driard. He is accompanied by Miss Rice.

James A. Laidlaw, of New Westminster, returned last evening from London, Eng., having come from New York via San Francisco. The run across the continent was made on the flying express, and occupied only four and a half days from ocean to ocean. Mr. Laidlaw has been absent for the past two months. He reports the market for salmon quiet at present.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

Items of Interest Along the Water Front—General Marine News.

The Elder goes north on the 22nd.

The Falcon brought down a second load of coal to-day.

Among the freight by the Wanlock were 20 large propeller blades for the C. P. N. Co.

The steamer City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last night with 160 tons for Victoria.

The wharf officials, custom house officers and draymen have been kept busy lately handling the large amount of freight that is daily arriving from different places.

The fine steamer City of Seattle, lately launched at Philadelphia, and destined for service on the Victoria-Puget Sound route is reported as nearly to commence her long voyage to these waters. Captain Merwin Nicholls, who brought out the City of Kingston, will have command of the new boat. Her machinery is said to be the finest, ever placed in a craft of her kind in the East.

It is now proposed to put the steamer Eastern Oregon on the Tacoma-Victoria run. This steamer has had Seattle her hailing port only since she entered these waters. It is believed she can be made to pay if put on the run proposed.

The sloop Sea Gull was seized on Monday night by Special Agents Mulkey and Cobients at Salmon Bay, for violating the provisions of section 4377, United States revised statutes, prohibiting the ownership by foreigners of local vessels. A part of the Sea Gull is owned by British Columbia parties and plies in American waters, violating the marine laws of the United States.

Sir John's Facility of Expression.

Before a successor to General Middleton is appointed it will be as well to promote the legislation suggested by Mr. Mulock in the last session of Parliament, removing the stipulation that the head of the militia of Canada must be an imperial officer. He should be a Canadian. An officer trained in Canada, with a perfect knowledge of the feelings of Canadians would best superintend this branch of the public service. Besides, public honors and emoluments are none too good for Canadians. As Sir John Macdonald said during the first "N.P." election, "We must keep our salt fish guts for ain sea mews."

Name-Calling.

When a British Tory editor means to write cunningly of a Liberal he speaks of him as a "Separatist." In Canada, when the Tory editor undertakes to say the worst he can of an opponent he dubs him an "Annexationist." Either term is misapplied, but that is of little moment to those who use them. Mr. Gladstone is no more a "Separatist," in the sense intended to be conveyed by his traducers, than is Lord Salisbury or Mr. Balfour; and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is really more loyal to Canada and Canadian interests than nine-tenths of the Tories in the House of Commons. The man who stands on the side of right and of fair play to all classes is far more worthy of respect, esteem and support than is the man who is devoted to the interest of a special class, and that class the monopolists nurtured under a policy of over-taxation that is especially oppressive to a country like Canada.

Some Curious Calculations.

A correspondent sends me the following very curious arithmetical calculation: Arithmancy is the science of divining by numbers. In 1866 many persons in France were looking to 1869 and 1870 as years of possible catastrophes, because of some curious arithmetical facts in past French history.

Louis XVI. came to the throne in 1774; adding these digits together makes 19, which added to 1774 gives 1793, in which year he lost his crown and head. The next regular order of government began with the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and the convention, out of which grew the first Empire. To 1794 add the sum of its digits—21—and you have 1815, the year of Waterloo, the fall of Napoleon, and the return of the Bourbon power with Louis XVIII. Again add to 1815 the sum of its digits and you have 1830, the year of the revolution of July, the fall of Charles X., and accession of Louis Philippe.

Here another rule in arithmancy begins operation. Louis Philippe was born in 1773, the sum of whose digits is 20. Hence Louis's reign was to end in 1793. The sum of the digits is again 18. His accession was in 1830. Add 18, and the result is 1848, the date of his fall.

During the reign of Louis Napoleon French believers in arithmancy were divided in methods of prognostications. Adding to 1848 the sum of its digits gave 1869, to which many looked as a year of disaster. Others counted from the year in which he was proclaimed Emperor and married to Eugenie, 1853. Louis Napoleon was born in 1808, and the Empress was born in 1826, both of which years give 17 as the sum of their digits. Following the rule as in Louis Philippe's case, and adding this to 1853, gave 1870. By a remarkable coincidence, the sum of the digits of 1852 was also 17, and the old rule, as in the case of Louis XVI., also gave the year of 1870 for disaster, which came with the German war and the fall of the Empire. That this was not an afterthought is shown by the publication of this prognostication for 1870 in 1866, as already cited.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA.

Argument by an Explorer That the Polar Ice Cap is Disintegrating.

"An Arctic Opportunity" was the subject of a lecture delivered by H. D. Maedona on Saturday night at Rye before the American Yacht club, says the New York Times. The "opportunity," in Mr. Maedona's judgment, was the improved facilities for Arctic navigation that now exist, making it possible for such experienced Arctic travellers as Melville, Greely, Schwatka, Seabey, Berry, Gilder, Norris and Bartlett to solve the problem of a northern passage.

Mr. Maedona's travels in search of the Jeannette have taken him to within 380 miles of the pole. After making competent observations from the pilot charts issued by the hydrographic office, and from a number of captains who have recently seen ice, he takes the strongly fortified position that the hitherto invulnerable polar ice cap is breaking into fragmentary bergs of what Sir George Nares called the paleocrystic sea. The number of bergs seen and the fact that some of them were encountered in the unprecedently low latitude of 40 degrees north were cited in support of the speaker's disintegration theory.

Two other significant facts were noted, one that the ice began to appear this year off the Banks two months earlier than usual, and another that many bergs were seen drifting to the northeast, thus showing that they were under the influence of the dynamic force of the Gulf stream, and had been large enough when they entered its thermal precincts to resist the annihilation which is the fate of smaller bergs.

Mr. Maedona closed his argument by referring to the adventures of the Englishman Pike, who, on his recent return from the Arctic, verified the fact that the winter had been one of abnormal mildness, in which he was enabled to penetrate channels and survey shore lines never before seen free of ice.

The Queen's Table Service.

The table furniture of Queen Victoria is kept in two fire proof chambers with double iron walls. It is said to represent a value of £20,000,000 (?). Among it is the golden table service of George IV., calculated for 150 guests, with a champagne cooler lined in crystal, large enough for two men to bathe in. There are many pieces that belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and splendid vases from India, China and Burmah. There is a teacup owned by Charles XII, and a solid golden peacock, whose tail is covered with splendid gems, which was made for George III., and represents a value of $40,000. The walls of these treasure chambers are hung with precious arms, flashing in rubies, diamonds and pearls. It is to be presumed that all this is family property, attached to the wearer of the English crown, but not a personal possession.—Ex.

Bullet Proof Shirts.

Sporting men and detectives are now wearing the steel shirt, and considering that it is light, flexible, bullet and knife proof, we should suppose that it might come into use in the army. A representative of a New York journal had an interview with the proprietor of a steel shirt to this effect:

The gambler led the way into a private room. There, lying on the table was the defence against lead and steel. The gambler picked it up, its steel links rattling musically against each other as he allowed the links to softly slip through his hands. A careful examination showed each link to be as fine as the head of an ordinary pin. The whole shirt was flexible, and could almost be concealed in one hand. Each link was welded to the next one and all were composed of the finest steel.

"You see," said the gambler, going to a drawer and extracting a garment, "this is a chamois skin vest made to go next to the skin. Over this the armor is worn and then your ordinary garments are placed above. It doesn't impede a man's motions in the slightest and the links are so fine that no rattling can be heard, notwithstanding the motions made by the body. It cost me $250 and it is worth every cent I paid."

Further investigation showed that the armor was serviceable. The gambler spreading the article on the table, took a long dirk from a drawer, and raising the knife to the height of his arm, brought it down with all his force on the tiny links. The point of the knife snapped off cleanly, and a minute examination of the shirt could not discover a single dent. The rosewood table bore just a scratch, evidently owing to a movement of the shirt when struck.

In view of the improved methods of killing men which have come in vogue of late years, the man who can furnish a cheap steel bullet proof shirt, will become as valuable a citizen as the inventor of the Gatling gun. Should such a shirt be invented, men, instead of shooting at each other would have to club their muskets.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Turkish Government has sent a new note to the British Government demanding that it fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt.

An immense petition was presented to the Mayor of Sheffield yesterday, requesting him to call a public meeting to protest against the McKinley tariff bill.

The Rev. Sam Small appears to be a man who can turn his hand to almost any circumstance. Not long ago it was announced that he was about to become an Episcopalian; later he accepted the presidency of a Methodist college in Utah, and now he wants to run for the Georgia legislature. Nothing could shake Sam except his name.

Captain Richardson, of the Sanfranciscan is full of praise of the affability of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their honeymoon voyage. The Duke said the Canadians were a fine loyal people, and was glad to see such evidence of their loyalty to the Queen and to the Mother Land. Some people think he was why could they not have been as fine and loyal to their mother.

NELSON ISLAND QUARRY.

A Case in the U. S. Courts Growing out of the Formation of the Company.

A case of local interest comes up at this week's session of the Superior Court held at Seattle. Peter Fothouse and Charles Fagan have filed a complaint against R. L. Fox in a suit for $3000 damages for non-performance of contract. The complaint alleges that the defendant had a contract to purchase for $5000, 300 acres of land on Nelson Island, British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, fronting on Malaspina Straits, upon which is now located the Nelson Island Granite Company's quarry. While this contract was in force, the defendant went into a parol contract with the plaintiffs to form a corporation to open and operate the quarry, with a capital stock of ten shares of $1500 each. The plaintiffs, for their knowledge of the business, were to have two shares, and the defendant two shares. The remaining six shares were to be sold for $9000, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the land and plant. The plaintiffs allege that they secured the subscriptions to the remaining six shares of stock, and went to Chicago on business connected with the corporation at an expense of $300. The defendant afterward sold a two-thirds interest in the contract to purchase the land for over $5000, and retained the other third himself. The plaintiffs sue for the value of the two shares they were to receive in accordance with the alleged contract.

MR. SUMMERFIELD TALKS.

He Says the Water Works System is Self-Supporting.

Mr. Peter Summerfield, the city water commissioner, was met this morning by a TIMES reporter and asked if it was true that there are no funds on hand to complete the filter beds.

"The auditor's report says so," replied the commissioner.

"But it has been generally understood that the water works system is self-supporting?"

"So it is," replied Mr. Summerfield, "and it carries a heavy load besides. To show you that the revenue of the water works is in excess of the expenditure, I have to refer you to the annual reports for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, when it will be seen that the accounts of the water works are as follows:

	REVENUE.	EXPEN.
1887	$37,270.34	
Interest		$15,225.00
Sinking Fund		6,000.00
Maintenance		10,226.45
		$31,451.45
1888	$37,703.10	
Interest		$15,650.00
Sinking Fund		6,000.00
Maintenance		18,449.35
		$39,249.35
1889	$42,064.34	
Interest		$15,150.00
Sinking Fund		3,550.00
Maintenance		10,000.00
		$34,667.34

"This shows that the earnings of the system in excess of expenditures during the past three years has been $12,515.13."

"What about the live leeches and other reptiles which are occasionally found in the water coming from the pipes, and the suggestion of 'Consumer' in yesterday's TIMES, that you evolve a plan to make the supply more pure?"

"In reference to that I can only say that the finding of these things in the water does not prove that they came from Elk Lake. They might be found in the water were the best possible filter beds made, as they have been accumulating and breeding in the many dead-ends that were formerly in the system, but which have been nearly all taken out now. There are a few left however, and in them the creatures breed. When the objectionable ends are all taken out and a perfect system of circulation made, the trouble will cease. In reference to filter beds I can show you the plans of proposed ones, and if a by-law is placed before the ratepayers to have them put in I can have the specifications ready at once. The making of new filter beds, together with the building of the canal to Elk Lake from the head of the pipes would ensure a better supply, and the water would certainly be cleaner. At present, though, all the water flows through a wire mesh packed with charcoal, and it would be impossible for any creatures the size described by 'Consumer' to get into the pipes through it. Whenever the city is ready a new filter bed can be put in. It rests entirely with the ratepayers."

THE UNIVERSITY.

City Hall.

In response to the invitation of the Mayor a number of gentlemen interested in the cause of education, assembled at the city hall at 8 p.m. to consider the question of a British Columbia university, which was given a start by the passage of an Act at the late session of the legislature. Among those present were Mayor Grant, Rev. A. Beanslands, Bishop Cridge, Reverend P. McF. Macleod, Reverend Archdeacon A. Scriven, Rev. J. Wastie-Green, ex-Mayor Fell, Mr. Chas. Hayward, J. F. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, Rev. Mr. Moffat, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Dr. Hannington, W. J. Dowler, Dr. Milne, J. N. Muir, S. M. Leet, and many others.

Secretary Helmcken read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

On motion Mayor Grant was asked to take the chair, which he did thanking those present for the honor. He at once stated that the object of the present meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed some time back to deal with the matter of the establishment of a university. The great good of such an institution was briefly mentioned, and it was pointed out that strenuous efforts had been made by several gentlemen along the Mainland to attain same object. The history of the labors already done were reviewed, and the fact mentioned that but eleven days remained in which to register as a committee to be recognized by the Government. He would ask the chairman of the committee appointed, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, to read the report, which he moved be received and considered seriatim. Carried.

The consideration of clause the first developed a question as to whether any person who was not a graduate of some British University could become a member of the first corporation. It seemed from the tone of the meeting that it was necessary that they be such graduates.

Mr. Yates said that it was the opinion of the legal gentlemen interested that the act was to be interpreted as so meaning.

Rev. Macleod said it was not so interpreted in the Provincial Secretary's office.

The other clauses were taken up and considered, and at the time of going to press the meeting was still in session.

Hospital Sunday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital begs to acknowledge with many thanks the following hospital Sunday collections:

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal)	$177 50
St. John's Church (Episcopal)	50 00
Total	$227 50

A Fine Horse.

A stallion known as the "Oregon Wonder" came over by the City of Kingston last night, and will be on exhibition here. The animal is remarkable for its size and the length of his tail and mane, both of which sweep the ground. Its owner, Mr. W. A. Rutherford, came with the horse, and says that in addition to the animal's beauty, it performs a number of tricks, and is as gentle as a lamb.

Groceries for Nelson.

To-night the City of Kingston will take twenty tons of groceries shipped by Simon Leiser for Nelson. The freight will be taken from the steamer at Tacoma, shipped over the N.P.R.R. to Kootenai, Idaho, and then by boat to Nelson. The enterprise of local shippers in placing goods at such out-of-the-way places is only exceeded by the stupidity of the Government which allows a section of the country like the district around Nelson to be without proper means of communication.

Alaskan Mines.

A letter from Juneau, Alaska, states that Captain James Carroll and those interested with him in the Basin will expend several thousand dollars during the summer in developing their properties. The work thus far done is revealing some excellent quartz, which inspires the many property owners in the Basin with renewed faith, and it is hoped will incite them to renewed efforts in the direction of a speedy development of the same. The Basin placers thus far yielded a large amount of gold, and their can be no cause why the quartz should not do the same.

Teachers' Examinations.

To-day candidates are examined on the all-important subjects of spelling and mental arithmetic. Whoso falleth to make 40 per cent in either of these papers shall not get a certificate, though he shine like a star in the other subjects of examination. Many teachers consider this the height of absurdity. One may be able to spell correctly all the polysyllabic words in Webster and yet be unable to write a creditable piece of composition, while the ability to solve problems mentally must be considered merely as an attribute, which does not necessarily imply the possession of great mental powers. More candidates are plucked on these two contemptible subjects than on any other.

Boiled to Death.

Advices from Alaska state that Mr. George Buchner, of the Juneau firm of Buchner & Gray, met with a horrible accident on June 27. He had started to ascend a short flight of steps leading from the main floor of his house to the platform by the side of the boiler, filled with boiling water. He had ascended to the third step, which being wet, his foot slipped and he started to fall. He grabbed the side of the steps with his right hand to save himself, but the weight of his body swung him around, and breaking loose his hold he fell, striking his head on the malt tank and from there fell backwards into the receiving vat. He died the next day in the greatest agony.

A Mystery.

The skeleton of a woman has been discovered under the cinders at the old Bellingham mill. There is a legend that long ago, before the building of the mill, a man and his wife, people of refinement and apparently of good antecedents, lived near by in a cabin. They made no friends and whence they came and whither they were going nobody knew. One morning the man took the boat at Whatcom for Port Townsend and never returned. It was noticed afterward that the furniture of the cabin had not been disturbed, and yet the woman was not there, neither had she accompanied the old man away. It was therefore inferred that he had put her away, as passers by had heard them quarreling. It was gossip at the time among the miners that he was a murderer who had been pardoned out of the Moyamensing state prison, and whose wife had remained true to him, and joined him after his release. Perhaps after 20 years these bones are a solution of the mystery.

The Little Broken Stone.

A very casual survey of the quantity of broken stone which peacefully reposes on the broad surface of our streets suggests that as a location for a riot, Victoria offers superior advantages. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," says the proverb, and by the same token, it might be said, out of the fullness of a rock-breaking machine, the little broken stone lieth on Victoria's streets, as numerous as the sands on the sea shore. Go where you will, the little broken stone prevails. Is there a depression of the street at the point where you leave the sidewalk, there lieth a pile of little broken stones. Passing out on Douglas street, barring an interval between Yates and Pandora, the little broken stone glittereth in the sun, while the route of vehicles is marked down the centre of the drive like a trail in the desert. All this may be unavoidable, but whether or not it is altogether too much of a good thing. It is hard times, very hard times, indeed, when teams cannot pass each other without one or perhaps both, getting swamped in a mass of broken slime. The country roads just now are preferable for driving over to any within city limits.

What Say They?

In popularity increasing. In reliability the standard. In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it.

CLOVER VALLEY.

The Crops in Surrey—A Beautiful Harvest in Sight.

"Joaquin" writes us from Clover Valley to the effect that the farmers are looking cheerful by reason of the bountiful crops that are promised. "The hay crop," he says, "promises to be an unusually heavy one, while the valley like a garden is perfumed with roses. Those who wish to see good land should pay Surrey a visit. Of other improvements our correspondent mentions a saw mill lately erected, a feature very much needed. Another feature which is going to prove of immense benefit to farmers is the Westminster Southern Railway, which will make the market of Westminster easy of access and correspondingly stimulate the cultivation of farm produce. The trouble hitherto has been that in attempting to get to market one was liable to get drowned or hopelessly stuck in the mud. "Had the Government," says our correspondent, "taken a little more interest in the welfare of the farming population south of the Fraser the country would have developed more rapidly." This seems to be the general complaint all along the line, and on the whole one may well ask where the money has all gone to which for two years past has been appropriated ostensibly for the building of roads and bridges.

HE GOT TWO MONTHS.

Quincy who Assaulted a Little Girl Gets his Deserts.

In the city police court this morning the case of E. Quincy, on remand from yesterday, charged with assaulting a little girl, was up and after the evidence of the girl's little sister, Mr. Walls put in a plea of good character for the defence. His Honor in summing up the case said: The evidence of the girls goes to show that the man came in contact with the children and followed them quite a distance talking to the eldest of the three. This he had no business to do as he was not acquainted with them. The evidence also shows that he took the girl by the hand and tickled her, consequently making himself liable to be prosecuted for assault. The public must be protected from such men and if he was let off with a fine it would encourage him to do the thing again and he would accordingly be convicted to two months in the common jail at hard labor.

Gold From Texada.

Mr. Miller, the owner of the Golden Slipper, sent eight ounces of gold to Vancouver last week which he had panned from his claim. The value of the gold is said to be over two hundred dollars, and it was gathered in the course of four weeks.

Applying for a Charter.

The preliminary arrangements for the formation of a tinsmith union have been gone through, and the new union has sent an application to the International Union for a charter. The tinsmiths are very strong in Victoria and will make quite an acquisition to the Trades Assembly.

P. O. Improvements.

Inspector Fletcher, of the Postoffice Department, has been at Nanaimo for the past few days making arrangements for the improvement of the postoffice at that city. Boxes will be erected in different parts of the town which will be a great convenience to citizens as the Black Diamond city is noted for the large space it occupies.

Death's Hand.

Chas. Bunting, who for the last 13 years has held the position of head landing waiter of H.M. Customs, at Esquimalt, died at that place at 5:30 Monday afternoon from cholera morbus. The deceased was one of the early settlers of Victoria, where he lived and was engaged in business until he received the appointment which he has held with honor at Esquimalt. He was 62 years of age, a native of St. Johns, N.B., and leaves a widow and a large family.

A New Sect.

Another new sect, who call themselves the Catholic Apostolic Church, has sprung into existence in San Francisco. Their creed is that it is the duty of the members of their church to prepare the world for the approaching second coming of the Lord. They believe also that the world is divided into four classes, apostles, prophets, evangelists and pastors. The former two classes they assert were only extant in the past, but have been revived in the persons of the members of their church. The Jews and Greeks they revile, the former for their wickedness in instigating the crucifiction of Christ and the latter for their arrogance, idolatry and pride in worldly intellectual attainments.

K. of P. Demonstration.

The Knights of Pythias of British Columbia will assemble in Nanaimo on Thursday to take part in the demonstration under the auspices of Nanaimo lodge No. 4. Excursions will be made from Comox, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, and contingents of knights are expected from each of these centres. The visitors will be received by the reception committee and entertained at the Institute hall, from which point the grand parade headed by the Nanaimo brass band, will start on the parade through the city and then to the Green, Nanaimo's principal picnic ground. Here sports and dancing will be indulged in. No doubt a number of the members of the Victoria lodge will attend.

Nelson Notes.

NELSON, July 9.—On the morning of the 8th inst. Judge Spinks held court in Nelson, and Brady got 18 months' hard labor for stabbing German. In the evening he made an attempt to escape, breaking away from the door of the Recorder's building. Falling over some lumber just outside he was delayed in his departure. Mr. Giffin followed to see him off, and fired a signal with his revolver, upon which Mr. Brady wisely consented to return.

At a meeting held here last night, the people consented to a proposition that the whole of the $5,000 grant be expended on a roadway up Toad Mountain.

The road up the mountain at the Warm Springs camp is already commenced, and the construction of these two most important public works is a great encouragement to the people.

The steamer Galena was in trouble yesterday, getting partly disabled by a snag. She has been docktored, however.

Judge Ward Spinks will hold a county court in Nelson early in August. The establishment of regular courts there will be a great boon to the people in this district, as the repeal of the Small Debts Act has rendered them practically helpless in the matter of recovery of small debts, of which a number have accumulated.

Becoming Metropolitan.

Port Crescent is just becoming metropolitan. The latest proof of this is the fact that one A. G. Carlson, a bartender there has skipped with $700 of his employers cash. A bank defalcation and Port Crescent will be a city.

A Mighty Huntress.

It is stated that Miss McLean, of Mud Bay, has the reputation of being a great huntress. During the last few years she has killed no less that fifteen cougars, twenty bears, ten dingwalls, and and fifteen wild cats. She is a dead shot, and can hit a small glass ball with a 22 caliber bullet at 200 yards.

A Long Tramp.

An old man, who tramped all the way from Halifax, reached Winnipeg a couple of days ago. He said he was 60 years old and had set out on the 1st of April for British Columbia. He followed the railway from Halifax and it took him a little over three months to get to Winnipeg, a distance of 2187 miles. He begged his food and shelter along the road and managed to steal two or three short rides on freight trains. He had been a fisherman all his life on the Atlantic coast and is coming to British Columbia to follow the same vocation.

Former Winnipeg Journalist Dead.

The death of William H. Nagle, a person well known in Winnipeg during the boom days, occurred at Denver, Col., recently. About 1877 he made a trip across the plains for the benefit of his health, afterwards returning to his native place, Ottawa, where he entered upon the publication of the Herald. He afterwards went back to Winnipeg and started the original Evening Sun, which in the palmy days of '81 he sold out to some ambitious journalists. He remained there for some time, but finally drifted to Denver in 1888, where he was employed on the Evening Star. Being broken in health, Mr. Nagle hoped to recuperate, but the dire disease consumption had too strong a hold on him. He was in the fortieth year of his age.

Alaska News.

May Hart, a woman of commerce, attempted to commit suicide at Juneau on the 30th, but was rescued before the poison could take effect. She had only recently been divorced from her husband, to whom she tried to become reconciled.

Governor Knapp has appointed Louis L. Williams (Democrat), of Juneau, and Edward De Groff, (Republican), of Sitka, as commissioners to represent Alaska in the Columbian exposition.

The canneries at Chilcat are not doing much so far this season. They only offer five cents for salmon, and Indians refuse to fish at that figure. The canneries also refuse to allow white men to fish on a lay. There are quite a number of idle men in that vicinity.

The steamer Elder got aground in Whitestone Narrows, fourteen miles from Sitka, and Captain Hunter asked the gunboat Pinta to come to her assistance. Three hours after leaving Sitka the war vessel had pulled of the distressed mail steamer into deep water.

Snap, a Legend of the Lone Mountains.

A delightful story for boys is one written by Mr. Phillips-Wolley, an English barrister and who is now a resident of our city, and is likely to become a prominent citizen, which is called "Snap, a Legend of the Lone Mountain." "Snap," otherwise Harold Hales, is always getting into trouble at school for his pranks, but he is an acknowledged hero of the cricket-field, and even the masters like him. But his last feat is too much. As a ghost in a surplice he frightens the ladies of the schoolhouse, and he is advised to leave school. Misfortune falls on his two dearest friends, and the three boys go forth to the Far West to seek their fortunes. Frank and Towser have answered an advertisement, and have paid a premium to be instructed in the mysteries of cattle ranching by Mr. Brown, of Kansas. They of course lose their £300, learn nothing and are nearly starved, while Snap falls on his feet, and soon gets his friends to join him. Snap's first adventures, his fight with the Yankee, his hunt after the madman and rescue of the little girl, his experiences in learning his trade as a cowboy, are all charmingly told; and when Mr. Nares, his boss, gives up the ranch and goes to England, Snap and his friends go forth to seek a fresh camping ground, and meet with wonderful adventures. The Indians are on the warpath, and but for the protection of the Great Bird which guards the mountain top Snap's party would all be scalped. Only once does Mr. Phillips-Wolley draw the long bow, and that is when he introduces this great bird and all the adventures belonging thereunto. A German professor has discovered the secret of steering a balloon, but not soon enough to prevent his own balloon from pitching him out and smashing him on the top of Snap's high mountain. How the party with bitter pain and trouble climbed up to that balloon, how they made use of it, how Snap sacrificed himself for the benefit of his friends, and how all came home happily to England at last, must be read to be thoroughly enjoyed, in the book itself. It is full of good scenes. The last climb round the corner and up the chimney, which almost costs poor little Towser his reason, the journey through the burnt forest and the storm which overtakes them there, the scenes among the Indians, are admirable each in its way, and there cannot be a boy in England who would not enjoy reading them. The illustrations are quite as good. "In the Chimney" and "On the Base of the Cliff" could scarcely be better imagined or executed. Professors in Berlin who have property to leave worth £10,000 a year must be rare, but Mr. Phillips-Wolley knows well that cattle ranching nowadays does not make men rich, and it was absolutely necessary to buy back Mrs. Winslow's estate.

A return baseball match between James Bay nine and Nanaimo will take place next Saturday on the Nanaimo cricket ground.

HISTORIC CORKSCREW.

The Celebrated Winding Stairs Are Gone—How They Were Named.

The celebrated and now historic "corkscrew" at the city hall is no more. To-day it was torn down by those pioneers of progress, Messrs. Elford & Smith, who are making such great improvements in the building.

To the old-timer the term "corkscrew is easily intelligible, but for new comers a note of explanation should be made. The "corkscrew" was a pair of winding stairs which led from the city offices on the ground floor to the council chamber above, and it was in the past mainly used by the mayor and aldermen in getting to and leaving their seats on meeting nights. The main entrance to the chambers, used by the general public which sometimes gathers to hear the wisdom of the city solons, is at the western end of the chambers, and being unhandy of access was never used by the aldermen.

The "corkscrew" first came prominently before the public during the mayoralty of Mr. James Fell. At that time the aldermen were not in harmony with either themselves or the mayor, and very often when debates became heated and some obnoxious vote to the minority was in danger of passing, the watchword of "corkscrew" would be given by the oppositionists, and a dive down the winding stairs would be made, and the quorum broken, thus blocking for that meeting all work, and thus the term of "corkscrew" began to be known.

Even the burly ex-Mayor, Mr. Fell, often availed himself of the "corkscrew" and when the board of aldermen were too unruly, or would not submit to his dictation, he, too, with all becoming gravity, would descend the corkscrew and march away into the silent night, leaving the board decapitated—without a head, at least.

But the corkscrew is gone now, and the place where it once was will know it no more. A grand arched entrance is to be made from the main landing to the new addition to the council chambers, and if ever a board troubled with bickerings meets there again, some other cry than "corkscrew" will have to be raised.

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

From the DAILY TIMES, July 14.]

An agitation for a fire alarm service is being made in Nanaimo.

The Calgary Tribune advertises a horse with "three white hind legs."

The steamer Islander was docked this morning and will be thoroughly cleaned.

W. A. Russell was among the passengers per Islander from Vancouver last night.

J. S. Yates, W. J. Taylor and B. Gordon returned from Vancouver last night.

Mr. A. Robertson, B. A., principal of the Vancouver public schools, is at the Oriental.

S. T. Tingley and Mrs. Tingley were passengers to Victoria by the Islander last night.

The amount awarded to Messrs. Sinclair & Tappan by the arbitration court is in the neighborhood of $40,000.

The first consignment of new hay was brought down from Westminster by the Yosemite on Saturday for Messrs. Brackman & Ker.

The Horticultural and Agricultural Society of Nanaimo, will hold their first annual show during the latter part of September next.

There is a scarcity of laboring men and loggers for the camps. Some of the foremen are now in town and unable to engage the help they want.

Among the passengers to 'Frisco by yesterday's boat was Mr. H. Kessler, superintendent of the A. L. W., who goes south for a visit. His family will return with him.

Inspector of Ports Young, and Collector Clute returned on Saturday evening from a trip to Port Townsend, Tacoma and Portland in connection with the transmission of Canadian freight in bond through the United States.

Four fine pedigreed horses arrived over by the Islander last evening for local gentlemen who intend to use them as roadsters. They were bought in Montreal by D. B. Gordon the well known veterinary surgeon and a brother of B. Gordon of this city.

An application was made in the Supreme Court to-day to have the receiver of the estate of Hip Lung & Co., discharged. The application was denied, the Chief Justice deeming it safest to leave the estate in Mr. Monteith's charge for the present.

The wrecking steamer Whitlaw came in from the Barnard Castle wreck yesterday afternoon with a load of old iron. Some of the pieces were of very large size and correspondingly hard to handle, but the steam derrick of the Whitlaw laid them carefully on the wharf.

The salmon run in the Fraser has fallen off very considerably during the last few days, reducing the catch so greatly that lately it had dwindled down to about fifteen fish to a boat. The fishermen, however, are not discouraged, but are quietly waiting for the time when the big run will set in.

A set of engines for a little steamer for T. W. Patterson & Co., are being built at Spratt & Gray's. The same will be sent forward as soon as complete and placed in the hull, which is now ready for them at the Steamous. The boat is to be used by Mr. Patterson in connection with the construction of the Shuswap & Okanagan R. R.

Rev. Frank I. Davidson, who was recently visiting for a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. C. P. Brown, Winnipeg, died Tuesday morning at the family residence, Neepawa. He had been stationed at Tacoma for a short time. The reverend gentleman had not been in robust health for a number of years, and he was completely prostrated by a case of "la grippe" which speedily turned to consumption.

The docking of the ship Queen Victoria, under the direction of Mr. E. Kermode, of the Star ship yard, has been mentioned as one of the best jobs of the kind done for some time. The ship was floated on the blocks and the shores put in position without stopping the pumps once, which is considered a fine bit of work, as in most instances it is necessary to keep the pumps goal to even let in more water to enable the vessel to be floated that she can be rested fairly.

From the DAILY TIMES, July 15.]

Mrs. and Miss Waite and Mrs. H. Kent and son left on the Yosemite this morning to spend a few weeks at Hastings.

C. W. Busk, C. E., has returned from Nelson.

W. P. Sayward has returned from the Sound.

The Chilliwhack agricultural fair will be held on September 18th and 19th.

It is reported that several of the Amphion's men have deserted while on leave yesterday.

The new mill machinery for McIntyre & Hewitt, of Cowichan, will go up by the Rainbow to-morrow morning.

The number of steamers of all sizes and descriptions on the Fraser river is continually becoming larger and larger.

Mrs. A. W. Ross, wife of the member for Lisgar, has returned to Vancouver, after a visit of a week to friends in Victoria.

Three hundred sacks of oat hulls were shipped to Portland last night per the City of Kingston. They will be used to pack eggs in.

One of the Westminster police force will appear before the police magistrate in the morning for splitting a young man's head open with his baton.

The Indians are bringing in large quantities of blackberries from the woods. Owing to the excessive dampness this year the crop of these berries is enormous.

Capt. Carroll, commander of the steamer Queen, hired the Nanaimo opera house on Saturday evening and extended an invitation, which was promptly accepted, to the 200 passengers on board to an evening dance.

News reached Nanaimo to-day by one of our well-known residents who has been on a visit to Comox that the crops have been badly beaten down in many places by rain, and destroyed. Large quantities of hay are also lying on the ground badly saturated and unless sunshine intervenes will become a total loss.

The longshoremen at Tacoma are looking forward to the arrival of the American ship Henry Fielding with a cargo of tea from China. The Fielding is expected to arrive there the latter part of this week, and her appearance will be hailed with delight, as she will be the forerunner of many vessels now en route to Puget Sound from different parts of the world. Her cargo will fill 30 freight cars which will be sent east on passenger time.

From the DAILY TIMES, July 16.]

The teachers examinations were concluded yesterday.

Indian Superintendent Vowell and Inspector McRae left this morning for Kamloops.

The Rainbow sailed for the logging camps this morning well loaded with a general cargo.

The steamer Vancouver arrived from the Mainland last night to take up a scow load of bricks.

F. X. Martin, of Vancouver, has been appointed to a position in the New Westminster registry office.

Among the Rithet's passengers to Westminster this morning were the Misses Homers, of that city.

Mrs. R. Lyons, of Chicago, sister to Mrs. A. Phillips of this city, and formerly a resident here, returned last evening. She will remain in Victoria for some time.

Geo. Riley, of the S. & O. R. Co., returned from Okanagan last night. He says the crops look magnificent and promise one of the largest yields ever known in the valley.

It has been officially announced that the Chilliwhack fair will take place on the 18th and 19th of September next. An extra effort is to be made to make the event the best yet.

The additional street cars for the electric railroad are at Tacoma, but none of the local boats can bring them over. It is likely that a special boat will be sent for them.

Police Officer Anderson, of New Westminster, has got himself into a row by using his club too freely on a citizen named Mountain, who got into a slight difficulty with a Chinaman and objected to be arrested.

A resident of Port Townsend, Mr. T. J. Nolton, had a rough experience on Monday. He went out for a row in an open boat, and got carried to Whidby Island by the wind and tide. It was feared he had been drowned but he turned up all safe, after nearly ten hours voyaging in his frail bark.

A practical school of cookery, which will be presided over by Miss Agnes McAdam, an associate of the first class of the West End Training School of Glasgow, will be opened in Philharmonic Hall in the course of a few weeks. The object aimed at will be to give a practical training in household cookery, etc. Five dollars for a course of twelve lessons will be the tuition fee. The trustees are Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Jenns and Mrs. Macleod, Messrs. Walter Walker and C. W. R. Thomson.

Laid to Rest.

To-day the funeral of the late C. E. Bunting, of Esquimalt, took place. The ceremony was largely attended by friends of the deceased, among whom were several from the Custom House. Rev. Mr. Ellison, of the Esquimalt Church officiated, and the beautiful service for the dead was rendered more touching from the fact that a large family is left to mourn the loss of a kind father and husband. The pall-bearers were: Messrs E. B. Marvin, Collector A. R. Milne, Wm. Newbury, James Fell, and Simeon Duck.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humours of the constitution; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

HUNDREDS DESTROYED.

THE SUBURBS OF ST. PAUL CUT UP BY A CYCLONE.

The Rival Cities Escape but Their Suburbs Suffer Badly—Some Fine Stock Yards Completely Demolished and Their Contents Slaughtered by the Winds.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Minneapolis and St. Paul, almost by a miracle, escaped the severe effects of a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. A funnel formed four miles northwest of Minneapolis, and first went to the ground, but only for a moment, near the Twin city stock yards. No serious damage is reported, and from there it rebounded and came to the ground five miles further east and rebounded again, and struck in the vicinity of Kohlman Lake, seven miles from St. Paul, with an intensity that was terrific. At this time the top of the funnel as seen from the high buildings in this city seemed fully two miles in circumference. At Kohlman lake six people are dead, five missing and nine wounded. At Little Canada, also near St. Paul, there are some lives lost, but how many is not known. The cyclone cut a swath 200 yards wide, levelling everything before it. The damage to property is great, but not yet estimated. Large trees were broken like straws and carried hundreds of yards, and six houses were blown bodily into the lake. All the inmates of one house were killed, and hundreds of heads of stock were destroyed. Some very valuable stock farms lay in the path of the storm. Later advices indicate that at least 20 persons were killed at Kohlman Lake and perhaps as many more at Little Canada. It is reported that 25 lives have been lost at Colman's Lake, 20 to 30 at Little Canada, and 20 at Joanna Lake by the cyclone. The damage to property is also extensive. The news was brought by passengers arriving by the train from the region affected. They say no news was obtainable from White Bear Lake, where there are many excursionists. If the cyclone reached that point it must have caused great loss of life there.

The Journal's Redwing special says: It is now quite probable that there are yet 50 or 60 people missing in addition to the list identified. It is thought that all these are in the wreck which lies off the point near Lake City. The undertaking establishments are crowded with friends and several cases of prostration have occurred. Business is completely at a standstill. John Terkin and wife and five children, comprising the entire family, are among the dead. It is reported this morning that Redmen is drowned together with the entire family. They went down wrapped in each others arms and were picked up last night floating together in the embrace of death. The scenes at the morgue are simply indescribable.

THE CHINA STEAMERS.

The Pacific Mail Liners Will Call at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Manager Johnson, of the Pacific Mail line, said to-day that hereafter all steamers bound to and from China and Japan would stop at Victoria, B. C. It is thought by agents of the American line that a good proportion of the British trade can be secured by making Victoria a way station.

The Canadian Pacific is expected to extend its incoming and out-going lines so as to include San Francisco. It follows that freights will materially be reduced and that, in consequence, business between China and Japan and the United States will receive an impetus.

BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Correspondence Between U. S. and British Governments—Secty. Blaine's Dilemma.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The correspondence between the State Department and the British Foreign Office in regard to the Behring Sea question, opened in January last, with a long and carefully drawn note from Mr. Blaine to the British minister setting out the ancient and recognized claims of Russia to the exclusive rights and benefits of the fur seal fishing in Behring sea and the acquisitions of these rights and benefits in the eastern part of that sea by the United States under a treaty for secession to this country of Russian possessions in North America. This introductory note is followed after an interval of some two months by one from Sir Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine. Its contents show the personal conferences succeeding the State Department note of January had resulted in an agreement to shelve all questions of legal right for the time being, pending an attempt to reach a full and final settlement by means of an international convention under proposed legislation. British sealing vessels were at once to be prohibited from entering Behring sea at all during the migratory movement of the fur seal in and out of the sea. A mixed commission of American, British and Russian experts was to be constituted without delay to take into review the provisions of the convention and report what modifications and additions were necessary to the permanent execution of the true intention and objects of the convention. The deliberation upon this note was prolonged, since a reply to it was not made until after the inadvertent publication of Treasury orders to the Rush and Corwin, after which time the Secretary of State formally advised the British Minister that his proposal for an international convention had been the subject of careful and amicable consideration and has been found inadmissible. The rejection of an international convention appears to have been taken by the British Government as a notice of a reversion by the Government of the United States to its original claim of legal right of exclusive jurisdiction over sea roaming in the American parts of Behring sea, and Salisbury accordingly replied to Mr. Blaine's note of the preceding January in a long dispatch to the British Minister at Washington, whereof a copy was duly furnished to the Department of State. To the implication of Lord Salisbury that he had ignored and reversed the historic position of the United States as expounded and successfully maintained against Russia by John Quincey Adams, the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, replied with force and feeling in a long note to the British Minister at the beginning of the present month. It is this note which the committee on foreign affairs is chiefly desirous to get before the country. It will, it is said, enable the British people to judge for themselves how little the Government of the United States is open to the charge of discourtesy in the measure heretofore taken to supress the destructive raids of Canadian poachers upon American seals. The Secretary of State uses some warmth of expression in repelling that part of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, which Mr. Blaine seems to have accepted as having somewhat of a personal application to himself, but the part of most popular interest is that wherein Mr. Blaine combats Lord Salisbury's pretension that the United States in 1822 held the same position now occupied by Great Britain. He shows by the record of what Russia claimed by the famous Ukase of 1821 was a right to treat the Pacific Ocean itself as a shut sea all the way across from the Asiatic to the American coast, and from the frozen ocean south to the 51st degree of north latitude. All that Secretary of State Adams resisted, was the attempt to treat a large area of what was distinctly known as the great ocean as a private sea, and the attempt to move the Russian-American boundary down from the 55th to the 51st degree of latitude.

BLAKE'S CLOSE CALL.

The Boiler of a Steam Yacht Explodes—Narrow Escape.

MONTREAL, July 9.—A tourist party composed of Hon. Samuel Blake, Toronto; Geo. T. Brown, insurance agent, and Edward Cronin, both of London, arrived to-day after escaping from a serious accident. The party left Toronto on Monday in a steam yacht for Murray Bay, where they intended spending the summer, and experienced very heavy weather. Opposite Gananoque yesterday the boiler exploded and the yacht took fire. The party was rescued by a tug attracted by the sound of the explosion, when all were distinctly visible. Mr. Blake only, was slightly burned.

BURNING MOUNTAINS.

Alaska Volcanoes in Active Operation—A Beacon Light.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 12.—The report that Mount Bogoslov, Alaska, is in a state of eruption is verified by the officers and passengers on the steamer Arago. The steamer left Ounalaska July 3, and at that time huge volumes of steam and smoke could be seen issuing from the volcano, while at night a pillar of fire thousands of feet in height was discernible for miles.

Bogoslov is on Oumnak Island, and according to Indian tradition rose from the sea in 1796. Government surveyors give the height of the mountain at 1,169 feet, but recent surveys show that the mountain peak is but 884 feet above the water line. The volcano first began to emit fire and smoke about two months ago, the eruption following a violent earthquake. Bogoslov has been in a state of activity ever since, and Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute, now at Ounalaska, so it is said by those on the Arago, has personally visited the island on which the volcano is situated and made an investigation.

Ounalaska is about forty miles distant from the volcano, and Oumnak Island is nearly twelve miles from the nearest point of Ounalaska Island, and snow on the mountains in the neighborhood has been turned gray by ashes. In walking through the grass a pedestrian gets covered with ashes believed to come from the volcano. As the island upon which the volcano is situated is uninhabited, no damage will result. The sight is a grand one, and mariners hope that the activity will continue, as it serves as a lighthouse in guiding vessels through Oumnak pass. Mount Shishaldin, on Analgo Island, was beginning to show signs of approaching activity when the Arago sailed. Steam and smoke have been seen to issue from the center, and fire and lava are daily expected to be seen issuing from the mouth. Shisnaldin is 5,952 feet in height and rises gradually to the summit. It is perpetually covered with snow, and with the peak can be seen at sea for a distance of ninety miles. If this volcano should become active the sight would be one of unequalled grandeur, and the eruption would be a fine subject for scientific investigations.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Charges Against Herchmer—British Columbia Timber Limits.

OTTAWA, July 14.—John White, comptroller of the mounted police, has left for River du Loup to see the Premier, and will afterwards proceed to Manitoba and the Northwest, where it is understood he will investigate the charges preferred against Herchmer, the commander of the police. It will be remembered that Davin and others have in the press during the last two sessions of Parliament preferred charges against Herchmer. Sir John promised to get a departmental commission to enquire into it, and White was appointed to do so.

Tenders were opened to-day at the Interior Department for timber limits in British Columbia. There were some forty in all. A Winnipeg gentleman wired on Saturday that he had forwarded a tender, but as it will not arrive till to-morrow it will be too late.

THE SEASON'S TRAVEL.

The Large Number of People Who Daily Visit Victoria.

The prediction made last winter that the number of tourists who would visit Victoria this season would be much larger than ever before, is being realized. All the principal hotels have been kept busy during the last month, and the number registering is increasing every day. The Driard is perhaps, on account of its being so well known, the principal place besieged by single tourists, while the Clarence catches most of the excursion parties. The other hotels of course get their full share, and if travel continues to increase it will be all that they can comfortably accommodate before the season is over. Forty-seven names were placed on the Driard register yesterday, which is almost an every day occurrence, but of course some of the parties only stay for one day. Besides the large number at the hotels there are a great many visitors to private residents of the city at present, and all of them, with the exception of the regulation kickers, are a unit in their opinion of Victoria as a summer resort, and are high in their praise of the cities surrounding and the roads which lead into the suburbs.

PARNELL AND BALFOUR.

Some Plain Talk to the Irish Secretary Which he Will Consider.

LONDON, July 11.—Parnell, in Commons this evening, made the closing speech in the debate on the vote for Balfour's salary as chief secretary for Ireland. After remarking that he was anxious that the £23,000,000 proposed under the land purchase bill should be used to the best advantage, Parnell suggested the constabulary be employed in obtaining returns from Munster and Connaught showing the rents paid respectively by occupying and non-occupying tenants. If that course was taken Balfour would find the problem he had undertaken to solve enormously reduced. He would be enabled to so modify the bill that the available fund would go a great deal further than he had any present idea of. It must still be insisted, however, that the local money must not be hypothecated for the benefit of local authorities. Balfour thanked Parnell for the moderation of his speech, and promised to consider the matter.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

A Poor Marksman.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special from Asbury Park, N. J., says: Asbury Hurley, aged 22, attempted to blow his brains out this evening because Miss Delia Veschten refused to elope with him. Fortunately Hurley's aim was not steady enough to hit the mark, so he will have on opportunity to try his luck again. Miss Veschten has been staying at Saratoga house when Hurley called this afternoon Miss Vichten soon discovered that he had been drinking. The youthful lover proposed that they go off and get married. This proposition was promptly refused and Hurley drew his revolver and fired three times at his head without hitting. He was placed under arrest.

Terrible Tale of Crime.

BOSTON, July 14.—At daylight to-day Superintendent Cornish of the Pinkerton detective agency, arrested at Arrowhouse, near Newton Junction, N. H., "Canadian women, Leda" Lemontague, about 20 years of age, on a charge of arson. A few years ago she married Napoleon Michaell in Wolfstown, Quebec. Not long after their marriage the husband charged his wife with improper relations with her own brother, Remi Lemontague, and on the night of July 19, 1888, the brother Remi came to the house bringing a bottle of whisky. The wife admitted him and they all drank of the liquor. Remi left the house for a few minutes and on his return his sister again admitted him. As soon as he entered the house he opened fire on Michael, shooting him in several places, and afterwards cut his throat. The brother and sister placed the body of the supposed dead man on a mattrass and set fire to the house and ran away. The dying man, aroused by the fire, succeeded in crawling through the window and reaching the house of a neighbor named Bouche. The woman sought shelter in the house of another neighbor. Later she went to the house of Bouche not knowing that her husband was also there. Bouche suspected her and set officers on her track. She was arrested and acquitted. She fled before a new indictment charging her with arson could be prepared. After her arrest in New Hampshire she was brought to Boston.

Two Blocks Swept by Fire.

REEDING, Cala., July 14.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in the rear of Willards & Weil's store, consuming the buildings along the west side of Market from Tehema to Butte streets, and also all the buildings on the east side of Market street from Tehema to Butte streets, including Jno. Craddock's livery stables on Butte street. The cause of the fire is unknown but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Owing to the poor water supply property was burned that could have easily been saved had water been furnished to work with. Following are the losses as near as can be determined: Willard & Weil, loss about $10,000, insurance about $8,000; J. G. Farbner, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; M. A. Mitchell, loss $1,500 insurance $1,000; F. Thompson, loss $1,500, insurance $900; Jno. Chaddock, loss $35,000, insurance $25,000; Martin Parker, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Menzil Bros., loss $7,000, insurance $3,500; scattering and unknown, loss $3,000, insurance unknown.

Cold Blooded Killing.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Herald's City of Mexico special says: J. Neil Adams, American, killed Carlos Larone, a waiter at the National Theatre restaurant at one o'clock to-day by shooting him in the head and heart, in presence of fully fifty Americans. The affair was so cold blooded tha all those present cried, "lynch him." Adams, who was drunk became incensed because the waiter would not wait on him and shot him twice; either bullet would have proved fatal. Adams is employed by a photographing firm. The American colony is indignant at the unjustifiable murder.

General Fremont's Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The funeral of the late General John C. Fremont will take place Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, from St. Ignatius Church in west Fourth street. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Rithie the pastor. The list of pallbearers has not been prepared nor any other details arranged.

There will be eight pallbearers, four of whom have been already selected. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Gen. O. Howard, Admiral Brainnar and Col. Floyd Clarkson. The other four will be from the old organization (pioneers) of the territorial days of California, of which Gen. Freemont at one time was president. The services will be in accordance with the rights of the Episcopal church.

The Freemont and Dayton Central Union, a Republican organization of this city, formed in 1856, sent the following dispatch to Mrs. J. H. Freemont of Los Angeles: "Accept the sympathy of the old guard of 1856. Future poets and historians will surely honor Freemont." (Signed) R. F. MORRIS, GEORGE F. EDGAR.

Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The senate finance committee this morning ordered a favorable report on the nominations of five members of the general board of appraisers recently appointed by the president. The only discussion was over the names of Messrs. Sharpe and Jewell of New York, against whom there was some feeling on the part of the Democratic and Republic members of the committee respectively. The committee ordered a favorable report on the bill to regulate national bank circulation.

Hunting for the Dead.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 15.—The lake shore was made to reverberate this morning with the thunder of dynamite which was brought into requisition in hope that it would be of use bringing some of the bodies to the surface.

The country people, who drove in from all directions yesterday, were again on hand, and the residents were also there at an early hour watching the workers. A military guard was kept up all night at the beach and they kept back the spectators to-day as they had done yesterday.

The Squadron Overdue.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The squadron of evolution which sailed from Rio Janeiro ten days ago, has not been heard from since at the navy department, although Admiral Walker was expected to stop at Pernambuco, 1500 miles distant from Rio. No anxiety, however, is felt for the safety of the squadron as this is not a stormy period on the Brazilian coast and the ships are all amply able to take care of themselves.

Disappeared.

WHATCOM, July 13.—Mr. I. M. West, member of Doak Lumber Company, went to Seattle last week to pay off some bills and transact other business. He took $1300 with him and did pay off some small bills, but has not yet returned to Whatcom. Mr. E. W. Doak, his partner, believes he has been foully dealt with. He refuses to entertain the idea that his partner has absconded, because he could just as well have taken $3000 more.

A Long Fall.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Sheider, aged 27, living at One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Courtland avenue, found his wife and two children on the roof with a man. He began to upbraid his wife, when George L. Swartz interfered. The men quarreled and clinched, and rolled off the roof together, falling four stories to the paved yard. Both will die.

A Perjured Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—In the superior court this morning Benjamin Davis, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing his wife, July 6, 1889, said he desired to inform the court that he had sworn falsely in two instances during the trial, but had done so at the instigation of Attorney Wilson, who was his counsel at the beginning. He said he had made a false statement at first in reference to not having entered his wife's room after she was shot, and that he had told Wilson the truth about the matter, but the latter advised him to stick to his first statement, as there were witnesses to corroborate such statement. The second instance in which he perjured himself was in testifying that he did not go down a certain alley-way. He said he swore falsely as to that because Attorney Wilson told him it would be better for him to corroborate the testimony of witness Alden. The judge postponed sentence until Wednesday.

Beaten by Unionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—This evening F. J. Urell, a non-union moulder, left the Fulton Iron Works on his way to Oakland, where he lives. He boarded the Howard street cable cars, when he was attacked by nine men, who beat and kicked him severely. After a few minutes, when the car had nearly reached the ferry, the men jumped off the car and ran away. Urell says he recognized the men as all striking moulders. He gave the names of two as Scott and Thomas McAuley. The names of the others he does not know. His wounds are severe but not dangerous.

The Cash Was Recovered.

JAMESTOWN, N. Dak., July 12.—On the night of June 7th last the Northern Pacific train was boarded near New Salem, North Dakota, by two masked men, who terrorized the passengers and got away with several pouches of mail matter. One of the robbers was afterwards captured. The postal authorities probably know by this time the amount they secured. The published estimates of $5,000 or $6,000 is but a rude guess, and it is believed that the robbers got away with nearer $50,000. Postal inspectors have searched over the ground where they caught the robber, and found torn bits and ragged pieces, and a large amount of currency, including one bill of $100. They found also a number of tens and twenties, more or less mutilated. A whole bundle had been dropped in one place. Coyotes or gophers had torn or separated the money and the wind scattered it. The amount recovered the inspectors will not disclose, but it runs into thousands.

Grabbed $10,000.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Mrs. Floretta Russell, of Ottawa, Kan., came here Saturday and cashed a draft for $10,000, which she placed in a satchel. As she was going down the street two men snatched the satchel from her hand and ran. She recognized them as John Rush and James Hogan, of Ottawa, who came there on the same train with her. Hogan has been caught, but Rush is still at large.

Gold Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—It is stated a few weeks ago that Captain Ross, well known in shipping circles here, had gone north on a prospecting tour. He returned to-day with news that he, with another skipper, had located a valuable gold mine on the west coast of Vancouver Island. A ledge was struck twenty feet wide, and 300 pounds of ore was taken out. Captain Ross intends to resume operations in his mine shortly, and will charter a schooner at Puget Sound to take him to the mine.

Rush for Townsite Lots.

PORT ANGELES, July 14.—Yesterday a grand rush was made to jump the townsite reserve. A regularly organized company was formed for the purpose, plans drawn and everything done systematically. There is intense excitement. Every one who can has taken a claim, and the entire population are now building shanties. Surveyors get from $10 to $25 per location.

The matter has been worked up for several weeks. The question was brought under investigation, and it is claimed that the reserve is subject to settlement the same as any other public lands. Claims are being taken up in town lot tracts, 50x140 feet, two lots in each claim, and the best citizens are interested. There are lots for 5000 people, and a grand rush is anticipated. The trust includes the best land to be found in Washington, all in sight of the harbor.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

An Analyst Says There Was no Oleomargarine.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Some time ago it was stated that oleomargarine was being imported into Canada and sold as butter. A government analyst has just finished a list of samples of butter from all parts of the Dominion and has now a bulletin in the press which will announce that such is not the case. It however sets forth that some samples of inferior butter was discovered among those tested. As it is known oleomargarine is prohibited from being imported.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

An Apparent Surplus of Nearly Eight Millions.

TORONTO, July 10.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Empire wires that officers of the department have made up a statement of revenue and expenditures on account of the consolidated fund for the fiscal year just closed, and it is of a most satisfactory character. The revenue and expenditure for the year were: Revenue, $38,843,173; expenditure, $30,939,772; surplus, $7,903,401. It should be understood there are yet some heavy payments to be made out of this surplus to meet interest, public works, railway subsidies, etc., which will considerably reduce the surplus. There is, however, good reason for believing the surplus will range somewhere between three and four millions. Last year's surplus was $1,865,035, and the finance minister in his budget speech estimated the surplus for the year just closed would be $2,700,000. It must be gratifying to the country to learn this estimate is likely to be exceeded. The following is a statement for two years past: Customs, 1889-90, $28,700,268; for 1888-89, $23,354,647. Excise for 1889-90, $7,349,341; for 1888-89, $6,806,794. Post office for 1889-90, $2,375,432; for 1888-89, $2,317,708. Public works, including railways, for 1889-90, $3,768,046; for 1888-89, $2,993,001. Miscellaneous, 1889-90, $1,650,980; for 1888-89, $1,922,350. Total for 1889-90, $38,843,173; for 1888-89, $37,396,501. The customs shows an increase of $200,000 over Foster's estimate, and excise an increase of $35,000. The net debt of the Dominion on June 30th was $333,375,641, a decrease of $373,695 in a month.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 14.—It is commonly believed that a serious split in the Irish party will result from Parnell's speech in the House last Friday. The speech was far too moderate and conciliatory to the Tories to find favor with such violent spirits as Dillon or O'Brien and their followers. It is generally wished that Parnell would retire from the leadership of the party, as his attitude is not in accord with the majority.

Gilbert to Emigrate.

LONDON, July 14.—Gilbert, author of Pinafore, etc., is about to sell his beautiful house at Kensington and intends to live abroad in future.

Prayers for Fine Weather.

LONDON, July 14.—Great fears prevail all over the country that the harvest will be a total failure, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered prayers for fine weather to be offered in all the churches.

Messenger Call Boys.

LONDON, July 16.—In the Royal Institute, Piccadilly, Saturday night, a singularly interesting exhibition was given of the advantages and working of the American district messenger system, which has just been introduced into this country. By means of the messenger call boys, the police, physicians, firemen or cabs may be summoned in a very few moments. In Saturday's exhibition there were many scientists and prominent practical men and women present, among whom were conspicuous the Duke of Abercorn, who formally opened the exhibition with an admirable speech, made into a large phonograph, which was presented to the meeting by Col. Gourald. In this speech the duke strongly urged the value of the electric call system and advocated its hearty support by the citizens of London. Among the others present were the Earl of Mount Edgecombe, Lady Mount Edgecombe, Lady Beatrice Anson, Marquis Hamilton and goodly number of Americans.

They Wouldn't Let Him Speak.

PARIS, July 14.—To-day being at once the anniversary of the fall of the bastile and centenary of the federation, the double occasion is being even more than usual enthusiasm. Boulangist deputy Mery attempted to address a large crowd of paraders in Place de la Concorde and was promptly arrested.

Belgian Anniversary.

LONDON, July 15.—The ten days' fete at Brussels in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Belgian independence and twenty fifth year of King Leopold's reign, commences on the 20th instant with the unveiling of several statutes, which complete the historical decorations of Sablon Square. The pageant is to cost $60,000, and represents the glories of the sixteenth century. Five allegorical cars will be surrounded by thousands of persons in renaissance costumes. The whole Belgian royal family re-assembles in Brussels on the 19th, and many royal visitors are expected.

Fatal Disease.

Madrid, July 15.—The Gazette says that in the last two months there has been 443 cases of cholera in Spain, 251 of which have been fatal.

The Employees Win.

LONDON, July 15.—The Government has accorded the increase of pay and other concessions to the telegraphers.

Roses Will Return.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The Freemans Journal says the sentence of outlawry which was passed upon him by the Government, expiring during the coming winter, O'Donovan Rossa will visit Cork in January.

Ireland's Crops.

An official report says the Irish crops show good prospects. The potato yield will be very fine. There are, however, some signs of blight in counties Limerick, Cork and Kerry.

Sweden News.

LONDON, July 15.—Lunsian Senoussi, known as the retired prophet of Soudan, has routed the Mahdists, and it is reported has captured Khotered in Kordofan.

The Community Satisfied.

BUENOS AYRES, July 15.—The new board of the National Bank satisfies the commercial community of Montevideo. In view of the improved situation they have abandoned their intention to renew the agreement of the convention of 1875, binding themselves to receive only gold.

Presents to Stanley.

LONDON, July 15.—Stanley is the recipient of costly and curious presents, which include almost everything the ingenuity of man can devise. Among the latest arrivals of gifts to the men of the advance guard of the Emin relief expedition is a beautiful over-mantel of ebony and silver, resting upon an easel of the same wood.

The mantel is decorated with photographs of Stairs, Parker, Nelson and Jephson, one in each corner, and a picture of Stanley in the centre.

A firm of watchmakers has presented a patent gold geographical watch, the first of the kind ever manufactured. It tells the exact time in almost all the important cities in the world.

The Prince of Wales has sent a large family Bible.

The bridal cake has already been made. It is mounted on a circle of fluted silver pillars. A white silk shield, with initials D. T. H. M. S., hand-painted, will be pinned in front.

Three cornucopias, filled chiefly with orange blossoms, were placed on a large tower. Surmounting the cake was a cup of flowers, upheld by cupids, while underneath, between the pillars, a white Cupid sat with one flat manacled to his eyes, representing grief at the crippled condition.

The Argentine Panic.

BUENOS AYRES, July 15.—On the basis of rumors of failures impending the cashing of checks in gold has become obligatory.

A Chance for war at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 13.—A Spanish carabineer, while pursuing smugglers today, accidently shot and killed a British sentry.

Russia's Hypocritical Regret.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The Russian ambassador has expressed to the grand vizier Russia's regrets at the riots in Erzerouma. He feared the excitement in Armenia would entail trouble both on Russia and Turkey.

Ontario Immigration Returns.

TORONTO, July 16.—The following half-yearly returns have been issued by the immigration department of Ontario for the six months ending June 30th, 1890: Number of arrivals via St. Lawrence and Halifax, 6,150; via the United States, 26,352; total, 32,502. Went to the United States, 24,336; to Quebec, 65; remaining in Ontario, 6,525. The nationalities were as follows: English, 3,730; Irish, 973; Scotch, 978; German, 397; Scandinavian, 26; Americans, 380; other countries, 23. For the six months ending June 30, during the past three years, the total numbers were: In 1888, 54,319; 1889, 48,734; 1890, 32,502; showing a decrease from 1888 of 21,817.

A Royal Wedding.

MUNICH, July 16.—Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, has been betrothed to Prince Alfonzo of Bavaria.

French vs. Natives.

PARIS, July 16.—The Gaulois says that an engagement occurred between the natives and the French expedition to Upper Niger, and that the French were routed. It is feared that the natives have blocked the line of retreat of the French.

Gladstone Improving.

LONDON, July 16.—The Government has decided to adhere to the proposal for a November sitting of parliament. Gladstone is better.

Still Very Ill.

LONDON, July 16.—Stanley continues ill, and Dr. Parker says he is very weak.

Horrible Discovery at a Vault.

WIESBADEN, July 12.—The body of Lavinia Merli, who was believed to have died in a hysteric fit, was placed in a vault on Friday. Saturday the body was found completely turned in the casket, and the startling discovery was made that the supposed dead woman had given birth to a child, which was of course dead.

America in Corea.

YOKOHAMA, July 10.—Seoul is occupied by American marines and Corea is virtually in the hands of Americans. Uneasiness in English and Russian naval circles so pronounced for a fortnight past is just explained away. Instead of the Russians occupying Corea, as generally supposed, when the British ships began to puff into the harbor, the United States ship Swatara, lying off Shemulpo, sent the marines to Seoul and they are now lying in the king's palace. Admiral Belknap, appealed to by the king for protection, promptly gave it. The American naval authorities have taken serious responsibilities. If the internal trouble takes a serious turn they will have to fight their way out of the country.

Universal Peace.

LONDON, July 14.—The Universal Peace Congress was opened to-day by David Dudley Field, of New York. In the address opening the session, Field dilated upon the benefits to be derived from arbitration and simultaneous graduated disarmament of the various powers.

Navy and Army.

(From Naval Military Record.)

Sir William Wiseman, Bart., has been given the command of H. M. S. Immortalite.

COQUIMBO, June 19.—Warspite will sail to-day, arrive at Callao 21st June, Acapulco 8th July, Esquimalt 18th July.

There is some talk of the Duke of Connaught being appointed to the command of the Irish forces.

It would be well for the War-office authorities to see to the proper supply of horses for the army. The number of these animals at present in possession of the Government is a little over 12,000. Deducting from this number 20 per cent, as too young, too old, or sick or lame, there does not remain a sufficient number to meet the war demands of one army corps and using 12,000 under the estimate required for two army corps. This does not allow for the horses needed in animals lines of communication in war time, and the total deficiency for two army corps is not less than 18,000 horses, to say nothing of the animals required to meet the wear of a campaign, which in the Crimea amounted to 50 per cent. It seems strange that in a country like ours very little is done by government to encourage the breed of horses for military purposes. Whenever a crisis comes, one of the most extravagant items is that for the hurried supply of horses, many of which are soon found to be unsuitable.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Committee on the Question—Other Matters Discussed.

The committee's report on the establishment of a British Columbia University considered by the meeting held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

On the 20th of July, 1889, at the suggestion of some of the citizens interested in higher education, a meeting was called by the mayor to consider what could be done towards securing the establishment of a provincial university. Though the meeting was not large it was thoroughly representative, and there was perfect unanimity as to the necessity of a university, and the advisability of taking immediate steps to rouse the interests of the citizens in the proposal, and to find out what local help might be looked for in carrying it out. Accordingly a committee was appointed with full power to take whatever steps they felt necessary in the premises. The committee had before them two objects; the first to see what help might be looked for from the city, and the second to approach the government on the subject, and to secure if possible the passage of an act of incorporation. The committee entered into negotiations with private citizens as to the donation of a suitable site for the university, but although one gentleman offered some land on certain conditions no definite result was arrived at on this important question. The mayor was asked to bring the matter informally before the City Council, and he reported that he believed the city would be ready to give substantial aid, his own opinion being that the city should provide the buildings necessary for beginning the institution. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature at the past session incorporating the University of British Columbia. This sub-committee, after many sittings deputed to the examination of the charters of other institutions of a similar nature, presented a bill to the committee, based on the acts of incorporation of London (Eng.) University and Manitoba University with the necessary changes to suit our circumstances in this Province. The committee adopted this bill and agreed to ask Mr Duck, M.P.P., to take charge of it in the Legislature. After the bill had been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General for his perusal, the committee sought an interview with the executive with the view of obtaining an expression of the mind of the Government with regard to the proposed measure. An interview was granted the committee, and the Premier and other members of the Government expressed themselves as thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, and promised the bill their cordial support. The committee appointed Messrs. J. S. Yates and H. D. Helmcken to draw the bill and to watch its progress through the House, and they are glad to report that it was passed through the House with the approval of both sides. The committee do not profess that the bill is without flaws, but they believe that on the whole it is a most satisfactory measure, and that it makes provision for an institution which will be a credit to the Province and not one whit behind similar institutions in other parts of the Dominion. The committee would call attention to the fact that the bill does not fix the site of the university, and does not state the amount of aid which is to be given by the Government, or the method by which the Government will make provision for it, whether by the appropriation of land or by an annual grant. The first question, as to the site, will be decided by the council of the university, and will doubtless largely turn on the question of finance; and with regard to the second the committee trust that the lands long ago set apart for educational purposes may be assigned by the Government for the maintenance of the University in accordance with the established practice in all civilized countries. An annual grant would make the University dependent largely upon the whim of the Government of the day; an endowment of land would increase the usefulness of the institution as from year to year its revenue increased. The committee beg to tender their thanks to the sub-committee for their labor in the preparation of the bill, to Messrs. Yates and Helmcken for their valuable legal aid, and to Mr. Duck, M.P.P., who successfully carried the bill through its various stages until it received the Governor's assent.

The committee would present the following recommendations:

1. First that a small committee be formed to see that all graduates in the city and elsewhere are registered as members of convocation before the 20th of July.

2. Second that a committee be formed to take immediate steps to raise an endowment fund of not less than $100,000, the subscriptions to be paid in full in five years and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to be charged on the unpaid portions from the date of the beginning of the University.

3. That a committee be appointed to look out for a suitable site for the University, and to secure such a large portion of land as may become in the future a source of profit to the University.

4. That a committee be appointed to interview the City Council, with a view to ascertain what the city will do to assist in this great work.

After a discussion concerning the qualifications necessary to be a member of the convocation, it was decided to leave the matter to a committee composed of Dr. Powell, Mr. Fell, Mr. Pearse and Rev. Mr. Green. In the opinion of the meeting a most liberal construction should be put on the clause.

The recommendation that an endowment fund of $100,000 be raised brought on a long discussion. Rev. Mr. MacLeod thought that annual subscriptions would be of more benefit than to have the whole amount paid at once. The question of a site very probably treated [illegible] who would raise the greatest amount of money. As Victoria was no doubt able to see to this part of the business, that need not cause uneasiness.

Dr. Milne thought that as no site was mentioned in the bill it was one that required attention.

A motion by Archdeacon Scriven to form a committee to raise the endowment fund brought out a practical offer from Mr. Pearse, who said that if thirty would join him he would give $100 a term, and if fifty joined he would give $500 a term. He thought it a good idea for the Mayor to try and induce the Board of Aldermen to help by donating some of the vacant land in James Bay.

A recommendation that a clause be inserted to make Victoria the seat was made.

Mr. Higgins thought if $100,000 was to be raised here the donors would not care to see the institution elsewhere.

Dr. Milne was of the opinion that such a stipulation would cause sectional feeling.

Rev. Mr. McLeod suggested that subscribers have the right to state where the site should be, their contributions to be payable only under these conditions.

Archdeacon Scriven's motion, to form an endowment committee, was amended to read to the effect that Victoria shall be the site of the proposed university, and was carried by a vote of 17 to 13. The committee appointed were Rev. Mr. McLeod, Dr. Milne, Dr. Powell, Messrs. Heisterman, Higgins, Hayward, Nichols, Dowler, and his Worship the Mayor. The committee will seek the co-operation of Nanaimo and the Mainland cities, and all leading citizens throughout the Province. The city council of Victoria will be asked what it will do to support the scheme.

The amended report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A SENSATIONALIST.

The Port Townsend Newspaper Man Who Must Have Wanted News.

A Port Townsend Leader reporter who was over here a few day ago, publishes a lengthy interview with American Consul Myers of this city, in which he badly misrepresents that gentleman. Something he credits to Mr. Myers, that gentleman says were not uttered by him, and in fact the whole column is a batch of falsehoods. The same party publishes two or three columns about an interview with Capt. St. Clair of H.M.S. Champion, in which he states that that gentleman allowed him to consult the official correspondence that passed between the squadron and the home office. This is very unlikely as official correspondence is a thing that everybody is not allowed to consult.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

A Sailor Tests the Efficiency of the Gamewell Fire Alarm.

Shortly before midnight an alarm from box 25 disturbed the slumbers of the firemen, who turned out at double quick and found that the roof of the Albion Iron Works boiler shop was in a blaze. This was soon extinguished with no loss, and the order given to "take up," when another alarm pealed forth from box 25. Naturally thinking that another fire had broken out, the firemen hustled the long lengths of hose back on to the reels, the ladders hastily put on the truck, the engine fires charged again, and in less than no time the whole department was tearing back to the corner of Government and Fisgard streets, expecting to find a Chinese shack alight. Upon their arrival there the tired firemen were rather disgusted that all the extra work and rush had been caused by a sailor from the navy who had been practically demonstrating to an admiring crowd how completely perfect the Gamewell fire alarm system is. The door of the box being open, as it always remains until the chief takes out the key of the party turning in the alarm, it was an easy matter to "pull the hook down once and let go." The result has been mentioned above, and the members of the department declare that the next one who does the trick shall be played upon by an inch and a-half stream from a lower level hydrant.

GETTING TO WORK.

A Fireman's Tournament to Be Held in Victoria—Programme of the Sports.

The committee appointed by the firemen to work toward the giving of a tournament here this fall, have not been idle, and last evening met at the Tiger fire hall to report progress. Some discussion arose from the fact that the President of the Firemen's Association had not answered the letter addressed to him on the subject, and it was decided that the event should be held anyway, if sufficient aid is given, on the 5th and 6th of September next, Friday and Saturday.

The events are to consist of a wet and dry test, a championship race, an amateur race and a one man contest, the latter a unique feature in which one fireman drags the hose reel 200 yards, makes connection with a hydrant and gets water without assistance, showing what one man can do if he forms himself into an efficient fire department. The amount in cash prizes will be $1,000, which sum it is proposed to raise by subscription. Several public spirited gentlemen have expressed themselves as willing to contribute toward the event, and if others are equally as generous, the affair is assured.

A tournament such as the one proposed will bring a lot of money to the city, and beside being a source of amusement will be a source of profit. A committee to interview residents toward raising the necessary funds will soon be appointed. This and other business will be done at the meeting to be held Thursday evening.

HELD UP THE STAGE.

The Cariboo-Ashcroft Stage Held Up on Monday.

Word was received in this city on Tuesday afternoon that the Cariboo stage which runs between Ashcroft and Cariboo was stopped by a highwayman and the driver's safe got away with. The robbery took place at the 97-Mile post, where a single man stepped out and ordered the driver and the passenger who was with him to throw up their hands, after which he threw the safe off the stage and ordered them to drive on. The robber must have known something about the best time to stop the stage, as usually it goes over the road with very little worth taking, but it is said that this time about $4000 was in the safe, although Mr. Tingley the manager of the company, says his dispatch did not state the amount. A posse of Indians under command of a white man are securing the bush, and the police are also searching for the robber. This is the third stage robbery that has occurred on the Cariboo road, but on the former occasions two men instead of one did the work.

SHIPPING BUSINESS.

What the Boats of Victoria are Doing in the Stream of Commerce.

The steamer Maude left at 7 o'clock last night for Alberni and way ports with a large freight and twelve passengers. Among the freight was the wood and iron work of the new bridge to be erected near Alberni by Mr. R. Pinkerton. She also carried a large amount of supplies for Esquimalt and Ecole. Among her passengers were Capt. C. Spring and his two sisters. Capt. Geo. Brown is in command of the Maude, with Mr. W. Heard, late of the Princess Louise, as purser.

The steamer Rainbow left at 7 o'clock this morning with a full load of freight and passengers for the northern lumber camps. Next week the steamer Rainbow will leave on Tuesday morning instead of Wednesday, and will touch at New Westminster. This change of schedule has been rendered necessary by the large amount of Fraser River business. The Rainbow can now take north any freight from the river as well as that from Victoria and Burrard Inlet. She will also call at Nanaimo, Comox, Texada and all ports up to Bute Inlet, as heretofore. She has lately been overhauled and repaired, and is in good trim for business.

The steamer R. P. Rithet left this morning for Fraser River ports with a large freight and passenger list.

The Yosemite is doing good work on the Islander's route, carrying large freights, including much heavy machinery for sawmills and the rails for Esquimalt extension of the electric street railway. As fast as arriving the rails are being distributed.

The steamer Amelia has been refitted and painted, her upper deck new canvassed and put in tip top order for any emergency which may arise.

The Islander is still in dry dock, being put in good fettle for her regular Vancouver route.

The Princess Louise is on her Queen Charlotte and Skeena River trip.

The City of Kingston is still bringing large freights and passenger lists to this port, carload after carload being discharged.

The Olympian and North Pacific, the old standbys, are also kept busy handling the great amount of passengers, live stock and freight which finds its way here. The mails are also brought by these boats.

The tugs Pilot and Hope are towing logs, and may be expected at any time with a boom.

The Lorne is laid up for an overhaul, but will soon be ready for service again.

The scow Mascotte, under the charge of Capt. McCluskey and engineer Bitley, is proving a paying investment to her owners, and although large and unwieldy looking, is easily handled, and is now developing a satisfactory rate of speed, Mr. Bitley having effected some needed changes in the motive power.

The lesser fleet, the Daisy, Falcon, Lottie, Badger, and others, are busy bringing in scow loads of lumber and coal, the whole work showing that Victoria is a great commercial centre.

COURT NOTES.

The Celebrated Hall Mine in Kootenay—Cameron vs. Harper.

The appeals of H. Fry, jr., and W. Shaw, from the order of the Chief Justice over-ruling their demurrer, was dismissed on Tuesday by the Divisional Court (Justices McCreight, Walkem and Drake presiding) the plaintiffs being allowed ten days to reply. These cases affect the ownership of the celebrated Hall mine, in Kootenay, which it will be remembered was jumped some time ago. C. Wilson and E. V. Bodwell for appellants; C. E. Pooley, Q. C., for respondents.

Cameron vs. Harper.—This was an application by the appellant from an order of the Chief Justice refusing to set aside a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. Plaintiff, in December, 1889, obtained a judgment for $50,000 against Harper. A receiver was appointed on this judgment and a sale of goods was granted. In May, 1890 the defendant moved to set aside the judgment on the ground that at the time he entered into the contract he was not mentally fit and that plaintiff had been guilty of misrepresentation. The Chief Justice dismissed the application on the ground that defendant's affidavit did not disclose sufficient reasons for setting aside the judgment. The Divisional Court sustained that ruling. Mr. Chas. Wilson for plaintiff, appellant, and Mr. Helmcken for the defendant.

STEAMBOAT GAMBLING.

The Attention of the Management Called to the Evil—Remedy Wanted.

The newspaper press has always been considered a strong factor in guarding the public against swindlers and in exposing bad practices. In its efforts to do this it has invariably had the support of honest people and the condemnation of rogues, but praise or blame, the utterances of the press have been made and will be made.

A fruitful cause of comment on the part of the press has been the gambling operations of the fraternity of sharpers who feed on the credulity of the general public. This time the attack will not be directed against the land sharks, but against a class equally as voracious, and less honest in their dealings. The steamboat gambler is meant. While the matter is one that vitally interests the steamboat companies, it is not for one moment hinted that they are responsible for the nefarious trick carried on in their boats, and there is no doubt, now that the light of investigation has been turned on by the press, but what the management of the lines will make a strong effort to suppress the evil.

Several complaints have lately been made, and in one or two instances have come directly to the ears of the esteemed reporter, that a systematic run of swindling was going on on the Sound steamer City of Victoria and Sound ports. The old story of the unsophisticated farmer or miner, or over confident city man coming in contact with a professional card sharper has been told. Stories of confidence games and steed pigeons have been repeated, and they are evidently true. Although there have been no fantastic tales of large sums lost, what is worse, those who could ill spare it have been fleeced. It is easy enough to say that the man who will play on board a boat with a stranger, deserves to lose his cash, but there are hundreds who do it. If fair play was made there would not be much ground for complaint, but the sharpers who travel on the boats resort to cheating, and, like the rabbits, go in couples. It is well known that two who are working together, and who know how, are a dangerous and unbeatable combination in a poker game, and just such combinations have been and are made to transfer hard-earned dollars to the pockets of the swindlers.

The thing has of late been carried on on the steamers, and this article is framed with the hope that the management of the lines will see to it that the practice is stopped. Probably the guild of gamblers have found that things are being made too warm for them ashore, and so have gone afloat, to fleece. Just how it is to be stopped must be left to the management of the lines to decide. They can if they choose provide a remedy.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

First Session—Election of Officers—This Morning's Proceedings.

Fifty-four teachers were present at the first session of the Institute held in the Sir William Wallace Hall last evening. After preliminary business, such as enrollment, payment of dues, etc., had been disposed of, Supt. Pope declared the meeting open for business. The officers for the ensuing year were then balloted for with the following result: D. Wilson, president; J. P. McLeod, 1st vice-president; Miss A. D. Cameron, 2nd vice-president; R. Law, 3rd vice-president; S. B. Netherby, recording secretary; Miss E. E. Sylvester, corresponding secretary; E. F. Doran, treasurer; A. Robinson, W. Hunter, additional members of executive.

Mr. Doran, the treasurer, then read his financial statement which showed an alarming deficit of $2.25. It was on motion resolved to shoulder this deficit.

The meeting was then declared open for general business, whereupon Mr. Dougan rose to correct a statement made in a recent communication to the TIMES which seemed to imply that the Department had prompted him at the last meeting of the Mainland Institute to induce the teachers to pass a resolution curtailing the powers of trustees.

Inspector Wilson also rose to state that he had seen Dr. C. E. C. Brown at Kamloops, that the gentleman was indignant when he saw his name on the programme for a paper on "Our Educational System," and that he denied ever having authorized any member of the committee to use his name in that connection. In explanation Mr. J. F. Smith, Miss Cameron, Mr. McLeod, members of the executive committee, stated that Dr. Brown had not been invited to contribute but that he did, through Mr. Stramberg, volunteered to read the paper in question, and moreover that he had three days before he sent a letter to the secretary stating that "he had no time to prepare the paper." When the meeting adjourned speculation was rife as to Dr. Brown's motive for withdrawal, and Inspector Wilson's motive for alluding to it.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

Before the regular programme was taken up this morning, Mr. J. N. Muir rose to a question of privilege. He referred to the remarks made by Mr. Dougan last evening wherein the latter gentleman insinuated that Mr. Muir's communication to the TIMES was inaccurate and untruthful. Mr. Muir in defence read a long extract from the News-Advertiser of Vancouver, which it was admitted gave a full and correct report of the proceedings of the Mainland Institute. This authority quoted Mr. Dougan's remarks as follows: "Mr. Dougan strongly defended the *Government in the desire to obtain the sentiment of the teachers.* If they approved of the resolution it would strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with it by passing it." This, Mr. Muir contended, completely exonerated him from the charge preferred by Mr. Dougan and there were, he knew, teachers present who could substantiate his statement.

At the request of Miss Cameron, who as first vice-president took the chair in the absence of the Superintendent, further discussion was postponed until a more convenient season.

Mr. Netherby was then called on to read his paper on "Geography in the School." Before doing so, he sketched for the benefit of young teachers his method of teaching geography to beginners. He would begin with British Columbia, its boundaries, position, size, rivers, mountains, etc., and then treat each of the Provinces of the Dominion in the same way. He would above all be careful always to teach geography in connection with history, for much time was wasted by dissociating these two cognate subjects. His essay was then read and received general praise, though some of his views were mildly criticized by one or two present.

Mr. Dougan then gave an amusing recitation on the "Country School," and was afterwards called on to enlighten the assembled teachers on the subject of Arithmetic, which he did in a remarkably able and happy manner. His elucidation of the principles underlying the four simple rules, and his strong plea for the adoption of the analytic method met with the approval of every one. Mr. Sivewright and Mr. Muir strongly endorsed the essayist's views. At 12 the meeting adjourned till 2 p. m. The attendance was unusually large, there being 82 enrolled members present.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The session of the Institute was opened at 2 p.m., with a goodly number of teachers and visitors present. Miss Cameron, the 1st vice-president, again occupied the chair and business was at once proceeded with.

Miss Cameron read an excellent essay on "Corporal Punishment," contributed by some member or members unknown. The view was taken that corporal punishment should not be abolished in the schools; that it was a mighty reserve force which the teacher could command when other less potent forces had failed; that a good whole-some whipping on rare occasions did infinitely more good than constant nagging; that though some might consider it degrading and brutal, yet there were other forms of punishment equally lowering and sometimes even the failure to punish at all might be more degrading. Teachers who constantly boasted of their ability to get along without corporal punishment were, in nine cases out of ten, merely wasting the time of the pupils and practising gross deception on the parents.

Mr. Muir, in an oration of some length, supported the views of the writer.

Mr. Sutherland, who appeared to be in fine form, sang "The British Lion" so well that he received a perfect ovation, and he had to appease the audience by singing "The Scout." Miss Hicks played the accompaniment in an admirable manner.

Dr. C. E. C. Brown, whose name appeared on the programme for a paper on "Our Educational system," found it impossible to prepare it in time for this convention. Many were sorely disappointed at this because the subject was a most interesting one, and the treatment of it by an ex-member of the teaching fraternity would expose no teacher to danger. Dr. Wade's paper on "Chemistry," which was read instead, was a strong plea for the teaching of that subject in the public schools. The learned doctor showed that chemistry underlies botany, geology, physiology, photography, dyeing, gas-making, etc., and that a knowledge of the science enables us to detect adulteration in foods. A public analytical chemist was urgently needed in this city. The chemistry of common things and the general principles of the science should be taught in the schools, which could be done without spacious laboratories or costly apparatus. The paper was most instructive, was simply written and devoid of technical expressions. The doctor on concluding received a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks.

Several members then discussed the merits of the paper and the meeting adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

When Mr. Inspector Wilson took the chair in the evening he found himself face to face with an audience of about 50 teachers and about an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, whose presence showed the interest they took in educational work.

Mr. Sivewright gave, in his own inimitable way, a comic recitation, "Jimmy Butler and the Owl." The humor of the piece and Mr. Sivewright's excellent rendering, put the audience in good humor, and prepared them for Prof. Fenwick's song and paper on "Vocal Music in the School." The song was sung with much feeling and the professor received a hearty encore, which he acknowledged by singing a second song in fine style. His paper was then read, the audience listening with rapt attention broken only by a burst of enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Professor, and the hope was expressed that he would on future occasions also give the teachers the benefit of his great musical talent.

The meeting was then opened for general business, and after a few preliminary skirmishes, the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. P. McLeod, and seconded by Miss Cameron. "Resolved, that in the opinion of this institute the system of daily marking which is now compulsory by statute, is detrimental to the progress of the pupils, and should be discarded."

Mr. McLeod read from Inspector Wilson's report of last year, that gentleman's defence of the daily marking system and by way of contrast the report of Inspector Caster, of St. John, as well as that of Chief Superintendent Crockett, of New Brunswick, both of which reports appeared in a former issue of this paper. Mr. McLeod stated that he moved this resolution simply to obtain an expression of opinion from the teachers assembled as to the daily marking system. For his own part, he had found it impossible to carry that system out. Miss Cameron seconded the resolution in a few well chosen words. A very animated discussion was then participated in by Miss Cameron and Messrs. McLeod, Robinson, Ganton, Galloway, Dougan, Knapp and Cooke.

It was then moved that the voting should be by ballot. Inspector Wilson who occupied the chair, *suggested that the names of those voting for and against the resolution be recorded.* Nobody, however, could be found to embody his suggestion in a resolution and he was compelled to submit to the inevitable. The voting by ballot was then proceeded with and the resolution was carried by a vote of 41 to 8. The result was greeted with prolonged cheers.

THURSDAY MORNING.

At 10 o'clock sharp Miss Cameron declared the fifth session of the Institute open for business, and the regular work as laid down on the printed programme was at once proceeded with.

Mr. R. Law, B.A., Principal of the Vancouver High School, read his essay on "Calisthenics," and an excellent paper it proved to be. He said that during the last twelve years a wail had gone up from the hearts of parents on account of the injury done to the health of their children by too much study. All over Canada and the United States was heard the cry "too many subjects," "cramming useless subjects into the heads of delicate children at the expense of their health and happiness," etc. The writer contended that not a multitude of studies, nor lessons too long, nor cramming destroyed health, but bad light, poor ventilation and the want of frequent physical exercises. In their calisthenic exercises the pupils acquire the habits of obedience, regularity and grace, and these habits will aid them in being little ladies and gentlemen in everything else. Yet calisthenics could be abused. The exercises should always be performed amidst healthy surroundings with plenty of pure air and only when the pupils need to be refreshed.

Mr. Sivewright said that he was delighted with the manner in which Mr. Law had pointed out the importance, uses and abuses of calisthenics. He thought that more attention should be given to this matter by teachers generally.

Mr. Dougan praised not only the sentiments but also the composition itself. It was, he thought, eminently fitting that calisthenics, which bestowed grace and beauty on the form, should be written about in graceful and melodious language, and this Mr. Law had succeeded in doing.

Mr. Muir called the attention of the Institute to the fact that though music and calisthenics were taught in some of the schools, yet, judging from the Superintendent's report, they were not prescribed subjects, and could not therefore be legally taught. It was decided to refer the matter to the Superintendent at the evening's session.

Mr. Gallaher sang with excellent effect, "The Beautiful Isle of the Sea," while Miss Pope played the accompaniment in an admirable manner.

Mr. J. F. Smith then read his paper on "Philology, a key to history." Though many present were not very familiar with the subject, yet the writer succeeded in exciting in all a deep interest. It was profound, but could be understood by all, and it proved both interesting and instructive. Mr. Smith evidently believes in original research. Philology, he said was of paramount importance as a linguistic vehicle, while as a key to elucidate and unravel many obscure points in ethnology and history it was a perfect sesame. He then traced the history of the science to the present time, remarking on the wonderful changes it had brought on our comprehension of the meaning of familiar words. In our text books on history, for instance, are many wrong definitions of words, and pupils should be guarded against them and taught the correct meaning. The speaker illustrated his remarks by referring to such words as "Caledonia," "England," "Mac," "Druids," and many others. The lecture was listened to attentively by all.

After Messrs. Sivewright, Galloway, Law and Dougan had complimented Mr. Smith on his able paper, the meeting was declared open for general business adjourned from the first meeting.

Miss Cameron stated that it was now the duty of the teachers to elect a delegate to the convocation of the proposed university. Mr. J. P. McLeod was appointed to represent the teachers on a motion made by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. McKay and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned till 3 p. m. when a general discussion on methods of teaching will take place.

THE WARSPITE ARRIVES.

The Flagship Anchors in Esquimalt at 3 O'clock To-day.

H. M. S. Warspite, the flagship of the Pacific station, with Rear-Admiral Charles F. Hotham on board, which has been watched for by H. M. ships lying in Esquimalt, and also by the citizens of Victoria for the last few days, arrived in Esquimalt at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The big warship was saluted with fifteen guns by H. M. S. Champion as she entered the harbor, and she immediately responded. On account of the lateness of the hour of arrival no particulars of her trip from San Francisco were obtainable. The list of officers has been published in the TIMES before, so that a repetition is not necessary.

THE NEW FLOUR MILLS.

Work Progressing Rapidly Towards Completion on the New Buildings.

The buildings erected on Store street by Messrs. Hall, Ross & Co. for their new flour mill and additions to their rice mill has made quite a difference in the appearance of that part of the city. The principal building erected, which is of brick and 16th century style, is 90 by 45 feet, two stories high, and is to be used entirely for a ware and packing house. The other building, which with additions is 120 by 45 feet, will be used as the mill proper. Both buildings are nicely ornamented with galvanized iron and make quite imposing looking structures. The plans were drawn by L. B. Trimen and Messrs. Smith and Clark did the work. The six rollers for the flour mill are already in position and by the time the wheat is cut no doubt the new mill will be ready to receive it.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Nelson arrive from Banff last night.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
Prepared with most regard to Purity, Strength and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only one of Powders that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Lemon Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor deliciously.
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